"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; north to northeast winds.

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NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM LONDON

Personality of Cecil Rhodes Still Moves the Ordinary Briton.

A CHANCE FOR PEACEMAKERS

Boer Sympathizers in England Asked to Use Their Influence.

Various Comments on the Parliamentary Session Just Closed—Leaders with Increased Reputations—The Colonies and the Oath.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—Cecil Rhodes is kept prominently in the public mind in these days by the persistence of The Spectator in its charge that he practically bribed the leaders of the Liberal Party nearly ten years ago. To-day The Spectator has another long article on the subject of an alleged check to the Parnell fund and the consequent lenient treatment of Rhodes by the Liberal leaders; but the correspondence on the subject, which is expected satisfactorily to explain the matter, is still not forthcoming. Proof of the virulent animosity aroused by Rhodes, as one Scottish newspaper remarks, this week, and, perhaps, an indication also of his great personal force, is that while the Liberals should charge Mr. Chamberlain with being afraid to combat him because of his own complicity in the Jameson raid, the other side alleges that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Harcourt are both practically in his power.

The ordinary Briton is certainly a firm believer in the power and patriotism of Rhodes, who, with his friend, Dr. Jameson, is now peacefully enjoying life in his Perthshire retreat, tramping through the Grampian heather for grouse, and catching the salmon in Loch Rannoch, quite oblivious of the rumors which make him once more Premier in South Africa and perhaps President of the United States of South Africa when peace is finally restored.

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SOUTH AFRICAN ASPECTS.

But when will peace be restored? The Opposition journals still profess to see small promise of a cessation of hostilities and to condemn the Chamberlain-Kitchener proclamation; while, on the other hand, the Imperialists are all sure of signs the most gratifying, and picture the Boers flocking in to surrender and settle down to peaceful agricultural pursuits by mid-September. At present, however, the Boer is still warlike and inclined to shed blood while the season for bloodshed in South Africa is still open.

M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The London Times, continues to insist that he knows that all the Boer leaders except Mr. Krüger are willing to give up and that Mrs. Botha's mission to Holland was to urge the old man to accept terms of peace. He declares that the Continental pro-Boers are beginning to see the matter in a new light and are no longer supporting Krüger.

The Spectator to-day expresses the belief that there will be a great attenuation of the Boer forces in the next three weeks, and The Times urges the friends of the Boers in England, who are anxious for peace, to do something to bring it about. Thus far it is admitted that the only proposition of peace came from the English and was rejected by the Boers under the unwise influence of their sympathizers. Lord Kitchener's latest official report in The Gazette this week supports this view, asserting that the Boers who declared war have all left the field and are urging their deserted followers to continue the hopeless struggle.

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PARLIAMENTARY REPUTATIONS.

The members of Parliament are now taking their well-earned holiday, but the echoes of the session are many, and the various summaries of the result of the work done are both amusing and instructive. One Tory opinion is that the session was particularly useful because so little was accomplished in the way of actual legislation; there is nothing easier than to pile up statute on statute, but the country is better off for fewer laws and only lawyers are the losers. It is generally understood that the changes much needed in the antiquated methods of party procedure are to be made early in the next session, which begins about the middle of January. An impartial estimate of the result of the session on the reputations of members gives credit to Arthur Balfour as a leader who has a clearer knowledge, in tone and temper, of the feeling of the Commons than any since Stafford Northcote, and one who is oftener in the right than the wrong. John Redmond, it is admitted, has personally grown in force and ability, and is said to have better control of the Irish contingent than any leader since Parnell, while Herbert Asquith and George Wyndham and Arthur Lee, the military expert, are about the only other members, setting aside the political status of young Winston Churchill as an unsolvable problem, whom the session leaves with increased reputations.

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THE LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The newly formed or proposed London Liberal Federation has thus far excited more scornful criticism among various excitable Tory leader writers than enthusiasm in the Liberal Party. The colonies are expected to present an organized effort to change the King's religious oath at the very beginning of the January session, and the movement in this direction is said to be as strong in Australia as in Canada. Protestants, especially Scotch Presbyterians, in Australia, are said to be as strongly in favor of a change not requiring the King to make an abjuration of any faith as the Roman Catholics themselves.

E. A. DITHMAR.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Some Details Regarding the Coming Glasgow Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—The British Association meets in Glasgow Sept. 11, and the session lasts eight days, to be followed by a geological tour in the Highlands.

The proceedings comprise a review of the year's work in science, especially in mathematics in relation to astronomy and meteorology, chemistry, geology, zoology, anthropology, and physiology. The delegates are from all over the world.

CARL PETERS'S DISCOVERIES.

Prof. Petrie Takes Exception to His Theory About Zambesia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—Carl Peters, who recently announced that he had discovered the site of an ancient country south of the Zambesi, and who was prepared to exhibit statues of Isis 5,000 years old, finds himself in conflict with Flinders Petrie, Professor of Egyptology, University College, London, who declares that the statues are not much more than 2,000 years old, and that they were probably carried into Africa by Phoenician explorers.

Peters makes no protest, but sticks to his idea of a very old Egyptian civilization in that part of Africa.

THE CARNEGIE TRUST FUND.

Problems of Scottish Education Increased Rather than Diminished.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—The great Carnegie trust fund seems to increase rather than diminish the problems of university education in Scotland, as the income from the fund is used entirely to pay the expenses of increased equipment and teaching power and the expenses of students. None of it can be applied to new buildings now absolutely necessary.

There is no complaint of this in Scotland, but there is a growing comprehension of the increased responsibility due to the trust; moreover, the equipment needed in subjects of learning is not mentioned in the Carnegie trust deed.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

His Sojourn in England and His Alleged Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—The movements of the handsome young Crown Prince of Germany since his arrival in England are sparingly set forth, with not a hint of the previously announced object of his visit. He has been punting on the Thames and shooting grouse in Scotland, and last Wednesday he visited Edinburgh with young Lord Primrose, the Earl of Rosebery's son, and did the Castle, and Princes Street, and Calton Hill like a veritable tourist, but when he came to Holyrood all the sightseers there, mostly Americans with cameras and Baedekers, were cleared out while the Prince saw the historical apartments and the habitable rooms his great-grandmother used sometimes to occupy. When he emerged from the palace the evicted tourists stood in rows waiting for him with their cameras aimed for snapshots, and there will be many unofficial portraits of the heir to the German imperial throne in America next Winter.

But if the Prince has yet seen the royal young woman said to be his prospective bride, no mention has been made in print of the meeting.

High Prices for Old Pictures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—In the art sales season just closed no fewer than twenty-one old paintings were sold in London at prices ranging from $7,000 to $80,000; the highest price paid for a picture by a living British artist, however, was less. Thirty-six hundred was realized for Leader's "Sand Dunes." This list of public sales does not include the price paid by Pierpont Morgan to Agnew for the recovered Gainsborough.

Tuberculosis Scare in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—The latest tuberculosis scare concerns the manufacture of a popular woolen fabric known as "Harris tweed," largely worn in men's sporting clothes and rough wear suits generally, which is made in little, ill-ventilated, single-room cabins by peasants among whom consumption prevails. It is believed that the cloth sent from these huts is full of whatever bacteria are generated or developed in them.

The Alfred Millenary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—While the proceedings at Winchester on Sept. 20, the millenary of Alfred the Great, are not so elaborate as originally planned, they should be uncommonly interesting. Lord Rosebery makes a speech at the unveiling of Thorneycroft's great statue of King Alfred, and our Ambassador also speaks, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury and many noblemen and Church dignitaries.

SECRET MEETING TO SETTLE STRIKE?

Report that Trust Officials Confer with Labor Leaders.

NO APPARENT CHANGE

Amalgamated Confident that South Chicago Workers Will Strike Next Week—Demonstration at Wheeling.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—Talk of peace in the steel world continues in spite of the denials that there is prospect of any by either the officials of the United States Steel Corporation or the Amalgamated Association. President Shaffer made the statement to-night that there was nothing probable in this line so far as he knew.

He denied positively that the conference with the four visitors on Friday had any significance, and said that the situation was unchanged. He willingly admitted that he would at any time be glad to discuss peace with the proper officials or their authorized representatives, but this was all.

In spite of this statement, there is a strong undercurrent of belief that there are powerful influences at work to bring the warring interests together with the idea of ending the disastrous warfare.

About the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association there was the usual Saturday quiet. The callers were few and the officers were busy with mail matter most of the day. Of the four men who discussed matters pertaining to the strike with President Shaffer and the other members of the Advisory Board on Friday, Ralph W. Easley, the Secretary of the National Civic Federation, and Secretary of the Garment Workers of America, Henry White, are in Pittsburg.

They remained over, and say they will be in Pittsburg for a few days. They did not call at the Amalgamated headquarters during the day, and were apparently not looked for. It is said by some that the two in Pittsburg are waiting for the further developments in the strike that are expected soon.

The officials of the organization admitted on Friday that there was something under way that was of the utmost importance, and that it would be heard of in a few days. This with the rumor that President Mitchell and Prof. Jenks are in New York instead of in Chicago, gives the strength necessary to cause belief that there is at last some decided move toward peace under way.

Slight though it may be, and possibly only preliminary to an arbitration of the questions in dispute, the situation seems to give promise of brighter things during the coming week. The utmost reticence has been noticeable in all circles regarding strike matters since the close of the conference yesterday afternoon. The officials of the steel workers have refrained from all discussion of the strike, nor would any of the steel people talk.

MOVEMENTS OF MEDIATORS.

It is not known positively that President Mitchell went to Chicago Friday night after the conference. Neither is it known that Prof. Jenks went there. There is no reason known for the latter going west. There were some persons about Amalgamated headquarters to-day who said that both of these visitors went to New York instead of Chicago. It is further rumored that they carried with them information to present to the United States Steel Corporation regarding a settlement of the strike. It is further rumored that they had the necessary authority to act for the Amalgamated Association up to the point of an official meeting between the two interests concerned.

It is not at all certain that the supposed messengers from Amalgamated headquarters went to New York. Their meeting place may be elsewhere. President C. M. Schwab is said to be absent from New York, and not expected to return for a few days. It is believed that if this is the case, he, with others connected with the company, will meet the Amalgamated propositions in some quiet place where they will be decided upon.

It is said that peace offers were not originated by the Steel Trust, but by others working entirely independent of both sides to the controversy. While the supposed plan may prove a failure, there is a probability of success attending the matter. It was argued to-day by those competent to speak that both sides to the fight are in a better mood to discuss terms of settlement than at the outset, and personal feelings have been cooled somewhat by intervening events.

Both sides have made a strong showing. The Amalgamated Association has closed non-union plants that were not considered a part of its field of influence, while the trust has demonstrated its ability to start idle plants with raw material and make a showing with poor material that has surprised the skilled men of the organization. One of the Amalgamated officials remarked that it had become apparent that the fight was rapidly demonstrating that neither side could get along without the other, and that peace by mutual concessions was the only possible outcome of the present difficulty.

A new peace story coming from a high labor authority is to the effect that the Civic Federation will undertake to bring about a settlement of the strike, and that John Mitchell, National President of the Miners' Union, will be the mouthpiece. It is known that Mr. Mitchell has declined to encourage a sympathetic strike of the miners, but he has offered every other aid possible to the Amalgamated Association.

The gentleman who tells the story says President Mitchell will return to this city within a day or so when active steps will be taken. Joseph Bishop, Secretary of the Ohio State Arbitration Board arrived here this afternoon, and his presence lends color to the report.

STRIKE MAY END THIS WEEK.

Should the present attempt prove a success, it is said that the whole difficulty can be fixed up and the men return to work within the coming week. Most of the plants are in readiness to start as soon as fires can be lighted and furnaces heated.

The strike situation in Pittsburg to-night is practically without change, and because of the usual Saturday shut-down of all the mills, nothing in the way of unusual events can be looked for before Sunday night or Monday morning.

To-day the Amalgamated Association succeeded in forming a new lodge among the workmen at the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Company, and one of the new members, not knowing he was talking to a newspaper man, indiscreetly made the statement that a strike had been ordered at that plant to begin at once. His version is that the men when they left the plant to-night are not to return Sunday night. No specific confirmation of the story can be had to-night.

Mayor Black of McKeesport, it is said, swore in twenty-five prominent strikers to-night to serve as extra policemen. This action was taken because Superintendent William Pitcock of the Demmler Tin Plate Works notified the Mayor to-day that the mill would be started on Monday morning, and police protection was desired.

Advices from Wellsville to-night say that the miners employed in the mines of the American Tin Plate Company, at Irondale, came out on strike to-day rather than mine coal to be used in operating the mill non-union. The strikers claim all the skilled workmen employed in the Irondale plant this afternoon promised that they would work no more if they were taken back into the association. This the strikers promised, and it is hardly probable that the mill will work on Monday unless new men are imported to operate it.

The Amalgamated lodges of Wheeling, Benwood, and the Ohio side mill towns, Bellaire, Aetnaville, and Martins Ferry gave a monster outing at the State fair grounds at Wheeling this afternoon, at which the principal attraction was Assistant Secretary Michael F. Tighe of the Amalgamated Association, himself a Wheeling man.

Mr. Tighe expressed confidence that the South Chicago men would join the strike early next week. He left late this afternoon for Chicago, where he is to address the South Chicago men Sunday. His appearance there, he said, is to refute statements made in an open letter from the fourteen workers who claim that the contract entered into with the Illinois Steel Company cannot be disregarded.

"I will say to them," said Mr. Tighe, "that a contract like this cannot hold water when its observance means the very death of the organization whose members entered into it. I believe my view will prevail and that South Chicago will join the strike."

QUIET AT JOLIET

Important Developments Expected to Follow Chicago Men's Action.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 24.—The steel strike situation remains the same at Joliet. The men apparently are united, and mill officials are making no attempt to start the plant. There may be important developments next week after the position of South Chicago workers finally shall be determined.

Owing to the scarcity of rods, due to the strike, the night turn at the Enterprise Works of the American Steel and Wire Company was laid off to-night.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

One of the Questions at the Great Meeting of Jurists in Glasgow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—It was well said in a discussion of international arbitration at the meeting of the International Law Association in Glasgow this week that it was impossible to get a tribunal on this earth to which nations would be willing to trust questions affecting their vital interests. Yet the discussion of permanent arbitration in international law was not hopeless, and Lynde Harrison declared his belief that an arbitration treaty on the lines of that rejected by the United States Senate in 1897, with some modifications, might be accepted in the next two or three years. America is represented not only by Harrison, but also by Cephas Brainerd and other well-known jurists, while the representation is large and notable of England, France, Denmark, Belgium, and Canada.

In the discussion of the marriage question it was admitted that a universal marriage law was practically impossible, and it was urged that some formal ceremony should always be insisted upon.

In the matter of taking evidence abroad the prevailing law of England and America, which compels the employment of a special Commissioner whose authority is not recognized in some countries, was condemned.

It was urged that such testimony should be taken as cheaply as possible before a foreign tribunal.

Important and radical changes were suggested in the marine insurance law, perhaps the most important outcome of the meeting.

THE VON KROSIGK CASE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—There seems no doubt that a revision of the proceedings in the Krosigk shooting case will be compelled in Germany by the force of public opinion, which was never before so strongly exerted there against the action of the military courts of justice. Its likeness to the Dreyfus case is in the fact that, so far as is known, there is no evidence to prove the guilt of Marten, reconvicted of murdering Capt. von Krosigk, that would hold in a court of law.

He was convicted and sentenced at the second trial precisely on the same evidence on which he was acquitted at the first, and it is remarkable that all the newspapers join in adverse criticism of the military court in this matter. At the bottom of the whole matter is the habitual ill-treatment of German private soldiers by brutal officers, which has lately been brought to public notice frequently, and its ventilation in this case has led to the accusation that the same state of affairs is existing, to a smaller extent, in the British army.

The allegation is made that some of the officers who have fallen in the Boer war were shot, not by the enemy, but by their own men, and this has led to a criticism of the present army system which permits the assignment of unfit men to officers' positions.

THE PAN-CELTIC CONGRESS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—This week Dublin was the scene of a picturesque Pan-Celtic gathering, which is generally regarded humorously, and nowhere more so than among the incorrigible Saxons of the Scotch low country.

The Glasgow Herald pictures a possible but improbable Pan-Saxon Congress by way of contrast, in which the only decoration would be the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack and the only ceremonial a decent short prayer by some Bishop or other clergyman. Highlanders, Druids, Breton peasants, Irish minstrels, Welsh leek-eaters mingled in Dublin's theatric show, and the delegates represented five distinct languages or dialects called Celtic, Welsh, Irish-Gaelic, Scotch-Gaelic, and Breton.

There was much mutual congratulation that the study of Celtic had spread all over the civilized world, and mighty plans were formed and discussed in English for the dissemination of Celtic literature. The old Celtic game of hurling was revived, and plans were made for designing a Celtic uniform to be worn at the next convention in 1904.

The delegates all had a good time, for the weather in Dublin this week was wonderfully fine.

British-Made Clothes for the Coronation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 24.—Queen Alexandra's expressed hope that the ladies attending the coronation should wear British-made clothes will, it is believed, surely help home industries to some extent, but the Spitalfields weavers long since went out of business, though silk weaving is still practiced and the Bethnal Green and Honiton lacemakers yet pursue their craft.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

VIOLENT STORM DOES DAMAGE IN THE CITY

Landslides and Submerged Tracks Stop the Central's Trains.

THE BRONX SUFFERS MOST

Residents of the Borough Forced to Flee from Their Homes—Big Plants of Corporations Flooded—Damage in the Tunnel.

After days marked by extreme humidity, during which rain seemed always imminent, and light showers came once or twice, the city was deluged yesterday with the heaviest downpour experienced for a long time. Early in the morning the sun made several attempts at showing itself, succeeding for a few minutes altogether, but about an hour before noon a solid mass of clouds had entire possession of the sky. There had been a light rain before 10 o'clock, but it had ceased abruptly.

Within a short time after the storm began, umbrellas were almost useless; so heavy was the rain that it beat through them. At the street corners the water collected in great pools against the pavements, for there was so much of it that it could not rush into the sewer openings fast enough.

THE BRONX'S EXPERIENCE.

When the storm had subsided and inquiries had been made as to the extent of the damage wrought, it was learned that the Bronx had suffered considerably.

It started to rain gently at first in the Borough at about noon, but a terrific downpour suddenly broke at about 2 o'clock and lasted steadily for two hours.

The water soon began to flow into the New York Central cut extending from One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street to Fordham, over the stone sides, and before long had risen sufficiently to seriously interfere with the movement of trains.

A sewer runs beneath the tracks just under the Fordham station, and at 3:45 a man hole between the tracks shot up in the air from the pressure of water, and a vast column of water spouted up.

In a few minutes the tracks were completely submerged, there being fully four feet of water beneath the Fordham station, which is built across the cut. Fences intended to keep passengers from crossing the tracks disappeared in the flood, and the cut from end to end became a canal, carrying a raging torrent.

There were heaps of baggage and boxes on the train platforms of the Fordham station waiting shipment, and they were carried away by the flood. John Gorman of Fordham, who had taken refuge from the rain there, was swept from his feet before he could gain the stairs and rescued by a rope thrown to him from above. Piles of railroad ties, lanterns, and other railroad paraphernalia went swirling along on the waves.

Early in the flood an express train bound for Chatham on the Harlem Road was stalled on one of the side tracks at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, with the water up to the car steps. One of the fast Boston express trains, with nine coaches, came by on a middle track, and got nearly to Fordham when the big deluge from the manhole overtook it, and it, too, was stalled, with the water up to the platforms and hundreds of anxious faces at the window panes.

Train 972, also for Chatham, came nearly to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street before it was stopped. John Reilly was the engineer and Frederick Duncan the fireman. Both live in Pawling, on the same road. The water reached the fire through the grate bars. The great burst of steam blew open the furnace door and Duncan was severely scalded about the head and face. He was attended by a doctor on the train, which was unable to move until 6 o'clock.

CENTRAL ROAD'S DAMAGE.

After the storm had subsided the tracks of the Harlem Branch of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for the greater part of the distance between the Mott Haven station, at East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and William's Bridge, were submerged in water varying in depth from two and a half inches above the tops of the rails to more than three feet.

Railroad men said there had been nothing like it in years, and for distances of a mile or more at a stretch the roadbed was changed into a muddy, eddying stream. From 4 o'clock on trains going up were much delayed and after 5 o'clock they were kept barely moving. Hundreds of people gathered on the bridges over the railroad cut on both sides of Melrose station and watched the heavily loaded suburban trains plowing through the water.

Another sewer manhole blew up in the cut at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and added another fountain to the flood.

There is a branch cutting near this point connecting the New York Central tracks with the New York, New Haven and Hartford freight yards at Port Morris. This is only for a single track, and is narrow and deep for some distance.

It is of lower grade than the big cutting, and carried off the water. For a time it was a rushing millrace, but the line opens up on a tract extending between German Place, Brook Avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Westchester Avenue.

Here stand big plants of the American Ice Company, Armour's Packing House, Swift & Co.'s Chicago dressed beef warehouse, and Conron Brothers, wholesale dealers in poultry.

This space was converted into a lake, in which for a time ice wagons and meat trucks floated helplessly about, like disabled ships upon the sea, and all last evening the water still remained quite deep there, with hundreds of delighted boys paddling over the muddy flood on rafts improvised from the débris.

The damage to the various firms named is estimated at not less than $25,000. Much of the flood went down Westchester Avenue, blocking trolley traffic for the time, and some more went down Brook Avenue till the name of that thoroughfare seemed a misnomer.

Philip Wagner is the janitor of 1,500 Brook Avenue. He was not at home, but his wife was with their children, Eleanor, twenty-one months old; Charles, three years, and Philip, Jr., five years old, and Miss Mabel Van Wart, who lives with the family.

The water poured down the front stairs so that they could not escape that way, and they screamed for help, for it seemed as if they would be drowned. William Muller and William Bernent heard them up stairs and called them to get into the dumbwaiter, when they hauled them up to the first floor in detachments.

James Regan and wife of 1,498 Brook Avenue and Mrs. Mary Weber and her son Charles, seven years old, and her mother, Mrs. Pauline Doebler, of 1,446 Brook Avenue, took refuge on tables and dressers in their basement homes, and were brought out by temporary bridges of planks built by George Wedan of the latter address.

Two trolley cars were derailed by the flood at William's Bridge. At Boston Road and Third Avenue a telephone wire was blown down and crossed an electric light wire. John Pollack, six years old, of 3,275 Third Avenue, caught hold of it and could not let go.

He screamed with pain and terror, and two or three others caught hold of the boy to free him, only to be severely shocked. Finally a rope was thrown about him and he was dragged from the wire by main force. His hands were badly burned, but he seemed in no danger.

In all about 100 basement dwellings were flooded in this district. The experience of the residents was quite similar to what they underwent at the time of the last great rain a few weeks ago, as a result of which some filed claims for damages against the city, asserting that they had

Continued on Page 2

LOCOMOTIVE WRECKS A WISCONSIN FACTORY.

Is Started in Some Unknown Manner, Jumps the Track, and Does $100,000 Damage to a Canning Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 24.—An engine and box car on the Northwestern Road, left for a moment this morning to stand on the track, got started in some unknown manner on a down-grade, jumped the track and crashed through the Janesville Canning Factory.

The greater part of the immense brick building, costing $40,000, and the special machinery, worth at least $30,000 more, are ruined. Over 30,000,000 cans on hand to be filled during the Autumn and Winter, were destroyed. The big water tank, costing $10,000, toppled over and fell on the engine house, smashing it to the ground and ruining the engine and boilers. The total loss will reach over $100,000.

The factory was just ready to start up, having been built by P. Hohenadel, who has several such factories in Iowa and Wisconsin. It was 6 o'clock, and no one was in the building when the accident occurred.

The engineer and fireman were pushing the box car, loaded with freight, to the plant. They left the train standing on an incline, about one hundred yards above, while they went to inquire where to leave the car.

THE THIRD MOSQUITO VICTIM.

Miss Clara Maas Dies from Yellow Fever at Havana After Being Bitten by an Infected Insect.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The third death from yellow fever resulting from the bite of a mosquito occurred at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The victim was Miss Clara Maas of New Jersey, whose death occurred on the seventh day after she was taken ill.

Of the six persons bitten by mosquitos recently in the course of the Yellow Fever Commission's experiments, three have died. The doctors say the other three are suffering from light attacks of the disease. Miss Maas was a nurse at Las Animas, and wished to become immune.

Miss Maas was a daughter of Mrs. H. A. Maas of 344 Main Street, East Orange. She was twenty-five years old and had been a nurse for five years. At the time of the war with Spain she was attached to the camps at Jacksonville and Savannah, and afterward went to Cuba. Two years ago she was sent to Manila, but contracted fever in the Philippines, and was obliged to return home. As soon as she was well again she went to Cuba.

Miss Sophie Maas started for Havana last Thursday on learning of the critical condition of her sister.

HARVARD STUDENT ARRESTED.

Chester W. Knox Charged with Using the Mails for a Scheme to Defraud.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Chester W. Knox, a young Harvard student, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Waters to-day on complaint of Post Office Inspector Snow, charged with using the mails for a scheme to defraud. He was subsequently arraigned before United States Commissioner Fiske, and indignantly denied the charge.

Knox lives at 126 Main Street, Winchester. He is said to have originated a number of schemes for making money without labor. The alleged offense which brought him into conflict with the United States authorities was in connection with an advertisement, which read as follows:

"Any boy can earn $15 a week by sending 15 cents to the Baker Chemical Company, Winchester."

A number of boys answered the advertisement, and are said to have received in reply a circular giving a receipt for making mucilage and advice on bottling it. The boy's people reported the matter to the Post Office authorities. The arrest resulted.

The young man's uncle, Henry F. Johnson, also of 126 Main Street, Winchester, gave a bond for $500 for Knox's appearance next Wednesday morning, when the case will be heard.

It is said that in other schemes of like nature Knox has used the name C. W. Kinsley. One of the schemes, it is said, was a "Socratic Corresponding Club," with C. W. Starbuck as President and C. W. Kinsley as Secretary. No charge is preferred at present in connection with this matter.

OBJECTED TO PIANO PLAYING.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—A girl who is learning to play a piano, a small boy with a big tin horn, and their respective fathers are elements in a $5,000 suit for slander filed to-day. "Cockaloo" John Murphy, a famous Fourth Ward statesman, is the plaintiff. A few days ago the silence in his neighborhood was broken by the sound of a person practicing on a piano at the home of Frank Enger, a near neighbor. "Cockaloo" swears that person seemed to have an extra lot of fingers that worked on the perpetual motion plan.

Believing that "like cures like," he bought a long red horn, stuck the end of it in his boy's mouth, and told the lad to cut loose. Every time Enger's girl touched the ivories Murphy's boy blew himself red in the face. This state of affairs could not last. Enger had Murphy arrested for disturbing the peace. Mr. Murphy waived examination before Squire Winkler. Now Murphy sues for $5,000. He says Enger called him "a Fourth Ward tough" and a lot of other things.

TO OPEN MAINE TIMBER LANDS.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 24.—The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad has made application to the State Railroad Commissioners for approval of location of an extension of the road from Ashland, Aroostook County, to Fort Kent, on the St. John River, a distance of about fifty miles, and for authority to construct and operate the new line.

This extension of the Aroostook system is the most important construction undertaken in that region since the main line of the road was built ten years ago. It will penetrate to the extreme northern boundary of Maine, passing through timber country that is now practically inaccessible to Maine operators, nearly all the logs cut there being driven down the St. John River into New Brunswick for manufacture.

SLEPT ON RAILROAD TRACK.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Aug. 24.—Eleneo Chavez and Leon Mora were run over to-day by the Santa Fé train near Hanover and decapitated. Mora was engaged to a step-daughter of Chavez, and the wedding was to have taken place to-morrow. Both men were celebrating in anticipation of the event by drinking heavily.

Some time early in the evening they started down the Santa Fé track leading to Hanover, and when just outside the limits of Fierre they laid down to sleep off the effects of their dissipation.

As it was long past train time, it is supposed they thought the train had passed, but unfortunately it was eight hours late that evening. The train came along before 10 o'clock, but the heavy rumble failed to arouse the sleepers and the entire train passed over their prostrate bodies.

CLAY PIPES FOR MRS. M'KINLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A number of artistic clay pipes has just been presented to Mrs. McKinley. These pipes are made in France, England, Holland, and the United States. Many of them are beautiful.

The collection of these clays has become quite a fad in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and in many of the larger Eastern cities. They are given as prizes at euchre and whist parties and are used by ladies as mural decorations. Some of these clay pipes are modeled in high relief, others are enameled in colors.

The Day Line has special trains to and from the Catskills and Saratoga alongside the ...

TORNADO STRIKES IN JERSEY CITY STREETS

Churches, Theatre, and Parks Wrecked In a Few Minutes.

OVER 200 HOMES DAMAGED

Scene of Terror at a Dress Rehearsal in Which Lions Played a Part—The Storm's Havoc in New Jersey.

Lower Jersey City was visited yesterday by a tornado. It lasted but a few minutes—six or seven at most—but in that time it wrought damages to property that may be roughly estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. Its course was almost directly north, though it came apparently from the southwest. But when it struck the city, at Bright and Grand Streets, it seemed to meet a counter-current that deflected it northerly, so that it passed through or over the city almost directly south and north.

Its area was confined to two blocks bounded on the east by Barrow Street and on the west by Varick Street. In its length it covered all that section lying between Bright Street and the northern boundary of the city below the Heights. Fortunately the rain that preceded it had driven every one indoors, so that there were few casualties.

The tornado first struck the Palma clubhouse in Jersey Avenue, doing no damage, however, except to tear off part of the tin roof. It repeated this performance at the Union League Clubhouse in York Street, and then swept through Van Vorst Park, tearing up by the roots great trees half a century old and dashing them about as if they had been golf sticks. Of the seventy-five trees that adorned the park at 3:25 o'clock P. M. when the storm struck it, only fifteen were left standing six minutes later.

A CHURCH WRECKED.

The storm next struck St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, in Wayne Street, two blocks away, tearing off the roof and throwing down the upper part of the west wall. The Rev. Mr. Hafer, pastor of the church, said last night that it would take at least two weeks to repair the damage. Of the cost he could give no idea.

In Mercer Street and Railroad Avenue the damage was confined to the uprooting of trees and tearing tin roofs from houses, a dozen or more being thus denuded.

The tornado then leaped to Newark Avenue, where it struck the Bijou Theatre with such force that it crashed in the front windows, and whirling through the building drove out the back wall, which fell into First Street. Only fifteen feet of the base is left standing. The roof sagged, but held, though several timbers fell and crashed through the stage.

The house was to have opened last night with "The Man Who Dared." Two lions that are used in the play were in their cages on the stage when a terrific rush of wind made the building tremble. Warning cries caused the performers to leave the stage not a second too soon. Bricks came down from the high walls, ruining the stage, and bending the lions' cage. The lions roared in terror. As the performers rushed out a shout was raised in the street that the lions were loose, and the crowd which had sought shelter in the corridor fled, panic-stricken. The lions did not escape. Their cages were hit and the lions were cut by the bricks, but the bars held them.

John Holmes, owner of the theatre thinks he will be able to reopen the house on Labor Day, but can give no estimate of his loss.

STEEPLE AND BELL FALL.

The tornado next descended upon St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, on Second Street, whirling a forty-foot steeple containing a bell weighing 800 pounds into the air, tearing off the roof, and throwing down part of the side walls. The bell was dropped in a vacant lot adjoining the church, but the broken timbers of the steeple were scattered over an area of two blocks.

The Rev. Henry Ter Woert, rector of St. Mary's Church, said last night that he would advise the Bishop to have the edifice rebuilt. Until this is done or the damage repaired, mass will be said in the Catholic Institute, which will be fitted with a temporary altar.

Mount Zion Chapel of the faith cure church, on New York Bay Shore, was blown down and completely destroyed. It was a frame structure and cost about $5,000. It had only been used for baptizing services during the past three years, the Rev. Martin D. Hanos, pastor, having erected a substantial brick edifice at Ocean and Bramhall Avenues, where the regular services are now held.

A house and barn owned by George Wilte at the foot of Linden Avenue were blown down. The house was occupied by George Engel, his wife, and two children. Engel's collar bone and two of his ribs were broken. His wife and children escaped. They were cared for by neighbors.

Hamilton Park was visited as was Van Vorst Park, thirty trees being prostrated there.

Telephone, telegraph, fire and police, and trolley wires were prostrated along the course of the storm.

But three persons are reported injured. They are George Engel, Frank Kramer of 89 Mercer Street, and William Watson, a stage hand in the Bijou Theatre. Kramer was severely cut in about twenty places by flying pieces of window glass. Watson was badly bruised and cut about the head and body by falling bricks and glass.

The police reserves of the seven precincts went here and there where loss of life seemed imminent. The reserves of the Gregory Street and the Seventh Street Stations hurried to the Bijou Theatre and to St. Mary's Church. The ambulance of the City Hospital went to the theatre.

About two hundred residences were damaged from $100 to $500. Gangs of men worked all night clearing away the wreckage. They were watched by thousands of people.

ELIZABETH RIVER OVERFLOWS.

The Dam of the Local Water Company and Street Pipes Give Way—Houses Flooded.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 24.—The rainfall at Springfield, near here, caused a flood in the Elizabeth River, which overflowed its banks and rose to the tops of the arches of the various bridges that span the river in this city.

The basements of houses on Price and Harrison Streets were flooded, and a number of families on Price Stree which runs parallel to the river, had to move their effects out of their dwellings.

The dam of the Elizabeth Water Company gave way, and 2,000,000 gallons of water escaped, most of it flowing into the river, which has not been so high since the freshet of 1897. The pipes of the water company in Union Street burst from the water pressure.

When the storm struck Elizabethport Mrs. Katherine Lloyd, wife of George Lloyd, a letter carrier, rushed to the front part of the house to close the windows, as the rain was beating in. During her absence her two-year-old daughter crawled from her chair to one of the windows and tumbled to the stone courtyard below. The

child received fatal injuries and died an hour later.

GREAT FALL OF RAIN.

Weather Bureau at Plainfield Reports that 3 4-10 Inches Fell in Less than Six Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 24.—For more than five hours to-day this city was visited by the heaviest storm of the season. Rain began to fall about 10 o'clock, and there was a steady downpour until after 3 o'clock without the least cessation. Considerable damage was done to the fruit crop. While a high wind prevailed at points southeast of Plainfield a dead calm was felt in this city and vicinity. The air was stifling, and much humidity prevailed.

The storm had more the appearance of a cloudburst than an ordinary thunderstorm. Green Brook, a small stream that divides the city from the Borough of North Plainfield, was swollen to twice its size, and overflowed its banks.

John Neagle, local Superintendent of the United States Weather Bureau, reports that three and four-tenths inches of water fell in less than six hours. Many of the streets were flooded, and in some instances were impassable. The trolley cars were frequently stalled, and it was impossible to run cars with any regularity. At Fanwood the tracks of the Central Railroad were covered with water to the depth of several inches.

PART OF NEWARK FLOODED.

Lightning Also Strikes in Several Places in the City.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The rainstorm this afternoon was one of the heaviest on record here. Fortunately there was no wind with the downpour, but the damage done was considerable in the factory districts. Part of the city was flooded, and travel by trolley lines was suspended for a time. Several places were struck by lightning, but no fatalities were reported.

On Market Street around the Pennsylvania Station, where all the principal trolley lines meet, there was about a foot of water over the tracks. Traffic was stopped for a time, and even after the storm abated the cars were not run until large quantities of sand had been removed from the rails.

The grain elevator of Wilkinson Gadis, at the corner of Tichner Lane and Willis Avenue, was struck by lightning and damaged to the amount of $300.

The residence of James Stoop, 135 Parker Street, was also struck by lightning. A bolt struck the furniture store of Otto Schmidt, at 157 Springfield Avenue, and damaged it slightly.

PASSAIC IN THE STORM.

River Rises Three Feet in Brief Space —Passengers on Incoming Train Badly Frightened.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 24.—A miniature cloudburst struck this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Sewers and streets were flooded, and a great deal of damage was done. The river rose three feet in twenty minutes. The mills along the river bank, as well as business houses, were flooded.

Traffic on the Erie Railroad was at a standstill for some hours. The tracks were washed away for more than 100 feet. The train due here at 3:18 P. M., with 250 passengers aboard, ran over a wash-out just below the city, and was almost derailed. The engineer did not see the danger, as the water was three feet deep on the tracks. The passengers were badly scared. The storm lasted about two hours.

GREAT DAMAGE IN HOBOKEN.

Panic in a Hotel When the Roof Was Torn Off—The Interior Ruined.

The storm did considerable damage in Hoboken, but it was not as severe as in Jersey City. The rain fell in torrents for more than an hour before the wind increased in velocity. About 3 o'clock it was blowing a gale, and trees in the Hoboken parks began to topple over. Several buildings were damaged, dozens of sheds and awnings ruined, but no one was injured so far as known. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

The storm seemed to centre about Washington and Ferry Streets. The wind swept down Washington Street at the rate of forty miles an hour, carrying awnings and trees with it. At the corner of Washington and Ferry Streets is the Washington Hotel, a three-story structure. The place was crowded with persons who were seeking shelter. Suddenly there was a terrific report and the roof was torn off the building, curled up, and carried fully fifty feet into Ferry Street.

There was a panic in the hotel. Everybody in the place rushed out into the rain, thinking the building was about to fall. The wind swayed it slightly, but at no time was it in danger of coming down. The interior of the hotel was ruined by the water.

The roof on a concert hall at the corner of Washington and First Streets was taken off at the same time the Washington Hotel was damaged. The heavy metal awning around the front of the building was demolished and the plate glass windows were broken.

On the northeast corner of Washington and Newark Streets is the saloon of Alderman Hugh Ochs. When the storm was over, the place looked as if Mrs. Nation had paid it a visit. The interior of the place was a wreck. This was due to its peculiar construction. The building stands out on a corner and caught the full force of the wind as it swept down Washington Street. The saloon has two very large doors, one on Washington Street and the other opening into Newark Street. Both doors were wide open. Alderman Ochs was trying to close the Washington Street entrance when the wind struck the building hard enough to rock it.

The open door on Newark Street caused a draught with force enough to carry the inmates off their feet. The proprietor and his customers fled to the other side of the street and watched the wind play havoc with the saloon.

The trees and shrubbery in Hudson Square and Church Square Parks were practically ruined. Over seventy-five trees were blown down and the shelter houses were crushed when they fell. Last night the Street Cleaning Department sent out fifty men to remove fallen trees that obstructed the streets.

LIGHTNING AT CAPE MAY.

The Lighthouse Struck — Keeper's Daughter Burned—A Cottager's Daughter Stunned.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 24.—The severe electrical and rain storm which prevailed here between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon caused considerable damage. Four places were struck by the lightning. The Cape May lighthouse, which was struck three years ago, was again struck, and much of the plastering torn off from where the lightning touched, 65 feet above the ground, to the base of the structure.

The keeper's station was dismantled of its plastering, and his daughter stunned and burned.

The cottage of J. F. Jacoby was struck, the house set on fire, and Miss May Jacoby was rendered unconscious for ten minutes from the shock. Many valuable pictures were damaged by being knocked from their fastenings on the walls.

TARRYTOWN'S GREAT FLOOD.

Water Shoots Up Through the Manholes in the Street—Rockefeller Place Damaged.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The damage by to-day's storm in this vicinity will amount to about $50,000. Nine landslides were reported to-night to have occurred between Hastings and Dobbs Ferry.

Considerable damage was done on the Rockefeller property, and one road is inundated and partially washed away for a distance of several hundred feet. The sidewalks all over the town are under water, and many of them have given way. The force of the flood was so great that the water shot up through the manholes in the streets like geysers.

An instance of business enterprise in time of distress was afforded by a hotel proprietor, who carried passengers from the railroad station to his hotel on Cortland Street, sat them on tables, and served them with drinks. He had to wade knee-deep through the water to serve his patrons, but he is satisfied at having done a good stroke of business.

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Four Deaths in Mauch Chunk — Most Disastrous Flood in Years— Crops Ruined.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Reports received in this city to-night state that the heavy rains which have fallen almost incessantly during the past week throughout the State have resulted in the most disastrous flood experienced in many years. At Mauch Chunk the storm was attended by four fatalities.

Jesse Struthers, a prominent citizen of Mauch Chunk, and three boys named McClafferty, McGinley, and Johnson were standing on a bridge spanning Mauch Chunk Creek when the supports collapsed and the four were precipitated into the water and drowned. The stream had become a raging torrent by the bursting of a dam a half mile above the borough line.

The Mauch Chunk Creek is fifteen feet above its normal mark, and all the towns in Carbon County along its course have suffered much damage. Bridges, culverts, and arches are destroyed and the loss to the borough and to the property holders will be many thousands of dollars. Business is at a standstill.

At Wilkesbarre a landslide occurred along the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the eastern approach of the Vosburg Tunnel, and traffic was suspended for several hours. A washout on the Sunbury Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad delayed traffic several hours.

In Shamokin, Tamaqua, Shenandoah, Pittston, and other mining towns many collieries have been flooded and work has been suspended. At Tamaqua the rain fell in torrents from 3 o'clock this morning until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The lines of the Central Railroad of New Jersey between Tamaqua and Mauch Chunk and the Pottsville branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway are tied up, owing to washouts. The Schuylkill River and the Panther and Wabash Creeks at this point are overflowing their banks, and many bridges have been washed away.

All the collieries in the Panther Creek Valley are flooded. Crops in the Catawissa Valley, a farming section, are practically ruined.

The Hudsondale Reservoir, four miles from Hazleton, which supplies that town with water, broke through its banks, and the tracks of the Lehigh Valley, on the Quakake Branch, which runs close by, were completely inundated. There was a landslide on the Lehigh Valley at Penn Haven this afternoon, delaying traffic three hours.

The storm will cost Bedford County thousands of dollars to replace bridges washed away and damage done to roads. In some townships it will be necessary to lay a special tax to meet the expenses.

One of the heaviest losers was the Bedford Springs Company, whose property was much damaged by high water. Some farms are almost ruined, the top soil being almost entirely washed away.

In Snake Spring Valley holes eight feet deep were washed out in the road.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 24.—Rain has fallen in this region since 3 o'clock this morning. The tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Beaver Meadow are washed out and a train is stalled. At Highland the tracks have settled four feet for a distance of about 100 yards, and traffic on that branch of the road has been suspended.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Aug. 24.—The heavy rainstorm last night flooded the Tunnel on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Black Diamond Express and other passenger trains of that system are running over the Erie Railroad from Waverly, N. Y., to Carbondale, thence over the Delaware and Hudson Road to Scranton and south to the Lehigh Valley.

WASH-OUTS IN CONNECTICUT.

Trains Derailed by Spreading Rails— Big Embankment Caves In.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24.—At Leets Island, on the Shore Line Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, it is reported that several hundred feet of track has been covered over with sand caused by an embankment giving way. At Branford there is also a washout. On the Valley Division an embankment gave way and 100 feet of track is covered with sand.

At Haddam the south-bound freight train leaving here at 6:46 jumped the track just above the station. Aside from delayed traffic little damage was done.

The engine on the north-bound passenger train left the rails near Arnold Station and was thrown into a lot. Two coaches left the rails, but were not overturned. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but no one was injured. The engineer and fireman on the train also escaped with a few scratches. Both these accidents were caused by the rain undermining the roadbed, causing the rails to spread.

On the Shore Line Division of the road, near Leete's Island, several tons of earth were washed on the tracks and traffic was delayed for over three hours.

In Guilford the storm was more like a cloudburst. In many streets in this town the water was four feet deep. Two small bridges crossing the West River were washed away and a third one was expected to go before morning.

Heaviest Rain in Years.

FARMER, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The severest rainstorm that has visited this section for years occurred last night. Two and a half inches of rain fell in two hours.

DANGEROUS WASH-OUTS OCCUR

Trains Held for Hours on New Jersey Roads—Main Line of the Erie Affected.

ORADELL, N. J., Aug. 24.—The violent storm this afternoon caused a number of washouts along the line of the Northern Railroad. Traffic was delayed at many points while repairs were being made.

The worst delay occurred at this place. About 3 o'clock, when the storm was at its height, the rain undermined the tracks for many yards. The earth was washed away leaving the rails without support. The danger was discovered and a wrecking train was sent for. While making repairs, all trains were held. It took the laborers over two hours to make the road safe enough to allow the stalled trains to proceed.

Much trouble was encountered on the main line of the Erie Road. The rain covered the rails in many places, and when it receded left a foot of sand and stones over the tracks. While this obstruction was being cleared away trains were not run on schedule time.

STORMS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Several Fatalities—Much Property Destroyed in Saragossa Province.

BORDEAUX, Aug. 24.—Severe storms prevail throughout Southern France and Spain.

Several fatalities are reported and a number of fires have been caused by lightning.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The Province of Saragossa has been swept by a storm. At Datoca numerous houses were undermined and collapsed, and one person was drowned. A number of section hands are missing, and are believed to have been swept off by floods in the Jiloca River Valley. The damage amounts to 4,000,000 pesetas, (about $760,000.)

At Vigo a church was wrecked by lightning, and one person was killed and several were injured.

WEATHER BUREAU'S RECORD.

The Total Rainfall in the City 2.75 Inches—Temperature Goes Down.

According to the observations of the local Weather Bureau the rain was continuous in the city from 11:45 o'clock A. M. until 4:20 o'clock P. M., and the official observer noted a total fall in that time of 2.75 inches, a phenomenal record. To show the fall at different times he divided the entire storm into periods, with the following result:

11:45 to 12:50	.10 inch	1:10 to 3:10	.45 inch
12:50 to 1:40	.88 inch	3:10 to 4:20	1.32 inches
Total			2.75 inches

The storm brought the temperature down by easy stages from a maximum of 82 degrees at 9:30 o'clock A. M. to the minimum, 69 degrees, at 7 o'clock P. M. High wind prevailed throughout the downpour, ranging about thirty-four miles an hour from the southeast.

W. M. V. HOFFMAN MAY BE BLIND FROM MISHAP

Stone Kicked Against His Eye as He Was Driving.

His Glasses Broke and the Ball of Right Eye Was Cut—Similar Accident to the Left Eye Some Years Ago.

TUXEDO PARK, Aug. 24.—While driving his four-in-hand coach on the new Tuxedo race track yesterday W. M. V. Hoffman, wealthy clubman and horse owner of New York, met with an accident which may result in his total blindness.

One of the leaders kicked up a stone with its fore hoof while the horses were going at a lively pace around the track, which struck Hoffman in the right eye, breaking his glasses, and cutting the ball of the eye. The local physicians, Dr. Rushmore and Johnson, were called, but could only remove some of the broken glass from the eye.

Mr. Hoffman was immediately taken to his residence in New York at 35 West Fifty-first Street. A similar accident some years ago, it is said, partially destroyed the sight of the left eye, and yesterday's accident may result in Mr. Hoffman's being totally blind. He is a member of the firm of Hoffman Brothers at 4 Warren Street, and a son of the late Rev. Charles F. Hoffman.

Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary is his uncle. His brother is Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., who married Miss Preston at Tuxedo last Winter, and his brother-in-law is J. Von Vochten Olcott. He is a member of the Tuxedo, Lawyers', Stahonis, New York, Athletic, Union League, Colonial, Suburban, Riding and Driving, and University Clubs, and a Columbia graduate of the class of '84. He is a member of the Columbia Alumni Association and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. On the coach at the time of the accident were Miss Preston, Mr. Hoffman's wife, and two sons.

Mr. Hoffman's principal delight is in the driving and raising of fine horses. He possesses many and has won many prizes at various horse shows in New Jersey and Madison Square Garden.

Dr. Weeks, who is attending Mr. Hoffman in this city, said last night that he is doing as well as could be expected and it is hoped to save the sight of his eye.

H. H. VREELAND'S OUTING.

President of Metropolitan Traction Co. Entertains Company's Department Heads at Matteawan.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The third annual outing and clambake tendered by President Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York, to the heads of the departments, was held yesterday at Brewster, where Mr. Vreeland has a country home. It was the most successful one yet held. Three years ago Mr. Vreeland invited the heads of departments to be his guests. It was such a pleasant occasion that the outing has become a permanent fixture.

The party to-day numbered about 125 persons. They arrived in a special car shortly before 11 o'clock. President Vreeland was on hand to greet them, together with County Treasurer Frank Wells, ex-Assemblyman Emerson W. Addis, Postmaster Levi A. Shove, and other prominent citizens. Carriages were in waiting and the entire party was driven to the Tonnetta Outing Club house, situated on the shore of Lake Tonnetta. Mr. Vreeland is an enthusiastic member of the club. There a genuine Rhode Island clambake had been prepared by an expert caterer. While the bake was being made ready a concert was given by the Brewster cornet band.

At about 1 o'clock the guests were invited to a large tent which had been erected, it raining hard. There they partook of the bake. Before they were seated Mr. Vreeland made a speech in which he thanked those present for their assistance and cooperation, and said that it was their work and willingness that had made a success of his administration.

As he was about to take his seat a telegram was handed him. It was dated Saratoga, and was from ex-Secretary William C. Whitney. It congratulated Mr. Vreeland upon his management, and expressed his regret at not being present. Responses to Mr. Vreeland's greetings were made by Hans S. Beattie and others in the party. After the bake the members enjoyed the fishing for some time, when they again entered the carriages and were driven to Rest a While, the country home of Mr. Vreeland, an invitation having been extended by Mrs. Vreeland for 4:40 o'clock.

Mrs. Vreeland greeted them, assisted by several young women of the village. At 6 o'clock luncheon was served on the porch. It was to have been served on the lawn, but the rain prevented. Mrs. Vreeland and the young women served the guests. There was more speechmaking, and at 8 o'clock the party was driven to the station where a special train in personal charge of General Manager Bronson of the Harlem Railroad took them back to New York.

MORMONISM IN JAPAN.

Four Leaders in the Utah Church Started Last Week to Propagate Their Doctrines in the East.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 24.—The edict has gone forth from the Mormon Church that Apostle Heber J. Grant and three elders of the faith shall go to Japan and spend three years in sowing the seed of Mormonism. Heber J. Grant is one of the wealthiest residents of Salt Lake City, and the man who stands first in line of succession to the Presidency of the Church.

Apostle Grant is a Director in the "Z. C. M. I.," the Zion's Co-Operative Mercantile Institute; operates what is known as Grant's Transfer Company, is at the head of the Home Fire Insurance Company, is an official in the Co-operative Wagon Institute, and owns and conducts the Salt Lake Theatre. His possessions in the aggregate will approximate a quarter of a million dollars in value.

Horace S. Ensign, another of the party, is one of the noted singers in the choir of 250 persons which furnishes music at the Mormon Tabernacle. The other two Church elders in the party are a son of J. C. Taylor, one of the pioneers of Utah, and a well-known business man of Salt Lake City named Kirchner. The party left Tacoma this week for Vancouver and have since sailed for Yokohama.

Apostle Grant and Elder Ensign had unique cards printed for use among the natives of Japan. A small half-tone, probably designed for purposes of identification, is printed on the lower left hand corner of the card, while in Japanese characters are given name, address, and office held in the Mormon Church.

CAUGHT A 900-POUND TURTLE.

Fishermen at Gloucester, Mass., Land It After a Hard Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—The fishing schooner Kentucky, Capt. Prior, brought into port yesterday morning one of the largest sea turtles ever seen here. It was captured at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, after a hard struggle, about twenty miles east of Cape Cod. After being struck by a spear used on swordfish it dragged a large seine boat through the water without difficulty, diving under the water, and coming to the surface at times and blowing like a whale. A tackle was fastened about the body of the turtle after it had been exhausted by the loss of blood and the monster lifted to the deck. It lived eight hours after capture.

The turtle measures 8 feet 2 inches from nose to tip of tail, 7½ feet between the flippers, and 23 feet 6 inches in circumference. Its weight was 900 pounds. It has been sold to a Long Beach man for exhibition purposes.

Iowa Trust Company to Liquidate.

DES MOINES, Iowa., Aug. 24.—On a vote of the shareholders the Home Savings and Trust Company, with head offices in this city, has gone into voluntary liquidation. All obligations will be paid fully. The action is taken as a result of an act of the last Legislature which restricts compounding of interest.

WATERSPOUT CAPSIZES BOAT.

Col. Wagstaff and Party Upset Off Fire Island in a Fierce Squall.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A squall with the force of a hurricane and accompanied by a waterspout crossed Fire Island Beach late this afternoon, tearing up the grass and bushes by the roots and endangering the lives of several people.

Col. Wagstaff and a party of friends from Brooklyn were out fishing in a thirty-foot catboat. They saw the storm coming and made preparations to weather it. Two anchors were put out, and the sail taken in and made fast. When the squall struck the boat it picked her out of the water and turned her completely over.

The Colonel and his friends were on the weather side and managed to swim clear when she capsized, and then they got hold of the keel, to which they clung until Capt. Spraigh of Freeport, with his steam launch, reached them. They were rescued with great difficulty, as the high wind kicked up a heavy sea. The party were landed on the beach and taken to the Surf Hotel, where they are being cared for, all in a more or less exhausted condition.

Capt. Doxsee and the crew of the Fire Island Life Saving Station went out to the capsized catboat and righted her. She now lies safely anchored off the life saving station.

The party in the boat, besides Col. Wagstaff, consisted of his son Samuel, Henry Plumber of New York, Capt. Udall, and Capt. Grover. The squall seemed to be only about fifty feet wide, and carried everything before it.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Water Scarce in the Gold Creeks—Last Winter's Newspapers Now Arriving.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 24.—Dispatches from Dawson state that water is very scarce on all the Klondike gold creeks. Many operators have been compelled to shut down indefinitely. Only those who have pumping plants can continue taking out gold. These pump the water into the sluices and use it over and over again. Many men on Eldorado, Bonanza, and Sulphur Creeks have been discharged because of the shortage.

Gov. Ross has been notified from Ottawa that Minister of the Interior Sifton will not visit the Klondike this Summer, but will go to Dawson next Spring.

Tons of second-class mail sent from all parts of the world, which accumulated here and at San Francisco during the Winter, are arriving at Dawson via the lower river. The papers are months old, and are now of no use except for wrapping paper. This mail would have reached Dawson in May if sent in by the upper river route.

Post Offices are soon to be established on Gold Run, Sulphur, and Quartz Creeks. Dominion, Hunker, and Bonanza already have offices. The Bonanza service will be daily from Dawson, and that of the other creeks from two to three times a week.

YUKON TELEGRAPH LINES.

Work on Government Construction from Eagle to St. Michael There to Connect with Nome.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 24.—News comes from the lower Yukon by steamers arriving at Dawson that work on the construction of the United States Government telegraph line down the river from Eagle to St. Michael, where it will connect with the cable to Nome, is being prosecuted at a number of points.

The line is finished over the cut-off from the coast to Kaltag, on the Yukon, and a force of men is stringing the wire well up toward Nulato. Lieut. Cochran, with about twenty men, has reached a point twenty miles below Tanana. Lieut. Erickson has completed a survey from Fort Hamlin and Circle, and is preparing to string wire with a large force of men.

Between Eagle and Valdes construction continues, but not at a rapid rate. It is reported about 125 miles of the line are ready for use on the coast end. On the Eagle eighty miles are ready for operation.

The total length of line from Eagle to Valdes will be 450 miles. The pack animals used in the work have been sick, and it was necessary to bring in new ones, which have just arrived. The country to be traversed is for a long distance timberless, and poles will have to be carried in on mules.

FAIRFIELD CLUB ROBBED.

The Greenwich Golf House Entered and Looted of Its Wines and Cigars.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—Thieves, with a love for fine liquors, wines, and cigars, paid another visit to Greenwich last night, the second this week. These visits appear to be the work of an organized party, who have on their list places where wines and cigars are kept and where there is no protection by police.

About 2 o'clock this morning the clubhouse of the Fairfield County Club in North Street was entered, and, as in the robbery at Frank Newman's Mianus on Sunday night, several cases of wines and liquors and a large quantity of cigars were carried away.

That the thieves were daring fellows is shown by the fact that they drove direct up to the clubhouse in a carriage, and the horse grazed on the lawn while the thieves were selecting the goods they desired to take away. The barking of a dog on the premises finally frightened the intruders off. The wagon was observed by some of the members of Col. R. B. Baker's family, near by, and also by one of the men on the Dr. F. E. Hyde place.

The latter shot after the fellows as they dashed down the road toward Coscob. In the clubhouse while the robbers were at work were seven men employed upon the place, but the first intimation they had that the place had been robbed was when the neighbors awoke them. The goods taken were worth about $150.

OIL SEVEN CENTS A BARREL.

It Is that Now in Texas, and Is Expected to Go Lower.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 24.—Charles Anderson, a prominent oil producer of the Beaumont Field, was here to-day and stated that some of the smaller companies which have oil wells on Spindle Top Heights are unable to handle their product owing to lack of pipe lines and transportation facilities.

Some of those companies, he said, are offering their oil as low as 7 cents a barrel to the pipe line companies and no buyers are to be had at this low price. He favors the product of the whole field being handled by one large concern. He says that unless this is done the price of oil at some of the wells will go down to 2 cents a barrel.

CHICAGO POLICE SCANDALS.

Thorough Investigation to be Made by September Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The September Grand Jury will probe deeply into the police scandals. Aroused by the rapid accumulation of evidence that corruption honeycombs the Police Department, Assistant State's Attorney Barnes, in the absence of State's Attorney Deneen, announced this morning that the jury would make an investigation which for thoroughness has never been exceeded in the history of Grand Juries.

The promise is made that the inquisitors will go to the bottom of scandals which even the newspapers have up to now avoided. Whether the Civil Service Commission makes a thorough investigation of or whitewashes the Detective Bureau, from Chief Colleran down, the avowed intention is to go ahead and turn on the searchlight into every nook and cranny where suspicion points the finger. Not only the Detective Bureau, but the entire department must stand the fire of investigation.

Brigham Young's First Wife Dying.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Zina Young, first wife of Brigham Young, passed through Helena to-day on the way to Salt Lake City. She was stricken with paralysis yesterday at the home of her daughter, near the Canadian border, and her last request before losing consciousness was that she be taken to her old home at Salt Lake to die. She is nearly seventy years of age, and for more than fifty years has been prominent in the Mormon Church.

VIOLENT STORM DOES DAMAGE IN THE CITY

Continued from Page 1.

suffered because the sewers were inadequate.

The Union Railway Company, which operates all the trolley lines in the Bronx, sustained considerable damage owing to the storm. On many of the avenues and streets through which the company's cars operate traffic was delayed, and in some places it is feared the tracks will have to be relaid. The Southern Boulevard line was one of the first to be stopped. The cars running through Burnside Avenue were stopped by the water and sand.

THE BIG TUNNEL FLOODED.

From Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street all the way down to Forty-second Street the rapid transit tunnel was flooded and men were pumping at many points all night long.

The tunnel is from thirty to forty feet deep, and here and there is assuming complete shape, the steel work being in to a good extent. Water poured down the sides of the embankments of dirt alongside the tunnel, which made a natural runway for the rain into the subway. All the way along the water was from five to eight feet deep.

The tunnel is about forty feet deep at the Circle, Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, and the water was about eight feet deep. Twenty men were put to work with hand pumps here, and they worked hard to get the water out in time to get the men at work to-morrow morning.

There were several steam drills in the bottom of the shaft, which the men had neglected to move out, and these were under water and will probably be useless for some days or until well cleaned and oiled.

Steam drills all along the route were swamped in this way, and all will have to be cleaned and oiled before they can be used again. Workmen's tools were left here and there, too, and were under water.

It was said steam pumps would be operated to-day to get the water out of the tunnel so the men can go to work to-morrow.

It was believed that no damage would result from the flooding of the tunnel except that to the drills, which can be cleansed. The structural work, it is believed, could not be weakened by the rain-water pouring into the tunnel.

Much damage resulted from the rain on the east side, near Twenty-third Street, and on the East River front. For several hours it was impossible to run the Twenty-third Street cars further east than Avenue B, and wagons were pressed into service to carry the ferry passengers to and from the cars.

WEST STREET FLOODED.

Ferry Passengers Carried Through the Water by Men, Cabs, and Trucks— Washington Market Invaded.

At the commencement of the downpour of yesterday a patient fringe of waterside idlers lined the sidewalks beneath the awnings of West Street. They ahd scarcely moved all day, except to stroll slowly out of the rain. The water had not been falling a great while, however, before a new element added both briskness and profit to their otherwise placid existence.

From the corners of the street near the curbing great volumes of water began to swell. From the inland curb it spread to the centre of the roadway, washed to the opposite curbing, and then, repulsed, rushed back again. West Street, from up above Barclay Street to down below Courtlandt, was a dirty, swelling, running stream of water that soon assumed a depth of several feet.

People on their way to the ferries paused in doubt at the pool's edge or sought an antidote in the nearest saloon. Then it was that the idlers who hadn't seen anything like it for sixteen years realized their opportunity. Of course there was a pioneer. He was a great, big, grimy fellow in a faded jumper and overalls. Rolling up his nether garments to his knees he stepped out bravely into the water. Then he turned addressing the cowed crowd of Jersey commuters.

"Say, youse," he yelled, "I stand here ready and willing to carry such of youse people as has a wife and family to home out in Plunkethurst or Scotch Plains or Rosedale or any other fancy railroad station to yer ferry. It costs yer only a quarter."

A number of study-looking women pushed their way forward. But before them all came an immaculate youth in long mackintosh and faultless raiment.

"Ah, my good fellow, take me," he drawled.

The pioneer looked at him hard.

"It'll cost you 50 cents," he said.

The youth produced a bill, and the pioneer caught him up in the manner peculiar to inexperienced fathers with their first born. Half way across the pioneer balanced the youth nicely over the waters.

"Cost you $2 more to get safe to Jersey," he said, grimly.

The onlooking crowd, disappointed in its means of transport, yelled in glee. The youth fished up another bill, and then was set down to scurry in fright into the ferry-house.

Before the pioneer, however, could get back to his starting point to inaugurate another profitaole venture in cross street transit the force of his example had been felt. Not only did others of less originality but of good imitation powers set up a thriving carrying trade, but the drivers of trucks about loaded their wagons with the anxious Jerseyites. Cabmen who had brought a fare either to the Cortlandt, Liberty, or Barclay Street Ferries no sooner discharged their passenger than they went into this most legitimate cabman business, driving a fare for a short distance for an exorbitant fee.

Although the swelling tide of dirty water brought profit to some, it was different up in Washington Market. There, inside, applewomen and fishmongers were plying a goodly trade when the water invaded this dingy temple of commerce. In a trice the pineapple lost its aristocratic place in the crate above the lemons, and, together with onions and muskmelons, floated in the democratic level of the dirty incoming water. There was a scurrying upon the part of the owners of the fruits before order, albeit with some loss of stock, was restored and the goods of commerce removed above high-tide mark.

Within twenty minutes after the rain ceased the water disappeared, except for an occasional lurking puddle. Then the river front people began to speculate on causes. It was agreed by the sages of the district that high tide and the construction of the sewers were responsible. Instead of having an outlet at every street, the West Street sewer, they said, emptied into the river only at every fourth or fifth block. The great downpour and the fact that it was high tide in a district that is all built up ground accounted for the condition of affairs.

LANDSLIDES BURY TRACKS.

Many Trains on the Central Road Stalled—Wash-outs at Hastings and Tarrytown.

Reports from Tarrytown say that the storm was exceedingly heavy in that vicinity. Washouts occurred on the railroads and the business portion of Tarrytown was flooded. For two hours traffic of every kind was suspended owing to the water in the streets. Trees were uprooted and telegraph poles overturned in many places.

There were numerous landslides on the Central, the worst of which was at Hastings, where the north-bound and middle tracks were completely buried.

The first landslide encountered was just north of Yonkers, where the north-bound track was obstructed. Trains bound north were sent back to Yonkers and switched over to the middle track, and then started north again. Half a dozen trains were shifted in this way. They proceeded as far as Hastings, where they were again stalled. At Hastings the water rushed down the hillsides in torrents, causing five landslides within the space of a mile. Both the north-bound and middle tracks were covered here, and the trains were compelled to back down to a lower switch and take the south-bound track. This caused much delay. The tracks, it was expected, would be cleared at midnight.

A WATERSPOUT AHEAD.

The Steamship British King Encounters One and Is Imperiled by It.

The steamship British King, Capt. Riddle, which arrived last night from Antwerp, nearly ran into a waterspout west of Fire Island lightship.

The steamship was going slowly when the Captain perceived a waterspout directly ahead. He put the helm hard aport and rang the bell for full speed ahead. The vessel cleared the waterspout by about twenty-five feet.

A. Simonson

933 Broadway, 21—22 Streets.

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HAIR DRESSING
HAIR ORNAMENTS

The choicest qualities, the rarest shades, exclusive designs and novelties not found elsewhere, are our specialties.

My large and varied assortment of exquisite hair ornaments is unequaled in this country.

LOVERS' KNOT You are invited to call and inspect this beautiful new coiffure designed for the low hair dress of the back hair.

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BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Shoes.

Nothing is more essential to the comfort of children than the right kind of a shoe, properly fitted to the feet, and the place to get them is at the Children's Store, where there is the largest assortment of styles and sizes.

We would call attention to a few lines specially adapted for this season of the year.

Russia Calf Button or Lace Shoes, with heavy extension soles, made for boys or girls, sizes 7 to 10, $2.00; 11 to 2, $2.50; 2 1-2 to 4, $3.25.

The "Best Orthopedic last," our own special design, finest quality Button or Lace, sizes 7 to 10 1-2, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00.

An excellent shoe for school or country wear is our calf foxed dongola top, Lace or Button, the most popular and best wearing shoe that can be made for this purpose, sizes 8 to 10 1-2, $2.25; 11 to 2, $2.75; 2 1-2 to 4, $3.50.

A more dressy shoe, with excellent wearing qualities, is our Box Calf Lace, hand sewed, wide extension soles, wide bull dog last, sizes 11 to 2, $3.00.

Shoes specially designed for children just commencing to walk, made of fine dongola and tan goat skin, sizes 4 to 8, $1.35.

60-62 West 23d Street.

NEWPORT MAY PREVENT AUTOMOBILE RACES

Petition to Enjoin Speed Tests Filed in Court.

Property Owners on Harrison, Carroll, and Ocean Avenues Ask for the Injunction, Alleging the Race Would Be a Nuisance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—Col. W. P. Sheffield, Jr., the leading lawyer of Newport, to-day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court a petition for an injunction restraining all concerned from conducting the automobile races proposed by the Newport Automobile Association.

The petition is in behalf of Alexander Agassiz, Theodore M. Davis, Mary B. Huntington, M. B. R. Auchincloss, Joseph D. Packham, William Grosvenor, Sidney Webster, Mary Augusta King, Ethel Rhinelander King, and John Mahan, property owners on Harrison, Carroll, and Ocean Avenues, and asks for an injunction against the individual members of the City Council, the members of the comittee appointed to supervise the races, the National Automobile Association of Newport, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., President; against all persons who signed the petition to the City Council for permission to hold the races, and against all others interested in holding the races. The petition alleges that the races will be a nuisance in themselves; that they will injure the petitioners' right of access to and from their properties, and that the races will be a menace to life and property. It further states that the action of the City Council in allowing the races is in excess of that body's municipal authority, and that the races, if held, will be contrary to the laws of the State, in that they will constitute an improper use of the public highways.

The papers will reach the Supreme Court in Providence on Monday, and the court will fix a day for a hearing. It is expected that Wednesday will be set for the hearing, although it may be scheduled for Thursday. It cannot be held later than the latter day, as the races are arranged for Friday.

The continued opposition to the races has already had its effect on the number of entries, and the notice of the police authorities that they intend to execute the laws against excessive high speed in the public highways will undoubtedly cause to withdraw several of those who have already entered, but who do not care to render themselves liable to arrest. It is now said that the races will be abandoned and that the asked-for injunction will be unnecessary. It is quite probable that the races will be held at Aquidneck Park, as last year.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

Even If State Board Raises It $35,000,000 Chicago Will Need $1,500,000 More Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Members of the Board of Review estimate that the assessed personal property valuations for Cook County will approximate $90,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000 over the figures of the Assessors. The estimated assessed value of the real estate is placed at $250,000,000, making a total valuation of $365,000,000 on Cook County property, real and personal, to be certified to the County Clerk for the purpose of taxation.

Upon this estimation the State Board of Equilization will have to add $35,000,000 if the county is to reach the $400,000,000 assessed valuation necessary to yield sufficient money to maintain the various departments of government. Even if this is done the city will fall short by $1,500,000.

The Reviewing Board has been in continuous session since July 8. Since that date 10,000 personal property complaints and 2,000 adjustments of real estate assessments have been heard, and the records revised accordingly. In addition to this vast amount of detail, 3,000 direct complaints have been adjusted, and 2,500 hearings are to be heard on the board's own motion.

TRAIN BREAKS RECORD.

Runs from Pittsburg to Philadelphia in Seven Hours Five Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—All railroad speed records between Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia were smashed last night by a special train, which covered the distance, 355 miles, in seven hours and five minutes.

Between Pittsburg and Altoona, 117 miles, the distance was made in two hours and thirty-five minutes, over the mountainous grades.

Chief Engineer William H. Brown and a party were in the train. Engine No. 937 carried the party on its fast run. The engine is known among railroad men as "the President's engine."

The whe

CUP YACHTS' RACE CUT SHORT BY SQUALL

One Round of Course Finished When Blow and Mist Came.

CONSTITUTION SAILED HOME

Columbia Finished the Trial Alone, Winning in Easy Style—Sir Thomas Lipton at the Race.

The second and last race for special cups offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the America's Cup defense candidates was sailed yesterday afternoon over the club's outside course off Oyster Bay, and was won by the Columbia in a walk-over. Only one round of a triangle was sailed in an actual race by the boats, Columbia leading by 47 seconds. Then, when on the first leg of the second round, a squall broke over the racers. When the rain ceased the Constitution was nowhere to be seen. She was finally made out in the distance heading for Oyster Bay, and the Columbia finished the race by herself, thereby winning the cup.

Up to the time that the race was interrupted it was nip and tuck from start to the end. At the end of the first leg, an easy reach, the Columbia was 34 seconds ahead, the gain having been made in a distance of 3½ miles. In the second leg, a close reach, and 5⅝ miles long, the Columbia increased her lead to 57 seconds. And on the last leg, 14⅜ miles, the Constitution made up 10 seconds of her rival's lead.

The Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer Watson and a party of guests on board, was present at the race. The Erin followed the yachts over the course, and, when the Columbia was caught in the squall, followed the cutter until she was again safe. The Erin came up from Sandy Hook yesterday morning, bringing her tender, the Shamrock's jack of all trades, the tug James W. Lawrence. On board Sir Thomas's yacht were Lieut. Col. Burbank, commanding officer of Fort Hancock, his wife and two daughters. The vessel was saluted all the way up the Sound.

After the race the Shamrock party, including, besides those already mentioned, the Hon. Charles Russell, Mr. Barrie, and Dr. Mackay, were guests at an informal dinner in the Seawanhaka Club house, where they met Vice President Roosevelt, also a guest of the club.

Excellent prospects for a bruising yacht race were the conditions that prevailed at Oyster Bay yesterday morning when those who had remained at the clubhouse over night in anticipation of the race went abroad to review the situation. A high wind was blowing at the time, and fleecy clouds were driving at a furious rate, promising to bring even more of a blow. Overhead the sky was at times overcast, but there was nothing to indicate that the good weather of the early day might be interrupted.

A large fleet of smart sail and steam craft assembled overnight, and the harbor was literally alive with boats and darting launches and tenders. On board the Constitution work began at sunrise. Every inch of the rigging and tackle was carefully overhauled and inspected, and then the great new mainsail was hauled out on the spars to take up the slack of the stretching it had received in the race on Thursday. By 11 o'clock hundreds of guests had arrived, and the fleet in the harbor was making ready to weigh anchors and to put out at short notice with the first sign of the departure of the Constitution.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RACE.

The Constitution, which had been lying at anchor in Oyster Bay with hoisted mainsails and jib and staysail in stops, sent up her clubtopsail at 11:15 o'clock. A few minutes later she began to hoist her anchor and, breaking out her foresails, heeled gently and stood out of the bay on the port tack for the open Sound.

The Columbia, under mainsail, two jibs, and clubtopsail, had just arrived from Glen Cove. The Constitution headed toward the Columbia. About then the first glimpse of Sir Thomas Lipton's slender, white Erin was had. The Erin, flying the blue ensign of the British Naval Reserves over her taffrail, was proceeding at reduced speed, escorted by the tug James A. Lawrence, flying, besides the Stars and Stripes, the huge yellow and green flag of the Shamrock.

The appearance of the judges' boat drew both cup yachts to the anchorage. A good view was then had for the first time of the Constitution's new mainsail. The sail had been well stretched in the race of Thursday, and now, after the slack had been taken up on the spars it set beautifully. There were a few wrinkles along the head and the foot of the sail, but as the sail filled these disappeared, except for a few toward the after end of the boom.

Aboard the Reynolds the Racing Committee decided on Course No. 2, which was from a starting line northwest half west four and three-quarter miles to and around mark boat No. 3; thence east by north six miles to and around mark boat No. 4; thence south-southwest four and a half miles to and across the startling line—distance, fifteen and a quarter nautical miles; total distance, thirty and a half nautical miles. Promptly at 12:30 o'clock the deep bass whistle of the Reynolds sounded the preliminary signal.

The whistle brayed again and out broke the Columbia's large No. 1 jib topsail, and the old champion, then just on the line, went over it on the starboard tack, driving like a race horse for a reach of 4¾ miles to the first mark. Constitution followed 23 seconds later, and it was all of 15 seconds more before she broke out her big headsails. Still, the new yacht, too, was doing splendid work.

The wind held steady and true at eight or nine knots, and with the Constitution buckling down to her work in the champion's wake and both yachts heeling gracefully, the race was on.

From all directions in the Sound steam yachts came, centring their course in the wake of the yachts until there was a forest of masts. The two cup hunters raced along so fast that some of the smaller steam yachts were unable to keep the pace. The Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton aboard, brought up the rear of the fleet. Sir Thomas in a mackintosh and cap pulled over his eyes stood on the bridge watching every move of the two racing Captains and their charges.

SKIPPERS USE STRATEGY.

Columbia, gaining steadily for the first two legs, and then being picked up a bit on the third, still led over the first round of the course, both boats being splendidly handled. Then the wind began to fail steadily at this time as a forerunner of a squall which had gathered steadily in the West. Columbia, with her rival creeping up, was not far enough in the lead to be able to stand the sails spread immediately behind her, and the new boat began to overhaul the older one perceptibly. To aid the Constitution still more in her stern chase, the wind dropped considerably, and the wonderful drifting powers of the Constitution were shown once again. She closed up on the Columbia, shutting off her wind still more, and the old champion, blanketed helplessly, seemed at one time to stand almost still. As the Constitution came up she headed to windward of the leading boat. Within six minutes of the time that she first began her blanketing, she had lapped the stern of the Columbia and was trying to pass her.

The light airs then shifted suddenly and without warning, and in an instant the white-clad crews of both racers were busy. Down came the balloon jib of the Columbia. Down came the spinnaker of the Constitution. Down went the spinnaker of the Columbia. There was a tremor in the mainsails of the yachts, and then the big booms were jibed from starboard to port and hauled in for a close reach. The wind had all but headed the two yachts. Constitution felt the breeze first, and at once began to make off, for there was a puff which sent both boats along at a clipping pace. Then came one of the Columbia's tricks for which she is fast becoming noted. As the Constitution drew clear of her she felt the pressure of the wind, and no sooner had she headway than Capt. Barr jaffed her up sharply, cut across the stern of the Constitution, and in less than fifteen seconds was on her weather quarter. Columbia began to pick up at once, but the puff died out, and both yachts kept about on even terms, the Columbia to windward, the Constitution half a length in the lead, and neither boat further than half a length from the other.

The clouds in the west continued piling up, and in another minute there came still another forerunner of the coming squall. There was another shift in the wind, this time from the northeast, and as the booms went over, the Constitution was the weather boat and the Columbia again had the job of getting the weather berth of the race. Then the rain began to fall in torrents. With the rain came the wind, a smart ten or eleven knot breeze, that heeled both yachts over splendidly. It was then that the Columbia for the second time tried to wrench the favored berth from her rival. It looked as if she must overhaul her before very long, when the fleet of steam yachts decided that they could not well hold their own with the racers, and that it would pay them to cut the corners of the course and to stand at the next mark boat to see the turn.

SQUALL BREAKS ON RACERS.

Thicker and thicker the weather became, and the mist fell so fast that soon it was impossible to see fifty yards away. Then the racers were lost completely from view. The storm lasted about twenty minutes, and when it cleared a bit there was neither a Columbia nor a Constitution in sight. It was as if both boats had gone to the bottom. Hundreds of steam yachts and little sailing craft were there, but nowhere the two big fellows for whom scores of glasses were scouring the horizon. The mist lifted a bit by that time, but even with the increased horizon no cup yacht was seen. Yachts began to hail each other and to ask if either ninety-footer had been seen. Invariably there was the same answer, and the fleet lay wallowing near the stake boat close together, while every glass continued the search.

Finally, away in the distance the dim outline of a huge sail was made out against the mist, and there was a sigh of relief, for the disappearance of both boats racing close together in a dense fog and in a baby gale had caused suspicion. As the big sail drew nearer those at the glasses read by the single spreaders that it was the Columbia. She had her running sails up and was coming down before the wind at a tremendous clip. Behind her, almost hidden by the spread of canvas, the Erin was made out. The Erin had stuck to the Columbia during the squall and now came in behind her. Then there was laughing aboard the judges' boat as it was realized that both yachts had been unable to find the stakeboat in the thick mist.

The Columbia came steadily nearer, and her tender, the Park City, steamed toward her and hailed her. The yacht did not leave her course, but she was given the news that the Constitution was in no better luck, and that she, the Columbia, was "miles ahead in the race." The Columbia continued on her course, and raced on alone.

It had been decided that the Constitution had given up the race, when some one who had been looking for the yacht with glasses announced that he had found her. Sure enough, the Constitution was running along at a clipping gait with all sails set. She was off Lloyd's Point, headed for home. Then the judges' boat took the stakeboat in tow.

The Columbia finished the course by herself, and at 4:08:25 crossed the finish line, every sail on her drawing to the bursting point, Capt. Barr and the mates in yellow oilskins and Manager E. D. Morgan in a soaked, wet yachting uniform standing next the wheel. The yacht passed close to the judges' boat, and as a cheer broke from this and the screeching of whistles, led by the Erin, began, after finishing, the Columbia stood off, bound for Glen Cove, the home of her manager. The Constitution continued on her way to Oyster Bay, where Manager Duncan came ashore at the clubhouse. When asked what the trouble was he said:

"No trouble. We quit because of the inclement weather. After we lost sight of the fleet both yachts simply hove to until the storm abated, and then we could not find the mark. It was so thick at one time that we could not see from one end of the yacht to the other. I do not know where the mark boat was." Asked which boat led when the two yachts parted company, Mr. Duncan said that the Constitution had the best of the race at that time. "But," he added, "we did not know where the stakeboat was."

WHITNEY OUT ON BAIL.

Efforts of His Wife to Free Him Successful—Says He Does Not Fear Police Revenge.

Edgar A. Whitney, the poolroom "tipster," who confessed that "Wardman" Edward G. Glennon had given him money to inform poolrooms of intended raids of the Parkhurst Society, was yesterday released from the Tombs on bail procured by his wife.

Mrs. Bertha Isaacs of 68 St. Mark's Place, who is Burgdorf's surety, qualified in the $2,000 requisite to secure Whitney's release.

Whitney left the court with his wife. He preserved his habitual air of confidence and said that he had been in many dangerous places before in his life, and was not afraid that the police would "do him up."

NO GAMBLING AT ROCKAWAY.

This Is the Purport of Reports Made to Commissioner Murphy by His Subordinates.

When Police Commissioner Murphy arrived at Police Headquarters yesterday morning his attention was called to a report to the effect that gambling was being openly carried on at Rockaway Beach within a few minutes' walk of the Commissioner's Summer house.

The Commissioner said that he was called up on the telephone with reference to the matter Friday night, and that he immediately communicated with Acting Captain Farr with instructions to report to him. He said that the Acting Captain's report was handed to him as he left Rockaway in the morning, and that it reported that the wardman, J. W. Thompson, had been questioned, and that he said he had not seen any gambling. Capt. Farr said that he had instructed his men to be continually on the alert for gambling, and that he has every reason to believe that his orders have been observed. The Captain says further that he has never received any complaints from citizens, and that he is of the opinion that if gambling really existed some such complaints would have been made.

Commissioner Murphy said that he had also talked with many of the residents, wealthy business men and others, who come up on the train with him every morning, and from his conversation with them he does not believe that there is any gambling carried on.

The Commissioner's attention was called to the statement that Capt. Baldwin is said to have gone on sick leave because he could not get transferred and would not countenance the state of affairs which is said to exist. The Commissioner said that the statement was entirely wrong. Capt. Baldwin is lying ill at his home with typhoid fever.

At Work on the Bissert Briefs.

District Attorney Philbin's assistants, Messrs. Gans and Sandford, are at work on the briefs in the Bissert case, to be filed with Justice Hooker, at Fredonia. The District Attorney said yesterday that if the course adopted by Bissert's counsel becomes popular the public prosecutor will become necessarily a kind of peripatetic law drummer.

CIVIL SERVICE AND POLICE.

Examinations for Promotions to the Rank of Captain and Sergeant—The Amended Rules.

Police Commissioner Murphy was notified yesterday that the Municipal Civil Service Commission was preparing to hold examinations to fill vacancies in the grades of Sergeants and Captains. Under the amended rules that are to govern these examinations the Commissioner will have no power to fix the ratings of candidates, as the old Board of Police Commissioners had. The mental test is to count for one-third, seniority and record each for the same. In theory the new rules are expected to eliminate politics from police appointments.

Some time ago the local Civil Service Commission asked the Corporation Counsel to give an opinion on certain old promotions claimed to have been illegally made. This opinion has not been rendered, and it has been said by anti-Tammany leaders that the Corporation Counsel is in a quandary, since he would offend his organization by declaring the promotions wrongful, and would, on the other hand, make himself liable to ridicule by rendering an opposite decision that a subsequent decision of the court might overrule.

Saved a Boy from Drowning.

Charles McLaughlin of 322 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, a member of the Canarsie Boat Club, on Surf Avenue, Canarsie, saved the life of George Valentine, seventeen years old, of 530 Elton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Valentine and a number of other boys were bathing near the clubhouse. His strength gave out while he was swimming beyond his depth, and McLaughlin, who with other members of the club had been watching the boys from the veranda of the clubhouse, plunged in and reached him as Valentine was sinking for the third time. The boy was unconscious when brought ashore, but soon revived.

MISS GARDINER MARRIED

Daughter of J. T. Gardiner the Bride of Charles H. Frazier.

Brilliant Wedding in Northeast Harbor, Me.—Eight Thousand Invitations Issued—Bishop Doane Officiates.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—Miss Mary Spring Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Gardiner of New York and granddaughter of Bishop Doane of Albany was at high noon to-day married to Dr. Charles Harrison Frazier of Philadelphia, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Frazier. There were invited guests present numbering over 1,000. It was the largest wedding that ever took place on Northeast Island Harbor. Eight thousand invitations were issued.

The ceremony was performed in the beautiful new edifice, St. Mary's Church by the Sea, which was built in memory of Bishop Doane's daughter, who lies buried beneath the altar.

For a week the little town has been filling up with guests, and this morning the Summer colony at Bar Harbor moved across in a body. J. Pierpont Morgan went in his yacht Corsair. Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy went over in Mr. Hill's yacht, the Wagout. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt went in their own yacht.

At the hour when the ceremony was to be performed the church was jammed and packed with people. The floral decorations were magnificent. Palms rose tier upon tier about the sides of the edifice, through the aisle, and about the chancel and altar. Cut flowers filled every open space.

Bishop Doane wore the red robe of a Doctor of Divinity, conferred by Cambridge University, England. With it was the doctor's hood worn over a long racquet with frilled wrist bands. The bridegroom and his best man, George Frazier, his brother, entered from the choir room.

At the same time Miss Gardiner, on the arm of her father, and preceded by the ushers, the bridesmaids, the maid of honor, and two child attendants, marched up the aisle to Mendelssohn's wedding march.

The betrothal service was read at the choir rail. Then the party advanced to the chancel rail. The bride was dressed in white mousseline desoie, and the same marriage veil that her mother wore before her.

The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Marguerite Doane Gardiner. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Frazier, Miss Catherine Dix, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Edith Post, Miss Susan Butler, Miss Hannah Anderson, Miss Annie Rossler, and Miss Lulu Scott. They wore gowns of white mull, with large leghorn hats, trimmed with pink roses.

The ushers were Frank Huntingdon, John A. Dix of New York, Edward Thurston of New York, Mr. Pepper of Philadelphia, Dr. Stengle of Philadelphia, Dr. Furniss of Philadelphia, Dr. Thomson of Philadelphia, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and Benjamin Frazier of Philadelphia.

As the bridal party turned to leave the church the choir sang a wedding hymn composed by Bishop Doane, and set to music by Mr. Randolph, the organist. Following the ceremony at the church a wedding breakfast was served at the Gardiners's cottage.

The newly wedded couple left to-night on their honeymoon, and will return to Northeast late in September. They are to reside in Philadelphia. Among the guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill,
Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell,
Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark,
Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Green,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright,
Col. Edward Morrell,
Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman,
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Butler Duncan,
Mrs. J. B. Markoe,
Mrs. Hunt Slater,
Mrs. Charles Elliot,
President and Mrs. Seth Low,
President and Mrs. Daniel G. Gilman,
Dr. Francis Peabody,
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Zimmerman,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Perkins,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Frazier,
William Frazier, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Frazier,
Miss Isabell Frazier,
William Coleman,
Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Frazier,
Dr. and Mrs. R. Amory,
Mr. and Mrs. Fraley,
Mrs. Nourse,
Miss Nourse,
Miss Ervin,
The Rev. Dr. Bradley,
Alfred C. Harrison,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Wistar,
Mrs. J. C. Havemeyer,
Mrs. Bernard Henry,
Mr. and Mrs. William Draper Lewis,
William D. Lewis,
John S. Melcher,
Mrs. R. W. Thurston,
Mr. and Mrs. R. King,
Mrs. Caspar Wistar,
Mrs. Sidney Biddle,
Miss Frelinghuysen,
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Duane,
Mr. and Mrs. T. Denham.

HENRY M. FLAGLER MARRIED.

Florida Millionaire and Miss Kenan United at the Bride's Home at Kenansville, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—The marriage of Miss Mary Lilly Kenan to Henry M. Flagler, the Florida multi-millionaire and Standard Oil man, took place at 10 o'clock this morning at Kenansville, N. C., at the old country home of the Kenan family.

A special train bearing Mr. Flagler and the wedding guests left this city at 7 o'clock this morning, and arrived at Warsaw, a distance of fifty-five miles away, in sixty minutes.

The party from Wilmington consisted of Mr. Flagler and his attorney, Mr. Ashley of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dick, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Vancourt Lucas, and Miss Hannah Bolles, all of Wilmington. From Warsaw the party went to Kenansville in private carriages.

The bride, accompanied by her father, Capt. W. R. Kenan, her brother, W. R. Kenan, Jr., and her sister, Miss Sarah Kenan, arrived at Kenansville yesterday. The bride's mother and another sister, Mrs. J. C. Wise of Macon, Ga., arrived there several days ago.

There were present at the wedding only a few friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge, pastor of Warren Memorial Church, Louisville, Ky., but formerly Miss Kenan's pastor at the First Presbyterian Church, this city, read the service.

The old home was decorated profusely with plants and flowers. Selections were played by an orchestra from Wilmington.

The bride received hundreds of costly wedding presents. Many telegrams of congratulation were received by the couple.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Flagler left on a special train for Mr. Flagler's country residence near New York City.

MRS. GEORGE KEPPEL ARRIVES.

She Was One of King Edward's Fellow-Passengers on the Shamrock II. in the Solent.

The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel was a passenger arriving at this port yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria. Her name appeared on the passenger list merely as "the Hon. Mrs. Keppel," and few on board were aware that she was the wife of Lieut. George Keppel, son of the seventh Earl of Albemarle and an officer in the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery.

Mrs. Keppel gave no information about herself when on the pier, signing her name on the customs declaration as "Mrs. Alice K. Keppel." She is a daughter of Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, having been married to George Keppel on June 1, 1891.

"I am going directly to Canada," was all she would say while at the pier. She hurried away and left her baggage in care of her maid, Jones, who had it taken to 42 West Thirty-third Street. An acquaintance of Mrs. Keppel's on the dock said that she would probably return to New York in time to witness the international yacht races. She was on the Shamrock II. at the time of its dismasting in the Solent, when King Edward VII. was on board.

Print Cloth Prices Raised Again.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 24.—Print cloth prices were marked up another sixteenth this afternoon and the asking price is now 2⅝ cents for regulars and on that basis for odds. At the figure manufacturers are parting with but small lots, and it is evident that they are simply testing the strength of the buying movement with a view to ascertaining just how imperative the needs of buyers are and what figure they may finally be able to obtain for the goods made here.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

CHARLES M. HAYS'S NEW POST.

Report that He May Be Made Traffic Director of a Big System.

The example set by the controlling interests of the Union and Southern Pacific systems in appointing a traffic director as supreme head of that department may be adopted by other railroads. There was a report yesterday on Broadway that the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central system had under consideration the advisability of creating such an office. It was said that this was the position which would be offered to Charles M. Hays, retiring President of the Southern Pacific Company.

While many of the traffic men professed to credit the report, inquiry among those higher in authority failed to reveal any substantial basis for these rumors. It was pointed out that traffic and rate conditions in the East do not require any such supervision as is found necessary in the West where conditions are more unsettled. It is asserted that rates in Eastern territory would never be disturbed were it not for the competition of the Western connections, and that when rates are maintained by Western roads there is no disturbance in the East.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Leader to-morrow will say: "Private advices received by Cleveland railroad men yesterday from the East make the statement that Charles M. Hays, the retiring President of the Southern Pacific, is to be taken by J. P. Morgan & Co. as the railroad expert of that house. In this Mr. Hays follows the example of Samuel Spencer, who held the same position prior to accepting the Presidency of the Southern Railway. The advice states that Mr. Hays will be taken in by Mr. Morgan preparatory to making him President of some of the railroad combinations which Mr. Morgan has now effected."

WORK ON CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Is Being Pushed Rapidly and the Railroad Will Be Finished to Manitoba Wheat Fields by October.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 24.—The Canadian Northern, Canada's new transcontinental line, will be completed through to the Manitoba grain fields by October, in time to handle a large part of the wheat crop of this year. Track laying in the region north of Minnesota is progressing at the rate of three miles a day, and two great steel bridges, one crossing the Rainy and the other the Red River, are almost done.

This will complete the line through from Lake Superior to the Saskatchewan River, and almost to the foothills of the Rockies. At the Lake Superior terminal a million-bushel elevator will be ready for wheat in October, and a 500,000-bushel wheat hospital will also be completed.

Officials of the company have been at Duluth lately to figure with Capt. Alexander McDougall for the construction of several large steel freight ships at his Collingwood yards for the lake wheat trade, and it is probable these boats will be built for next Fall. They will extend the continuous line of the Canadian Northern through the lakes to the easternmost point of Georgian Bay, where arrangements have been made with the Canada-Atlantic and other roads by which tidewater will be reached.

MAINE CENTRAL'S REPORT.

Increased Receipts Shown from Both Freight and Passenger Traffic.

Advance sheets of the annual report of the Maine Central Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1901, show:

*Gross earnings	$5,868,546
Operating expenses	3,962,838
Net earnings	1,906,207
Other income	92,390
Net income	1,998,598
Fixed charges, including taxes, interest, and rentals	1,394,488
Sinking fund payments	29,440
Balance	574,669
Dividends	298,554
Deduction for purchase of Knox and Lincoln Railway	200,000
Surplus	76,115

*Fractions omitted.

The receipts from passenger traffic increased from $2,033,096 for the previous year to $2,125,213 for the year just ended. Receipts from freight were $3,440,570, an increase of $152,939 over the previous year. Operating expenses increased $208,367.

Brief Railroad Items.

W. A. Winburn, General Freight Agent of the Central of Georgia Railroad, has been appointed Traffic Manager, to succeed E. R. Hinton, resigned. The appointment takes effect Oct. 1.

Attorneys of the railroads entering Buffalo have been holding a joint conference in that city to devise means to get rid of the ticket scalpers.

The Santa Fé has issued a theatrical directory, giving information of interest to theatrical managers about every opera house on its system, as well as about the population, newspapers, hotels, &c., of the towns where they are located.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has issued an order directed against those passengers who take up two seats on one ticket by piling up beside them half a dozen hand bags and parcels, more or less. Conductors have been instructed to prevent this abuse.

GERMAN IMPORTS DECREASE.

Much Less Machinery Shipped There During First Half of This Year as Compared with Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department has received a report from Consul General Mason at Berlin giving the official statistics, just issued, of Germany's trade in iron and steel and their manufactures for the first half of 1901. It is shown that the imports of machinery into Germany have dropped from 81,607 tons during the first half of 1900 to 63,381 tons for the same period of this year, a loss of over 22 per cent.

As indicating the wide range and variety of iron and steel exports from the United States to Germany, it is set forth that from January to July of this year Germany bought from the United States, in round numbers, 15,000 metric tons of agricultural machinery; 9,300 tons of pig iron, nearly 2,000 tons of coarse hardware, 1,500 tons of heavy castings, 118 tons of locomotives and locomobiles, 218 tons of electrical machinery, nearly 1,000 tons of sewing machines, 1,500 tons of machine tools, and 46 tons of typewriters.

The United States is far in the lead as regards agricultural machinery, sending more than three-fourths of Germany's supply during the first half of this year.

AGREED WITH PROF. KOCH.

Most of Delegates to Tuberculosis Convention Thought He Was Right.

Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, Health Commissioner for the City of Chicago, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria. He had been in attendance upon the Tuberculosis Congress at London. He said, speaking of the Congress:

"It was a notable event in the history of medicine and surgery. For the most part the delegates agreed with the conclusions of Prof. Koch. The sentiment among doctors and scientists from all parts of the world seems to be that the best preventive of tuberculosis is cleanliness. Careful sanitation in cities will do a very great deal in checking the spread of the disease."

Other arrivals on the vessel, in addition to Cardinal Gibbons and James G. Weir, M. P. were James Caldwell, M. P., the Rev. Dr. L. M. Cusack, Capt. H. Fielden of the Seventh English Hussars, the Right Rev. Thomas Heslin, Bishop of Natchez, Tenn., the Rev. A. Stickney, the Rev. William McKeefry, the Rev. J. W. Moore, the Rev. J. J. O'Donohue, the Rev. Robert Walsh, William Rauch, and A. Paget Parker.

Sailor Married in Hospital Is Dead.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Quartermaster Joseph Matthews of the United States cruiser Newark, who was married yesterday to Miss Eva May Salmon of Camden shortly before undergoing an operation, died early to-day at the hospital here. Matthews had recently returned from the Philippines. He came here for a brief vacation and while bathing last Sunday dived from the board walk into two feet of water. His head struck the sand and his spine was badly injured.

We Have Given You

the choice productions of the Old World for twenty seasons and more,—yet again we will display an unlimited assortment and a bountiful quantity of the newest creations for Autumn wear. Early selections and advance orders are desirable.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

VENEZUELA'S NEW MOVE

May Submit Version of Quarrel with Colombia to This Country.

Minister Blanco, Instructed, It Is Said, to Give Details of Invasions by Colombian Troops.

The Government of Venezuela, which considers itself much maligned in connection with the misunderstanding between that republic and its neighbor, Colombia, it is said, has decided to place the facts in the affair before the State Department at Washington. Señor Eduardo Blanco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have cabled from Caracas that President Castro has instructed him to secure every detail of the invasions into Venezuela by Colombian troops and draw up a report from this data for presentation to this Government. The object of the Venezuelan Government in calling this matter officially to the attention of the State Department could not be learned, but it is said that President Castro wishes to place all the information relative to the controversy between Venezuela and Colombia before the United States Government to ward off possible intervention in favor of Colombia.

There has also just been published by the Government at Caracas a pamphlet containing in detail accounts of other invasions that have taken place from Colombia since the year 1859. This has been done to disprove the assertion of the Colombian authorities that the two recent raids were by Venezuelan revolutionists and not Colombian troops. The list published shows that since 1859 there have been twenty-two incursions from Colombia, and nearly all of these arrived in the vicinity of Cucuta and San Cristobal, the scenes of the latest attacks on the Venezuelan frontier.

BANANA TOWNS THREATENED.

Colombian Rebels Near Bocas del Toro and Cocle.

COLON, Aug. 24.—A steam launch, the Sunrise, belonging to a fruit company, has just sailed for Bocas del Toro with fifty Government soldiers on board.

The rebels are threatening Bocas del Toro and Cocle. They are both banana towns, in which the fruit company and other concerns are largely interested.

DISTRUST OF THIS COUNTRY.

French Papers Fear It Will Seize the Isthmus of Panama.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The French press has not been giving much attention editorially to the Venezuela-Colombia question, but what comment has been made has, on the whole, been adverse to the United States, which is accused of exaggerating facts in order to have an excuse to intervene and seize the Isthmus of Panama and the canal.

It is learned from a well-informed source that the French Government has not yet considered the contingencies which may arise if the United States intervenes, nor has any exchange of views with the European Chancelleries on the subject taken place or even been suggested. So far as France is concerned, she does not contemplate any step beyond that already taken, of sending a warship to protect the lives and property of Frenchmen on the isthmus.

The Government had not received any news from its representatives in Central America concerning the troubles there until a day or two ago. As these came by mail they relate to events three weeks' old, and fail to give a clear idea of what is taking place. It is certain, however, that there was nothing calculated to cause alarm for the safety of French interests.

INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS.

Prohibition to Their Picketing a Printing Company's Plant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Judge Baker of the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, at Goshen, Ind., issued an injunction prohibiting the forty pressmen employed by the W. B. Conkey Printing Company, at Hammond, Ind., who are on a strike, from picketing the plant.

The men walked out on Monday because one of their number had been discharged and had been refused reinstatement. The firm imported pressmen from Chicago and secured the injunction to prevent interference by the strikers, who have inaugurated a close picket around the plant.

The injunction forbids the strikers from patrolling the streets or congregating or collecting around the plant with the intention of intimidating or threatening the men working in their places. It forbids violence or coercion of all forms explicitly, and even forbids the strikers from entering the homes of the new men.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy; north to northeast winds.

There will be showers to-day in the South Atlantic States, extreme southern New England, the northern and western upper lake region, the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and showers Monday in the lower lake and eastern upper lake region, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the South Atlantic States. There will also be occasional showers to-day and Monday in Florida and near the Gulf Coast.

Temperatures will be generally lower over the district in the interior where rain is indicated.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh north to northeast; on the south coast light south; on the Gulf Coast variable, and on the great lakes light to fresh and mostly east.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.—TIMES. 1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	71	75	80
6 A. M.	71	74	80
9 A. M.	73	78	87
12 M.	79	78	81
3 P. M.	79	72	76
6 P. M.	81	69	76
9 P. M.	77	70	74
12 P. M.	74	70	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¼
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1900	75
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The barometer registered 30.09 inches at 8 A. M. and 29.99 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 95 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 82 degrees at 9:30 A. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 7 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:20 A. M.—661 First Avenue; Jere Skidmore; damage, $2,000.

2:25 P. M.—981 Fifth Avenue; John Chambers; damage, $500.

6:15 P. M.—814 Broadway; Alexander Barclay; no damage.

7:20 P. M.—921 Eighth Avenue; Noah Herchfield; damage, $200.

A. C. F. KOCH & Co

125th Street West.

Great August Sale of Furniture.

An event of extraordinary importance—a six days' opportunity to buy, at actual cost to manufacture, new and reliable Furniture—every piece beautiful in design, well made and finished. No restriction in selecting—

Our Entire Stock at a Reduction of

20% Off Our Well Known Low Prices.

If you are out of town—come in. Compare our prices and be convinced that $100.00 here will do the service of $135.00 elsewhere.

We can only quote a few examples from thousands—but remember that every piece in our immense assortment is included in this 6-day sale.

Our 9.45 Oak Extension Tables....	7.56	Our 16.00 Oak Library Tables.....	12. 8
Our 19.85 Oak Sideboards.....	15.88	Our 49.45 Mahog. Parlor Cabinets.	39.56
Our 21.95 Oak China Closets.....	17.56	Our 9.25 Mahogany Desks.....	7.40
Our 2.50 Oak Dining Chairs.....	2.00	Our 40.50 3-piece Parlor Suits.....	32.40
Our 25.75 Mahogany Bureaus.....	20.60	Our 60.75 5-piece Parlor Suits.....	48.60
Our 12.75 Oak Bureaus.....	10.20	Our 14.25 Odd Parlor Chairs.....	11.40
Our 21.95 Mahogany Chiffoniers..	17.56	Our 7.25 Odd Parlor Chairs.....	5.80
Our 6.75 Oak Chiffoniers.....	5.40	Our 11.50 Wardrobe Couches,.....	9.20
Our 25.65 Mahogany Bookcases....	20.52	Our 14.95 Tufted Velour Couches..	11.95
Our 12.95 Oak Bookcases.....	10.36	Our 17.50 Brass Beds.....	14.00
Our 22.95 Mahog. Library Tables..	18.36	Our 5.75 Enameled and Brass Beds..	4.60

A Big Six-Day Sale of

Carpets and Rugs

A rare chance for decided savings on the best goods—only this season's patterns and colorings and thoroughly reliable qualities—thousands of yards, all marked at

Original Cost of Production.

39c	per yard for 59c. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.	ROYAL WILTON RUGS in Oriental colorings and designs, 8.3 x 10.6 ft., reg. 30.00, at.....	22.50
63c	per yard for 95c. best ten-wire BRUSSELS CARPETS, borders to match; also hall and stair patterns.	9 x 12 ft., reg. 35.00, at.....	24.50
		SMYRNA RUGS, all wool, choice designs and colorings, 7.6 x 10.6 ft., reg. 18.50, at.....	14.50
75c	per yard for 1.25 AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match.	9 x 12 ft., reg. 25.00, at.....	19.75
78c	per yard for 1.10 extra quality VELVET CARPETS, borders to match; also hall and stair patterns.	SEAMLESS AXMINSTER RUGS, in beautiful Persian colorings, 9 x 12 ft., reg. 30.00, at.....	21.00

All Furniture, Carpets and Rugs bought during this sale stored free of charge for thirty days.

125th Street West Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Four Times Richer than Ordinary Milk

Fresh from the Mohawk Meadows Daily

SENATOR DEPEW TALKS OF CURRENT EVENTS

Sampson-Schley Dispute Causes Bad Impression Abroad.

EUROPE'S ENMITY TO AMERICA

Britain's Attitude Alone Cordial—The Political Convention at Blenheim—Statesmanship of France's Premier.

When the newspaper men boarded the American liner St. Paul off the Quarantine station yesterday morning they lost no time in ferreting out the hiding place of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who was among the passengers on that ship. The Senator was soon found, and the first thing he said after the exchange of greetings was that he had nothing to say for publication.

"You are famous for that, Senator," said one of the reporters.

"Yes," assented the Senator, and then a broad smile spread over his face, and he said that he would relent so far as to answer a few questions and requested his questioners to give him a start.

"What do you think about the police exposures?" was asked.

"I got scattering and rather vague reports of the exposure," he replied, "and I must say that the scheme worked by the Society for the Prevention of Crime to catch the police seems to have been a very clever one. To beat Tammany Hall, however, all of the opposing factions will have to get together and present an unbroken front. If the German vote is fused and brought into line I think the victory this Fall will be ours."

"Senator Platt has said that he will accept Seth Low as the fusion candidate for Mayor," Senator Depew was told.

"He has, has he? Well, Seth Low would make a splendid candidate, and I believe would be a winner. But I have not been home long enough yet to grasp the situation, and in consequence have not had the opportunity to look over the field, but I believe that with a good man and a united front Tammany can be beaten. All of the opposing forces will have to unite, though, for Tammany is in power, and, as everybody knows, that organization controls a vast vote. There are many thousands of men who vote the Tammany ticket who do so because they think that they should as a matter of loyalty. It will require a strong and well-ordered organization to bring these people into line."

"Do you intend to take any part in the campaign this Fall?"

"Certainly. I am in politics. I am a Senator and I am not going to resign."

"Will you make any speeches?"

"I said I was in politics and was not going to resign," was the smiling answer.

THE AMERICA CUP RACES.

That ended the Senator's talk on politics, and the next subject suggested to him for discussion was the coming race for the America's Cup. He was told that Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. had made a very favorable impression on this side, and that her chances of winning the cup were considered by many to be very bright.

"That is an interesting subject," said the Senator. "There never has been a race that has aroused in England the interest that this coming one does. All the papers are full of it, and everywhere it is a subject of discussion. Sir Thomas Lipton is a good fellow, and he has all England watching him, and praying that good luck will follow him in his attempt to lift the cup. The feeling seems to be that it is going to be a pretty even affair, and it is a matter of a great deal of speculation as to which of the boats will be the first to cross the finishing line. Should Sir Thomas lift the cup I know he will be given a grand farewell when he leaves this side and a magnificent reception when he gets back to the old country with the trophy. Everywhere in England the spirit of fairness is shown, and there is an equal belief that fairness will prevail on this side."

Concerning the Sampson-Schley controversy and the forthcoming Court of Inquiry that is to decide that dispute Senator Depew said that considerable interest was manifested in the outcome in England.

"The fact that Admiral Schley's daughter is married to Mr. Wadley, an Englishman, whose brother is the British Military Attaché at Paris, and the Admiral's English connections, makes the feeling over there one of friendliness to him," he explained. "The controversy itself is not doing us any good; it is arousing contempt and derision for the American Navy. The less said about the matter the better."

Concerning his observations as to the commercial invasion of Europe by this country Senator Depew talked at length.

"I heard," said he, "a Russian statesman say: 'Concert of action may be impossible, but Russia, in response to discriminating duties, has shown how each country in its own way can stop this competition.' In all the world's history wars have been racial or dynastic, or for the conquest of territories, and national enmities have run on these lines and become hereditary. Now armies and navies are not for the maintenance, defense, or expanding power of thrones or classes, but to protect and enlarge the opportunities of the workers and the workshops of the labor and capital upon which rests the prosperity and happiness of every nation.

ANTAGONISM TO AMERICA.

"We are coming to be considered a common enemy to the extent that we actually supplant foreign manufacturers, and this feeling is intensified by every concern which goes bankrupt, or reduces wages, or lays off a portion of its employes, ascribing it all to American competition. This unfriendliness is not likely to result in war. The relations of European Governments are too intricate and uncertain among themselves for anyone to take that risk, and combination is impossible.

"An industrial defensive and offensive alliance against us has insuperable difficulties. But we must expect each country to put in practice every device to keep our products out. Germany has both tariff and trusts. Everything there is syndicated. The trusts refuse to sell anything to a merchant who deals in an imported article. This makes it more difficult for the importer, because the boycott means ruin. There the American opens his own warehouse, as the shoe dealers did in Vienna, the native shoemakers mob the place, and the police look the other way. Notwithstanding all this, the superiority and cheapness of our goods are giving them increasing demand everywhere.

"The perpetual menace of ever-increasing overproduction forces the foreign manufacturer to seek markets abroad. On the well-known principle that it pays to keep all his forces employed and all his mills at work to their full capacity, if a living profit can be had on the majority of the output by selling the surplus at cost or below, he is ever ready to force it on to dump the cleaning up of his factories. His great hope is such a reduction or abolition of the American tariff as will enable him to flood our markets. While we can meet him successfully in fair competition, he would, with the tariff off, be virtually fighting our industries and artisans with a home bounty, and whether it ended in the surrender of a portion of our home markets or the reduction of wages to keep it the result would be equally unfortunate and disastrous.

"It was interesting to note the intense interest and pleasure in the steel strike and the threatened one in the New England cotton mills. The newspapers were brilliant in their editorials. They predicted the extension of the labor trouble to all industries. They claimed that the contest was the inevitable outcome of the trusts and that some troubles would postpone for years the Yankee industrial invasion and conquest.

BRITAIN'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE.

"While American competition in all markets of the world is more keen with Great Britain than other nations, there is an entire absence of personal animosity about it. From Kin- to cab driver only the most cordial sentiments and hospitable action are met. There is no doubt as to the cordiality of feeling toward us as a people and as a race among the people.

"I made a speech at a gathering of about one hundred and fifty of the leading operating railway officers. They came from all roads. They were General Managers, Superintendents of Motive Power, of Signals, of Traffic, and heads of working departments. They were an exceedingly intelligent, competent, and thoroughly equipped body, and, like railway men everywhere, deeply interested in public affairs and keenly alive to public opinion. Every reference to the friendship of our two countries, to closer relations and harmonious action in the affairs of the world, to our becoming a world power and its significance was hailed with outbursts of cheers, enthusiasm, and cordiality of unmistakable genuineness and fervor, while a suggestion of possible antagonisms was instantly and indignantly repudiated.

"I asked one of the Superintendents about his recreations, and he said one was turning passages of Thucydides into English. I might have done that forty years ago, but the job would lay me out now.

"I found a general sentiment that we should have our way about a canal across the isthmus, to build, own, and control. They were quite ready to accede courteously and cordially to our wishes, only they thought that treaties should be abrogated as they are made, by diplomatic formalities and agreements common among friendly powers.

"Europe has just grasped the full meaning of the Monroe doctrine and unanimously resents it. The Old World wants larger trade with South America, coaling stations for fleets on this side of the ocean, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, and a free hand for the protection of citizens and commerce in the several States of the isthmus and South America. On this they are all agreed and ready to act, and cannot understand that the Monroe doctrine is as much a part of the settled policy of the United States as its Constitution.

"The railroads in South America have been built with foreign money, and mines are developed and worked, docks and warehouses constructed, banks organized and run, and every enterprise capitalized and made possible by the lavish investment of English, German, French, and Italian capital. The amount runs into tremendous figures, and these Governments are alert for their citizens and their rights. If we ever have serious trouble it is more likely to come from our fixed purpose on this question than from Eastern complications or commercial rivalries.

BRITISH AND FRENCH POLITICS.

"The most interesting political events while I was in England were the efforts of the leaders of the Liberal Party to get together, leaving them wider apart each time they met, and the meeting of the Generals and Captains of the triumphant Conservatives at Blenheim. The latter was an example of party organization upon the latest American model of machine politics. It was really a national convention of 3,000 delegates, four from each Conservative Association in the United Kingdom, to celebrate their accession to power six years ago and re-election for six years more by unprecedented majorities.

"The defeat and irreconcilable differences of the Liberals and the resistless power of the Tories and Liberal Unionists, now one party, by the ratification at Blenheim, emphasize periods in our own history. When the fighting blood of a people is up and the columns of the papers are filled day by day with lists of the killed and wounded on distant battlefields while rallying around the flag, the vast majority of the men and all the women are for their country right or wrong. They will support the party that will carry the fight to a finish, and the other party must follow or reorganize after peace.

"The instructive spectacle in France is a Ministry remaining in office longer by far than any in the life of the republic, and apparently seated for a long time by a conservative Administration utilizing the Socialists. The sobering influence of responsibility was never more happily illustrated. Confronted with the problems of national defense and domestic peace and prosperity, the Socialists in power stand loyally by President Loubet and Premier Waldeck-Rousseau.

"The event robs a possible Socialistic triumph of many of its terrors, and demonstrates that this keen, able, shrewd French lawyer, Waldeck-Rousseau, who without prejudices sought and found assistance in a perilous emergency from the most unpromising elements, is the greatest constructive statesman in Europe."

LIBERAL CHINESE EDICTS.

Empress Dowager Declares Herself in Favor of Reform in Administration and Education.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department has received by mail from Mr. Squiers, Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, several edicts issued within recent months by the Empress Dowager, urging upon the officials of China every exertion to secure men of talent for conducting Government affairs, and also censuring the abuses which have grown up under the old administration.

The edicts direct greater liberality in classical examinations, and provide for the study of political economy, in addition to the subject studied under the old régime. The abuses and corruption which have existed under the boards that heretofore have ruled China are set forth in emphatic language, and all officials are directed to assist in rooting out evils and establishing a better system of administration.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Belief in Copenhagen that the Sale to America Will Be Consummated This Year.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—A prominent politician, in the confidence of the Ministry, stated to-day that the sale of the Danish West Indies would, it was confidently expected, be consummated before the close of the present year.

The King and the new Cabinet, it was stated, had concluded that it was absolutely necessary for Denmark to dispose of the islands, and a majority of the Rigsdad favored the sale, as did also the public. The only dissatisfaction arose in connection with the price, $5,750,000 being considered too little. However, the final approval of the Rigsdad was believed to be assured, and it was expected that legislative ratification would be given in Washington in December.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Copenhagen dispatch summarizing the satisfactory state of negotiations in regard to the Danish West Indies is substantially in line with the information which has come to Washington from time to time. The negotiations are still pending, however, and it cannot be said that they have reached a stage of finality.

The figure named in the Copenhagen report, namely $5,750,000, is approximately that under which the negotiations have proceeded.

Minister to Chile May Resign.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24.—The papers here announce that the United States Minister to Chile, Henry L. Wilson, will soon retire and devote his time to commerce, representing several American firms.

Henry Lane Wilson was appointed United States Minister to Chile in 1897. He was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., on Nov. 3, 1857, and was graduated from Wabash College in 1879. From 1882 to 1885 he was editor of the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal. Afterward he removed to Spokane, Washington, where he engaged in the practice of law.

Says British Navy Is Inefficient.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—A German naval expert, criticising the British naval manoeuvres in an article in The Neueste Nachrichten, says:

"The adverse rumors concerning the inefficiency of the British fleet must be regarded as absolutely justified. A British fleet matched against a hostile fleet of even approximately the same calibre would be badly defeated, as Great Britain is far behind in the latest improvements in ships, material, construction, armor, and guns."

Non-Catholic Missionary Conference.

The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers and General Secretary of the Catholic Missionary Union, accompanied by the Rev. Walter Elliott, also of the Paulists, and Fathers Cunnion and Cusack of the New York Apostolate, left this city yesterday to attend the first conference of missionaries to non-Catholics, to be held this week at the House of St. Francis de Sales, the Southern home of the Paulist Fathers, at Winchester, Tenn. About thirty delegates from various parts of the country will be at the conference, all of whom devote their time to making converts to the Catholic Church.

Milliken Plant to Move from Brooklyn.

Milliken Brothers, who employ 600 men, are to remove their steel manufacturing plant from Clinton and Bryant Streets, Brooklyn, to property at the intersection of Rahway River and Staten Island Sound, N. J. The place at which the new plant will be situated is partly under water, and 2,000 feet of bulkhead will have to be built. It has been granted the firm by the Riparian Commission, and is just south of the Nixon shipbuilding yards and the new works of the John Stephenson Car Company. There will be room there for twice as many men as the Millikens now employ.

CARDINAL GIBBONS HERE

Did Not Discuss with the Pope the Creation of More Cardinals.

Advised Irishmen to Stay at Home Instead of Emigrating to This Country—Reception Plans in Baltimore.

His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Md., was among the passengers arriving on the Cunard Line steamship, which reached this port from Liverpool and Queenstown yesterday afternoon. Cardinal Gibbons had boarded the vessel at Queenstown. The Catholic prelate was accompanied by his secretary, Father W. A. Fletcher.

At the pier to meet Cardinal Gibbons were the Rev. W. T. Russell of the cathedral at Baltimore, and who is the Cardinal's secretary; the Rev. W. S. Caughy, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Washington; the Rev. John D. Boland, pastor of St. Vincent's, Baltimore; the Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford of St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore; Father Hartnett of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Baltimore; Mgr. Duffy of St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn; Dr. William Fitzgerald of Trenton, N. J., and Major John D. Kelley of Brooklyn, a personal friend of the Cardinal's.

The Etruria had an unusually difficult time in docking. Just as she was in the middle of the river the terrific rainstorm of the middle of the afternoon caught her, and the wind accompanying the rain was so strong that the ship showed a considerable list to port. The tide was flooding, and as she was to dock on her starboard side, the situation was a very difficult one.

Cardinal Gibbons was one of the last to come ashore. He wore the little red cap of his rank under a silk hat, the silver-buckled slippers of a Cardinal, and the Cardinal's ring. As each of the clergymen who were there to welcome him spoke to him they kissed the ring and kissed the Cardinal himself upon both cheeks.

His Eminence stated that he had had a delightful trip, and that he felt unusually well and strong. He told of his trip as follows:

"I sailed from New York on May 11 on a North German Lloyd steamship bound for Naples. Arriving there we went at once to Rome. There I stayed a month, spending the time as the guest of the head of the House of the Sulpicians, which is a sort of post-graduate college for student priests. I paid a visit to each of the Cardinals in Rome, and had three audiences with the Holy Father.

"The audiences at the Vatican were most delightful. I found the Holy Father very well, and in excellent spirits. I cannot of course discuss the nature of our interview. Nothing was said, however, relative to the creation of two additional Cardinals in this country, as has been reported would be done.

"From Rome I went to Lyons, and then to Paris. While in Paris I was again at the House of the Sulpicians. From Paris I went to London. There I stayed at the home of the Brazilian Consul, Mr. Chermont, who married a Baltimore young woman, Miss Sloane. In London Cardinal Vaughan gave me a reception.

"I next visited Dublin, where I called upon the Irish Archbishop, Walsh. At New Ross, Ireland, I saw Mrs. Henry Roach, another well-known Baltimore woman. At Londonderry I was present at the opening of some sort of public park, and it was my pleasure to be introduced to the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, head of the English Church in Ireland.

"The only address I made while away was at Wexford, Ireland. At the request of the priest, I made a talk to the people of his congregation. I admonished them not to emigrants to this country, if they could find it possible to remain at home. I told them that life in America was becoming increasingly strenuous, and that it was very difficult to make much headway here.

"I told them that if they devoted the same perseverance and energy at home that they would have to devote to get any stronghold in America, they could probably do better in Ireland than they could in the United States. The conditions of life are different there from what they are here, and I told them that they would encounter more dangers than they would find in their native country. The country, it seems to me, is overrun with immigrants, and a word of caution should be spoken to them."

He positively refused to discuss the subject of the Church in the Philippines.

When he walked on the dock a number of letters were handed to the Cardinal by his secretary, and he was informed that there was to be a reception in Baltimore on Monday in his honor. He said, referring to this:

"They tell me that when I arrive in Baltimore on Monday afternoon I will find that a reception has been arranged. This is very much against my wishes, but I suppose I shall have to succumb."

After his baggage had been examined, Cardinal Gibbons was driven to the home of Major Kelley, 213 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. He will conduct mass in Major Kelley's private chapel this morning, and to-morrow morning at 10:45 o'clock he will start for Baltimore.

When the train arrives in Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons will be met by the Acting Mayor of the city, Henry Williams, and members of the City Council. He will be welcomed on the part of the Irish societies by Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore lawyer. The members of the Irish societies in the city will be lined up along the street leading from the railroad station to his home, a distance of about half a mile.

The Cardinal will drive through this guard of honor, and upon reaching his home, these 8,000 or 10,000 men will march in review before him. This over, there will be a reception to the clergy of Baltimore, Washington, and Wilmington. The reception is expected to end about 6 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock, Cardinal Gibbons will go into the annual retreat, and with about 150 clergymen will be shut off from the world entirely from 7 o'clock Monday night until noon on Saturday. The retreat will be in the Seminary at Baltimore. There will be four sermons a day, and other spiritual exercises. At the end of the retreat, the Seminary itself will be opened to the students for the Fall term, and Cardinal Gibbons will take up the routine duties of his position.

THIS CAT HAD MONEY.

A Former Owner Bequeathed $200 to Plunger, Who Is Now Lost.

An unattractive white cat belonging to Mrs. Mary Peetz of 338 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, has disappeared, and Mrs. Peetz yesterday invoked the aid of the law in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, to get it back again. Incidentally she obtained a summons against Tony Clemens of 114 North Fourth Street, claiming that he knew the whereabouts of the pet, which she described as being named Plunger, and having one pink and one green eye, a bobtail, and bandy legs.

Mrs. Amelia Van Vleck, the cat's former owner, was an aunt of Mrs. Peetz. On Mrs. Van Vleck's death, nine years ago, Plunger received a legacy of $200.

Mrs. Peetz is satisfied the cat is being held for ransom. It vanished last Tuesday. Before Mrs. Van Vleck died, in 1892, she called Mrs. Peetz to her bedside and made her promise that she would take good care of Plunger, and see to it that his every want was satisfied. Her solicitude was due to his ugly appearance and because nobody in the neighborhood seemed to like him.

Plunger was so methodical in his habits that he knew every meal time. His food was paid for out of the legacy. Mrs. Peetz says Clemens admitted he saw the cat on Friday, but only for a short time. After continuing her search and not finding any trace of the missing animal, she obtained the summons, which is returnable to-morrow.

Prisoners Suspected of Burglary.

Jeremiah J. Corbin, alias Jerry Murphy, alias Stewart, of 204 East Twenty-second Street, and Fred Stein, who refused to say where he lives, were held in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. They had been arrested by detectives while walking along Twenty-second Street, and are suspected of being concerned in a number of burglaries. In Corbin's room 103 skeleton keys, several "jimmies," files, chisels, and a loaded revolver were found.

Judge Dugro Returns from Europe.

Judge Philip H. Dugro returned from Europe on the American Line steamship St. Paul yesterday. Beyond declaring that he had had a very pleasant time, he had nothing to say for publication.

LONDON THEATRE NOTES.

Bernhardt to Cut Prices—Pinero's New Comedy—Plays of the Autumn Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—There is widespread interest in Sarah Bernhardt's reported plan deliberately to reduce the price of admission to her Paris theatre, though it is not yet announced, she will act herself at reduced prices. A movement in this direction must come sooner or later if the French, English, and American theatres are to be restored to an artistic, sensible basis and freed from the mingled snobbery and commercialism which now weighs upon them.

Pinero's new comedy at the Garrick Theatre in September will be called "Iris," and the title rôle will be taken by Fay Davis.

Early plays of the Autumn season are thus far not very striking. "Giddy Goat" is a new farce at Terry's, and there is another version of a French piece on familiar farce lines called "Joseph Founded," at the Imperial.

Herbert Waring has made his first appearance as a star in a drama by Foyle Lawrence, reminiscent in motive and situation of both "Carnac Sahib" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me"; still, "A Man of His Word" is a fair specimen of the modern military drama with a picturesque background of Oriental scenery.

Marie Tempest comes forward in a new version of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," acting Becky next week, and many new plays, of more or less promise, are at hand.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The London billboards already proclaim the American Autumnal theatrical invasion. William Gillette and his cigar appeared on the boardings simultaneously with the actor's arrival in London.

In the meantime "Nat" Goodwin is hurrying along the rehearsals of "When We Were Twenty-one."

The finishing touches are being put to the old Adelphi, now transformed into the Century Theatre, where Henry E. Dixie, Madge Lessing, and others will soon open in "The Whirl of the Town."

"Kitty Grey" is in active preparation for the Apollo Theatre opening, Sept. 7.

Mr. Frohman reopened the Duke of York's Theatre this evening with a revival of "A Royal Rival," with Lewis Waller in the leading male rôle.

Mme. Nordica, who is in the Black Forest, has just completed a book for singers, enlivened by personal reminiscences of her stage career. William Armstrong, who edited and prepared the book for publication, sailed for the United States this week with the manuscript.

Geraldine Farrar, a young Bostonian, has created so favorable an impression among the managers by her rendition of Marguerite, in "Faust," that the Berlin Royal Opera Directors have waived the rule requiring that it shall be sung in German, and will permit her to sing the part in Italian at her début there in October.

Paul Potter sailed on the Campania to-day to supervise the production of a new pro-Boer play at the Savoy Theatre, New York.

WHY AMERICA IS FEARED.

Ex-Senator Washburn Says Europe Wonders How Long It Can Stand the Adverse Balance of Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Ex-Senator Washburn of Minnesota, prior to sailing for home on the American Line steamer St. Louis to-day, said in an interview that he had found considerable uneasiness among the bankers and manufacturers on the Continent concerning American competition.

"They perceive," added Mr. Washburn, "that we are just getting ready, and in no respect is it likely that they can beat us in the future. How long can Europe pay a balance of trade of $650,000,000 a year after all our securities are sent back? Some able Continental observers to whom I put the inquiry were unable to answer. They fear us."

Commenting on the "fantastic idea of a commercial bond of the European nations against the United States," The Outlook says:

"One might as well try to hang a Venetian blind over the sun as to try to exclude the influence of American industries from the world. For one thing, Great Britain would be no party to the bond; for another, American reprisals would be terrible. Even now Germany is on the verge of a struggle between classes, caused by the proposed tariff. Under the German tariff Austria would suffer grievously. It is not easy to see how countries which are at issue with themselves and each other, and whose fiscal arrangements excite class against class, could agree on a policy against a common competitor."

WEST-BOUND LINERS FULL.

The Philadelphia Will Relieve Some of the Pressure—Tod Sloan to Start a Factory?

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The usual end-of-the-Summer congestion on the transatlantic liners now prevails, and it is practically impossible to secure a berth on any of the vessels until the end of September. The reconstructed Philadelphia (formerly the Paris) is out just in time to relieve some of the pressure, and any prejudice that may have existed in connection with her must have vanished, as she is full-booked for her maiden voyage, as much as £150 having been paid for suites on her.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland is also crowded. She sailed on Friday. It is said that sixty passengers were booked on her for one Western city alone. Her passenger list included a large number of Pittsburg manufacturers, who had concluded a tour of Europe made for the purpose of investigating German and British steel plants.

"We find in Pittsburg," said John K. Bryden, "that it is almost always necessary to get fresh supplies of superintendents from Dusseldorf and other German centres. So far as the strike is concerned, we all believe that the manufacturers, both in the trust and out, are too willing to pay fair wages to permit the men to long remain idle."

Henry Fournier, the French automobilist, and Tod Sloan, who has become a chauffeur, who are aboard the Deutschland, are said to contemplate the establishment of a large automobile factory in New York.

Among the passengers sailing on the Cunard Line steamer Campania from Liverpool to-day are Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, W. G. Jameson, the well-known amateur yachtsman, and Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

THE BRITISH BOILER TEST.

Report on Cruisers' Race Shows Facts Favoring the Scotch Type.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Admiralty has issued a highly technical record of the boiler-testing race between the cruiser Hyacinth, fitted with water-tube boilers, and the cruiser Minerva, having cylindrical, or Scotch, boilers.

Rear Admiral Sir William Domville, Chairman of the Boiler Committee, "refrains from expressing any opinion," but points out that the Hyacinth's coal consumption was 550 tons and that the Minerva's was 451 tons. The maximum horse power developed during a certain two hours' run was 8,700 for the Minerva, and 10,000 for the Hyacinth, without the latter perceptibly gaining on the Minerva. The radius of action, so far as coal was concerned, at 7,000 horse power, was for the Hyacinth 2,930 and for the Minerva 3,000 miles.

King Edward's Queer Automobile.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—King Edward is traveling around Homburg in an autocar, which looks more like an armorclad than a carriage. It is a kind of char-a-banc, very large and gloomy, and painted green-black. It holds six people easily. The King is scarcely visible while in the car, and obtains privacy in his open-air excursions which would not be obtainable otherwise.

PORTE YIELDS TO FRANCE

Recognizes Original Concession Given to Quays Company.

Will Therefore Not Have to Pay the Concessionaires—French Financial Claims Agreed To.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Turkey has yielded to French pressure, as was inevitable, and a complete rupture of the relations between the two countries has been averted. An official communique announcing the granting of the French demands was issued this morning, as follows:

"In consequence of the declaration made to the Porte by the French Ambassador that he acted under instructions from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, an imperial irade has been issued declaring that no obstacle shall be opposed to the free exercise by the Quays Company of the rights resulting from its concession."

A firman for the settlement of the other matters in question will, it is believed, be issued shortly.

The Foreign Office officials do not conceal their delight at the settlement of the difficulty. During the last few days it was evident that some anxiety was felt lest the affair might mar the festivities on the occasion of the Czar's visit.

M. Constans's dispatch announcing the ending of the trouble is very brief, but it leaves no doubt that the Sultan has yielded all that was wanted in the matter of the Quays Company by issuing an irade recognizing the full rights claimed by the company to extend its operations, buy land, and start ferries, also removing the annoying restrictions hitherto imposed by the customs and police officials. This not only ends the dispute, but also ends all questions of the repurchase of the company's concession by the Porte at the present time.

Regarding the other French claims, as their amount has been agreed to by Turkey, the negotiations only turn on the manner of payment. It is believed that this will be arranged very quickly.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO PARIS.

Extraordinary Festivities Prepared—Surprising Enthusiasm Shown by Republicans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The excitement in France reflected in all other European countries at the prospect of the Czar's visit is scarcely understandable to the Anglo-Saxon mind. Of course, the incident is something more than merely interesting to Frenchmen as an augury of peace, but the great outburst of exultation is surprising to all but the closest students of the French national character. In fact, the Royalists and Imperialists of the Republic themselves seem somewhat amazed at the joy of the avowed Republicans, and are quick to seize on the few violent utterances of Socialist and other extreme journals as indicative of the true feelings of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet in the matter, which is absurd.

As for the programme of festivities, it surpasses anything of the kind that France has known since the downfall of the Second Empire, while Frenchmen congratulate themselves that the exhibition of military strength and skill which the Czar will see in the manoeuvres at Rheims will be much more impressive than the review of the French troops the same Russian sovereign saw under President Faure's administration. Of course, those critics of international politics who have no faith in the stability of the Republic see in all this another indication of a lack of self-reliance of France without a strong leader. Much is made by these critics of the recent avowal of the French Minister of War that the commanders of army corps are in constant receipt of letters from the various pretenders. English Russophobists view the latest proof of the Franco-Russian alliance with their accustomed perturbation.

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

Meeting at Dantzic Will Be of Political Importance—Ministers to be Present.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—While the papers were flooded with details of the Czar's approaching visit to France, confirmation of the announcement that his Majesty would also attend the German naval manoeuvres, which was made in Paris some days ago, was, for some reason known only to official minds, kept back from the German public until yesterday.

The statements that the Czar will visit Dantzic in private, and that no Minister will be present, are incorrect. Count Lamsdorff will accompany his imperial master, and it was semi-officially announced to-day that, in accordance with the Czar's wish, Count von Bülow would be present at the meeting.

Attempts, therefore, to divest the meeting of a political character are vain. A high official said to-day:

"The Emperors will meet as good friends, from the conviction that it is the best thing for both to be good friends, though attempts may be made here and there to mar that friendship."

The meeting will take place on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The Czar's visit will last only forty-eight hours.

ANGLO-GERMAN AMENITIES.

Banquet Given at Dover to Officers of the Cruiser Stein.

DOVER, Aug. 24.—The Mayor of Dover presided at a brilliant banquet given in the Municipal Building to-night to the officers of the German cruiser Stein. Enthusiastic toasts to King Edward and Emperor William were proposed and drunk.

The Secretary of the German Embassy, in proposing "The British Army and Navy," expressed the belief that if occasion arose the British and German forces would be found working loyally together.

Roberts Invited to German Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—At the same time that the Czar will be reviewing the French fleet and troops the German imperial manoeuvres, to which Earl Roberts, the British Commander-in-Chief, has been invited, will be in progress in the country south of the Dirschau, on the Vistula. The manoeuvres will be of exceptional interest this year. Special attention will be paid to the cyclist divisions, pigeon post and balloon company attached to each corps, and to the experiments with motor cars. Emperor William will command one side of the naval manoeuvres and will continue the naval and army manoeuvres until Sept. 15.

Tried to Swim the English Channel.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—To-day the anniversary of Capt. Webb's swim from Dover to Calais, a once famous cyclist, Mr. Holbein, left Dover for Cape Gris-Nez, (between Boulogne and Calais,) whence he will attempt to swim back to Dover.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Aug. 24.—Holbein, who was apparently in excellent form, entered the water at 4:15 P. M. He was accompanied by a tug and a small boat. The sea was choppy. Holbein, who has done some of his best cycling at night, said he rather preferred night swimming, and that he would take only eighteen hours to cross the Channel.

CALAIS, Aug. 24.—Holbein abandoned the attempt to swim across the Channel after two hours in the water, on account of the rough sea.

B. Altman & Co.

CLOAK DEP'T. (Second Floor.)

On MONDAY, August 26th, a display will be made of Recently Imported Paris Models for Fall and Winter wear, suitable for Reception, Carriage and Promenade.

Also New designs in Domestic Wraps, Paletots and Long Garments.

WAIST DEP'T. (Second Floor.)

The Selections for Autumn and Winter include attractive styles of Flannel and Cashmere Shirt Waists.

Also of Saxony Flannel, in Roman striped effects, suitable for House and Traveling wear.

WOMEN'S CORDUROY SHIRT WAISTS for Autumn wear, in Matelot Blue, Olive Green, Crimson, Beaver, and White; especially suitable for Golfing and Outing.

VELVET DEP'T. (First Floor.)

Opening of Complete Lines of Autumn Velvets MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, consisting of French and German Hand-Loom Dress Velvets, All Silk Panne Velours, Millinery Velvets, ENGLISH CORDUROYS and VELVETEENS.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T. (Third Floor.)

On MONDAY, August 26th, Several Hundred Pairs of French Hand-made Lace Curtains and Sash Curtains, including Point Arabe, Renaissance, Lacet Arabe, etc., in lots of from Two to Five pairs, will be offered at from 33⅓ TO 50% LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

BLANKET DEP'T. (First Floor.)

Selections of Blankets for Autumn and Winter are now on sale, comprising solid colors, Pink and Blue, All White and Fancy Figured, made of the finest wool. Novelties in Comfortables of Satin, Silk, and Sateen, Down or Wool filled,

And for to-morrow, Monday:

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, at Special Prices, as follows:

10/4, Single Bed size,	Pair,	$4.00
11/4, Double Bed size,	Pair,	$5.25 & 6.25
12/4, Extra Large size,	"	6.25 " 7.75

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., and Sixth Ave., N. Y.

TO MORTGAGE "DELMONICO'S."

Agreement of Heirs of the Montgomery Property at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Eugene Smith, as referee, has passed favorably upon the application of Minna F. Gibson, who is under age, for leave to mortgage her inchoate right of dower in the interest of her husband, Preston Johnson Gibson, in the old Delmonico property, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The matter was brought before the Supreme Court by Mrs. Gibson's lawyers, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and the referee took considerable evidence touching the property and the parties interested in it.

Romanzo W. Montgomery, when he died in 1867, gave each of his five children a fifth interest in the property. His will provided, however, that if any child should be born to him subsequent to the execution of the instrument, such child should take an equal share with the others.

Mr. Montgomery had living at the time he executed his will the following children: Grace, who died in 1882, intestate and without issue; Frank, who died in 1885, also intestate and without issue; Warwick Emile, who is living; Leita, who married Linden Kent, and on his death married Edward D. White of Washington, with whom she is living, and Mary, who died, leaving three children, including Preston Johnson Gibson, the husband of the petitioner. A child, Victoria, was born to Mr. Montgomery after the execution of his will, but she died intestate and unmarried in 1882.

The property was leased to the Delmonico's for many years. The final lease expired on May 1, 1899, and the place has been practically vacant since that time. The loss of the large rental paid by the Delmonicos has caused pecuniary embarrassment among some of the heirs. Taxes have fallen in arrears, and futile efforts have been made to sell the property at what the heirs considered it worth. They placed the price in excess of a million dollars. Edward D. White told, at the reference, of the efforts that have been made to sell the property. An offer of a million dollars had been made, but was refused by the heirs. A sale was had at public auction, but proved futile, because no one bid up to $970,000, the price fixed.

Things looked black for the heirs, as far as income was concerned, until recently, when the property was leased to John B. Martin, the restaurateur, for twenty years at a yearly rental of $40,000. Mr. Martin is also to pay all taxes, water rates, and assessments. The rent is not to begin until Jan. 1 next, and improvements are to be made in the meantime to cost $150,000, of which $50,000 is to be paid by the heirs. Mr. Gibson's income has been cut off since the property became vacant, and that is one of the reasons advanced why his young wife should be allowed to join her husband in mortgaging his interest. By the terms of the lease with Mr. Martin all accrued taxes must be paid, and Mr. Gibson will have to pay a ninth of them. He will also have to pay his share of the brokerage fees in bringing about the lease, and they amount to $8,100.

It is stated that it would be difficult to get mortgages on part interests at a low rate of interest, so all the heirs have agreed to mortgage the whole property for $195,000, a ninth of which will fall to Mr. Gibson. The property is unincumbered except for arrears of taxes. If this mortgage is not obtained it is alleged that the property will have to be partitioned. Mr. Gibson's financial condition is shown, so the Court may see that it is absolutely necessary to mortgage the wife's inchoate right of dower. Infants are wards of the Court, and for that reason the proceeding was had to show that it was for Mrs. Gibson's best interests to give consent to the mortgage. She is now nineteen years old, and will, on coming of age, get an income of $10,000 a year from the estate of her father. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson reside in Chicago.

BEES IN THE MAILS.

Some of Them Escape and Sting Clerks in the New York Post Office.

What appears to the clerks in the New York Post Office as a somewrat gratuitous warning is printed on little square boxes that for some time have appeared regularly among the mail matter they handle. The boxes are marked, "Most Delicate—Handle With Care." As the clerks recently became aware of the nature of the contents through an experience they are not likely to forget, they do not hesitate to assert that they will be careful in future, with or without notice.

The boxes contain queen bees, and are sent out by a firm in this city in great numbers. There are also received at the Post Office consignments of bees from outside points, and it was due to such a consignment that a number of the clerks became liberal patrons of the druggists in their immediate neighborhoods.

One of the boxes came to the office a short time ago, and a clerk who was not yet enlightened as to the variable character of the mails, tossed the box heavily upon the table. There was a sound of breaking timber, a sudden buzzing, and in about a minute many employes in that part of the Post Office were doing battle with a swarm of bees. The insects had somewhat the best of it, as they were armed for action. Handkerchiefs were whiped out and waved in all directions, but they refused to recognize the flags of truce, and stung right and left. When the clerks finally retreated to take an inventory of their injuries, the bees flew about for a little while and then escaped through the open windows and doors.

As a result of that experience it is now required that all bees must be mailed in wooden boxes, covered with wire screens. During the last week the trade has been active, and hundreds of little boxes of queens have passed through the Post Office. But even with the added precaution, this is not the most popular class of

Letters from Readers on Various Timely Topics

CENSURE FOR AMERICAN MANNERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see the subject of American manners introduced in THE TIMES; it is most timely. Although I am a native-born citizen, I am forced to believe that of all civilized people, except one nation, which I will not name, we are in external manners the vulgarest. We have an abundance of kindness and benevolence in heart, but for boorishness of manner we are unsurpassed, with the exception already noticed.

To instance a few things, you can scarcely find a man of ordinary breeding who can keep his feet on the floor if there is anything else within reach to which he can lift them. In the cars he must put them where the dirt from his shoes will soil the clothes of his fellow passengers, and in your office he wipes his feet on the seat of your chairs or on your desk; or else he will nervously kick your desk with the toe of his shoe, apparently not thinking nor careing how much he mars it. I have been amazed at the prevalence of this latter habit among my warmest friends who pass for well-bred men.

And then, that vilest of all vulgarities, the toothpick habit! That useful little article is forever in the mouth of the vulgarian; and when not in use for its legitimate purpose, is sticking out of the mouth nearly full length, or being chewed like gum. When not in the mouth, it is apt to be stuck behind the ear like a pen or a pencil awaiting further use in the mouth. This abominable trick has seized hold of women (not ladies, of course,) who issue from the restaurants with toothpicks projecting from their pretty mouths in the most disgusting way.

Again, the profane among young men frequently do not hesitate, even at a public table, to blurt out their indecencies, assuming either that all men enjoy them, or at least, tolerate them. And when reproved for their conduct they do not hestitate to justify themselves. They seem to think that their tongues are their own to use anywhere and anyhow. They are too ignorant to know that profane swearing is against not only the law of God, but the law of man, and is punishable in criminal courts. Even in what are supposed to be the higher walks of life there is little of refinement or polish of manner. For this defect, I believe women who hold the place of ladies in society, and who really are ladies, if we have any, are responsible. They could correct the evil if they perceived it. And they would perceive it if they had a high standard of conduct in society and a delicate, high-bred sense of propriety. What will the end be?

CENSOR.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

CHINA'S REAWAKENING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Is China, the sleeping giant of the Orient, about to awake?" It has been said that the ground lying fallow for generations gathers strength. Might it not be so with the human mind? When the mind of a nation is dedicated to the worship of the old it must surely die. Only by keeping pace with the times can it survive. In our own land are many of those who oppose all improvements—all inventions—and in fact everything that makes for progress and civilization. There are two distinct forces at work—two distinct opposing parties in the field: the party of progress and the party of retrogression, the one pushing us forward into the light and the other drawing us backward to darkness and dissolution. The length of life of a nation is measured by the length of time the new can stand successfully the assaults of the old. When the old finally triumphs the nation dies, and stays dead, till some other more robust people conquer and put new life into its ancient body. In fact "they are born again," as it were. China having remained isolated from the other nations for so long has been able to remain almost stationary for nearly one thousand years. There is no parallel case in all history where a nation has slumbered so long. Ireland has been subject to the injustice of England for many centuries, but wherever her sons and daughters have gone and had the opportunities denied them in their own country, they have proved themselves the equals, and more often the superiors, of the people born under more favorable circumstances. How will it be with the mighty millions of China, when they have all the opportunities and advantages offered to them by our twentieth century civilization? In China, Japan, or Russia will be found the nucleus of the race that will build upon the ruins of our Anglo-Saxon civilization. The nation with the best developed brain will gather the wealth and rule the destinies of the world, till might ceases to make right and selfishness disappears from the human heart.

ALBERT P. LEWIS.

Boston, Aug. 20, 1901.

CANADIAN PROVINCIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your criticism of The Toronto Mail and Empire which appeared in your issue of Aug. 16, in reference to Mr. Kipling's recent productions, is a piece of good, sound, and humorous common sense not confutable by any impartial reader. But it brought forth, under the above heading, an outburst of anglophobia which can only be soothed, I think, by a careful reading of the following excerpt of the Sermon on the Mount:

And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?—Matthew, vii., 3.

Mr. C. L. Andrus calls your attention to the fact that few Americans are aware of the "extraordinary" things continually published in the Canadian press about this country and its people, and finds fault with a writer who asserts in The Montreal Gazette "that Washington executed André in order to bind his Generals and himself together by the common tie of murder so that no other would dare to desert as Arnold did, as the rebellion then seemed to be at its last gasp, and took this desperate means of compromising his Generals in order that the British Government would not receive and forgive any more of them, as it did Arnold."

This might be construed as a very extreme view of that momentous occurrence, but it should not bias your correspondent's judgment and cause him to forget that "extraordinary" things have also been said and are continually published in this country about England and its people at every anniversary of the death of Nathan Hale, who was executed as a spy by the British during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Andrus, not content with remaining in the above historical subject, switches off in a different theme and adds the following:

"I read in another Canadian paper an urgent request that the Canadians save every relic of the coming visit of the Duke and Duchess to Canada. The writer, after speaking of other articles, named the bridles and gear to be worn by the horses drawing the carriage of the royal pair. These, he said, could be cut in pieces and distributed among many persons, and the children and grandchildren of the recipients long years afterward could proudly show these memorable souvenirs of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. All this was published gravely. You have no idea of the narrowness and provincialism of life in Canada and the prevalence of prejudice and flunkeyism."

All this is very funny, but it is not necessary to go out of New York in order to find examples of fetichism. Every one remembers the Dewey festivities and the souvenir fiends who took away so much of the Memorial Arch in their pockets that the municipal authorities had to tear down the entire structure for fear it would fall on the head of some enraptured looker-on.

More trinkets, charms, and mementos of all sorts and shapes were turned out from the metal supposed to come from the débris of the Maine than would be necessary to reconstruct the navy of the United States.

As a case of narrow-mindedness, I would recall the fuss made over the wedding of a certain house in Washington by Admiral Dewey to his Catholic wife.

But let us come to flunkeyism. Our own Dick Croker says it is flourishing right here in New York. Did he not state a short time ago that, if the Duke and Duchess of York come here the boot-licking would be performed by the four hundred? He ought to know what is going on in his city. And what must we think when a lot of "bust-ed" old Counts and Princes are always sure to find your toady, grovelling millionaires ready to swap their wealth and their fair daughters for a title?

Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.—Matthew, vii., 1, 2.

GEORGE LEMAY.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

HELP STILL NEEDED IN INDIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though to your readers the India famine may seem to belong to past history, to us who are here and still see its sad results, there are ever present reminders, calling for our aid and sympathy. While there are half a million people being supported by the Government on relief works or by means of the village dole, it cannot be said that the famine is over. Food is cheap, and the rain on the whole favorable, but hundreds of thousands are so crushed, so stripped of every possession, including health, that they are helpless. Famine funds have now come to an end, and, aside from what the Government is doing, very little aid reaches the people. Though the outlook at this stage of the monsoon is not without anxiety, it is not so gloomy as to justify an appeal to the benevolence of the world on a scale required last year, when men, women, and children were dying of starvation by the thousands. But those who care for the sufferings of humanity should know that money is still needed, and those who had the privilege of distributing aid in the past are feeling keenly their inability to meet the present demands upon their sympathies.

Again, those who generously helped to save the children and made it possible for them to be picked up in their dying condition and brought into homes, have yet a duty to perform, both to the children and the missionaries who were the immediate instruments of their salvation. There are 24,000 of these famine children, whose average cost is about $20 a year. More than half of these are in the care of American missionaries. These children cannot be returned to their homes, for the homes have disappeared forever, and in the great majority of cases it would be simply to drive them out to starve. Do the men and women of wealth in America wish their representatives to do so cruel a thing? On the contrary, should not the possibilities of a great blessing to India through these children be answered by generous help for the few years that are required for their education? The Americo-Indian Famine Relief Committee that administered the funds sent by the New York Committee of One Hundred still exists in Bombay, and without regard to race or denomination makes its grants as there may be need. Brown Brothers, 59 Wall Street, New York City, are the Treasurers for this committee.

Through The Christian Herald and other private sources a generous, but insufficient, amount for the needs of these 24,000 children is reaching this country, and many a missionary is in deep waters, an empty treasury on the one side and on the other a heart that refuses to send the children away to suffer and perhaps die. Under these circumstances, the generous in America will not resent an appeal which is growing more and more urgent. America did a noble thing in saving the lives of hundreds of thousands. To care generously for the orphans of the famine is an object worthy of every humble donor, as well as of the millionaire, who could found industrial institutions and so materially affect the future of India.

JUSTIN E. ABBOTT.

Bombay, India, July 27, 1901.

NAMES FOR BRIDGES.

CITY BRIDGES AND STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I have not followed the controversy in reference to naming the East River bridges, it occurs to me that none of the various suggestions so far advanced would help strangers to identify any one of the bridges.

In all cities where more than one bridge crosses a stream or river, the bridge generally takes the name of the street or avenue of which it happens to be a continuation, and in the case of our East River bridges, the logical names would be "Fulton Street Bridge," "Grand Street Bridge," "Blackwell's Island Bridge," &c., any one of which would readily indicate to a stranger the location of the bridge. On the contrary, how would a visitor to our city know where the "Manhattan Bridge" or the "New York Bridge" was located?

The time is coming when the Hudson River and the East River will both be spanned by numbers of bridges. Why not start right, and give them practical names, instead of such fanciful ones as those suggested? While on this subject of names, it seems as if some steps should be taken toward properly marking the streets of our great city, so that a stranger within our gates can tell "where he is at." As it is at present, it seems as if some one had made an effort to abolish utterly signs on the street corners, and one can ride for miles along our principal avenues without a guiding sign to indicate his whereabouts. This is particularly the case on some of the long west side thoroughfares, where at night one familiar with the locality is at a loss to locate a single street corner as far as signs are concerned, and strangers are completely lost. This is a serious matter to some people, and our city rulers could very profitably take a lesson from some of our up-State cities, both in this matter of street signs and in naming bridges.

FLETCHER DU BOIS.

Lake Placid, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1901.

Name for Use and Not for Poems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the bridges across the East River are primarily for use, not for ornament, I suggest that names for them be chosen on the same principle. It is more important that a person not thoroughly familiar with the city should be able to find the particular bridge he wants than that its name should sound well in a poem.

For instance, let the present one be called the City Hall, Park Row, or Chambers Street Bridge. The one now building could be called by the name of some important street near its terminus—I am not sufficiently familiar with the locality to say which one—and the same plan could be carried out with all that may be built hereafter, thereby enabling us to locate the bridges readily and save the trouble of committing to memory a lot of unmeaning names.

PONTUS.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

More Bridge Names Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with you entirely in your opinion as to the names suggested for the bridges over the East River, and beg to submit the following, which, in my opinion, show the most appropriate and simple method of distinguishing them. Have each bridge painted a distinctive color and name the bridge after the color, as red, white, blue, and black, (for Blackwell's Island.) As the managers of each bridge would undoubtedly make some attempt to have the bridge in their charge live up to its name, perhaps the structure would not be allowed to deteriorate for want of paint.

WARING STEARNS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 22, 1901.

Still Another Bridge Name Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems strange that the name Knickerbocker should not have been suggested for one of the new bridges. The old bridge will probably always be known by the name Brooklyn now in use for nearly twenty years. Manhattan, in spite of your criticism, is approved by many. If the name would be used without abbreviation, (but we cut everything short nowadays,) I should like one bridge to be named after Alexander Hamilton, whose life was spent in New York, and who was certainly one of the most famous Americans.

C. B.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., Aug. 22, 1901.

Names for East River Bridges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Observing in THE NEW YORK TIMES last May a request from the A. S. H. P. Society for suggestions of suitable names for the East River Bridges and other public works, I sent the following list and had the honor to be ignored:

Brooklyn Bridge, Williamsburg Bridge, Ravenswood Bridge, and Astoria Bridge—each name being significant of the part of the great city most directly reached, as well as commemorating an ancient landmark.

New York, Aug. 20, 1901. VAN.

Name the Bridges for the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the best, because the most convenient, names for the East River bridges is the names of streets of which they are a continuation. Chambers Street bridge, &c. That locates them at once when mentioned. A fancy name might be added, if desired, but for every-day use the names of the street is the best.

S. F. T.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1901.

"ALL POLITICS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a deep-dyed Democrat, and I hope you will tolerate me.

In your admirable leader on the political situation you entirely ignore the fact that Tammany is in power at the present time by the determined will of the equally corrupt Republican Party of four years ago. It the Republican Party had really wanted a pure and good government in New York they could have had it four years ago, and a man of the dignity and character of Mr. Seth Low would now be Mayor of New York.

It is "all politics." Those houses in Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Streets which were raided the other day have been in existence for years, and so have the poolrooms. Then why this sudden spurt against gambling and social vice? Just simply "politics," and nothing else. Elect a Republican Mayor, and places must be found for Mr. Justice Jerome and Mr. Moss! As the "Russell case" shows, blackmailing has been practiced by every one connected with this political business, and not only by the police.

I have five votes in my family—myself and four sons—and we shall cast them for Tammany unless a good, clean, non-partisan Democrat is put forward and the Republicans decide to support him. This is a Democratic city. We demand a government by the people and for the people, and the Republican Party, through its action four years ago, stinks in the nostrils of men who have some conception of true manhood. You can't "fool" the common people. The Republicans placed Mr. Van Wyck in power! And now, just on the eve of an election, they become singularly moral! It is "all politics," and the coming election will prove it.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

WHERE GEN. GREENE IS BURIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Along during the recent Winter THE TIMES contained at various times matters relative to Gen. Greene of Revolutionary fame. Perhaps the following, which I could not at the time well convey to you, may be of some value to the people interested in the search of the dead hero's remains:

In May, 1800, I was engaged to go to Kingstree, Williamsburg County, S. C., to superintend a carriage factory and also to look after the management of some other industries. On approaching the village or railroad station by train I noticed a large gravestone lying prone at the right side of the track, (going north.) Upon subsequent inquiry I was informed that the stone was to be erected over Gen. Greene's grave by some society having for its aim the perpetuation of men and things connected with the war for independence from Great Britain.

Having sprung from Revolutionary stock myself, I felt a little interested in the matter and visited the stone and took an exact copy of the inscription on it and sent a copy of the same to The Sunday Mercury, (New York,) because of its being a sort of military exponent. I was at the time a member of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. I reserved for my own use another copy, which I brought home with me a number of months later, when I left that section to avoid receiving a commission as Brigadier General by brevet in the South Carolina rebel volunteers, which has since become lost.

On comparing the inscription on the stone with historical facts in Gen. Greene's military connection with the early struggles of our country for a place among nations, I found everything to tally correctly.

The chemicals would never work close enough to permit of my meeting in person those having charge of the matter. This much, which I then and now believe to be the truth, I did glean: That the remains of Gen. Greene had been removed from where first buried and reinterred in one of the churchyards at Kingstree. My memory seems to say to me now, like a whisper which grows fainter and ends in an echo-bearing zephyr, that the reinterment was in the Presbyterian churchyard.

I was also informed that the John Brown Virginia raid had broken in on the ceremonies of the placing of the stone at the head of the grave of the illustrious dead, and it was never removed from where it was placed when taken from a freight car of the New England railroad.

If living, the following persons at Kingstree, Williamsburg County, S. C., might possibly give some light on the subject: John Brackington, elected Representative from that district to Congress in 1860; W. W. Ward, merchant; Purvis Nelson, planter; Columbus Logan, at one time sole proprietor of The Kingstree Star, and John Footman.

New York, Aug. 23, 1901. L. H. MOSIER.

WHAT TRAVELERS SAY.

THE TUNNEL NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust that you will continue the good work you have already done regarding the Park Avenue tunnel nuisance by making appropriate editorial comment on the reports of the Health Department on this subject, published in your issue of to-day. These reports would appear to confirm the suggestion, already expressed in your columns, of a cordial understanding existing between the officials of the New York Central and those of the Health Department. The proposition to enlarge the openings in the roof of the tunnel between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first and between Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Streets is practically the "open cut" plan, which, as I understand, the New York Central people have been advocating as a substitute for the change of motive power demanded by the public. The evident intention now is to proceed with this work, and, when it is objected to and fought by property owners along the line of the street, to take refuge behind the orders of the Board of Health compelling the work to be done.

And meanwhile, significantly enough, the Board of Health does not yet appear to have discovered, notwithstanding the searching examination made by its inspectors, that any soft coal is used by locomotives passing through the tunnel.

PARK AVENUE PROPERTY OWNER.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

NEW HAVEN ROAD TO BLAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorials and letters from correspondents regarding the nuisances of the tunnel have contained many statements of fact, a large number of suggestions of more or less, principally less, value as to the best method of abating the nuisances, and not a little abuse of the railway companies. Will you make room for one more suggestion? The writer is not moved by any feeling one way or the other, not using the tunnel himself, nor is he either a friend or foe of the railways using it.

To seek to compel a change of motive power is absurd upon the face of it, and no reputable electrician will risk his reputation on any known system as being one fitted to the situation as it now exists. To modify the disagreeable conditions is all one can hope for at present, and this can be done with ease, if rational measures are taken.

In the first place, get after the greatest sinner. Why heap abuse on the Central and Harlem Roads when the New Haven is the one most responsible for all the trouble? If you will secure the services of any competent engineer and have him make an investigation of the causes of the smoke nuisance, he will report that it is due to the quality of the coal dust not coal—the New Haven Road uses in its engines. It is true that a few pounds of coke are laid on the floor of the tender as each engine is run out of the roundhouse, but the fuel really used is the poorest and cheapest quality of "dustings" and "screening," so far, at least, as the eye can discern after a prolonged course of watching from the bridge across Forty-seventh Street, which passes just over the entrance to the New Haven roundhouse. A photograph of the smoke forced out of the stack of an engine just moving out with a heavy train will emphasize the situation. The Central and Harlem engines burn a better quality of coal, although in some cases their tenders will be seen to have a very large percentage of "dustings," but they are so much better in this respect than the "Consolidated" that their sins are venial. Get a good coal used in the first place, and 50 per cent. of the trouble will disappear.

If the walls between the side tunnels and the main tunnel are removed and steel columns substituted, another 25 per cent. of the discomfort will be done away with. The drainage problem required by the Board of Health can be taken care of, although the troubles they find are largely imaginary, so far as passengers are concerned.

It is probable that reasonable suggestions will meet with the co-operation of Mr. Newman, but he can hardly be expected to spend money for the mere sake of spending.

New York, Aug. 23, 1901. VERO.

CENTRAL'S COMMUTATION SYSTEM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The picayune policy of the New York Central Railroad has been so long in evidence and so pronounced that it has become rather second nature with the officials of that road to offer petty annoyances to the many people who must travel over its lines rather than to earn good-will by showing a spirit of accommodation.

For example, there are several thousand commuters who find it desirable to live in some one of the places along the Central Road. From the tunnel nuisance down to the smallest rule the Central has made every patron an enemy. Thus the Central officials have made a rule that every commuter must pay for his ticket from the beginning of the month, whether he buys the ticket on the first day or in the middle of the month. This, of course, is a petty extortion.

The writer returned from his vacation last year the second week in September, and on the 15th, when he bought a ticket, he had to pay the full price for the entire month. This year he returned from the country last week, and on the 19th he was either compelled to pay for the month, or else buy round-trip tickets for the remaining twelve days, amounting to about the same. Thus, while you pay for Sundays, not one commuter in ten ever uses the ticket on Sundays, the result being that the commuters pay for another petty extortion.

Again, the Central controls the traffic to the large City of Yonkers, and the people of that city have been worse off, until recently, than if they had lived out in New Jersey, instead of on the border of New York. Several trolley lines have been doing a rushing business all this Summer bringing thousands of people to New York, who otherwise would have patronized the New York Central.

One peculiar but characteristic feature of the New York Central's game of rates is this: The price of a ticket from Glenwood or Yonkers to Forty-second Street and return is 50 cents. The price of a ticket from Park Hill, which is two miles nearer New York, to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street is also 50 cents by the Northern Road, which is ably managed by the Central Road. In other words, the difference in distance makes no difference, either in the price of a single fare or a commutation ticket. The Central officials think it a great scheme to charge the same in order to carry out their usual peanut policy.

In conclusion, the New York Central's plan and management of accommodating suburban traffic would not work very long if that road did not have a monopoly. The writer is familiar with the facilities offered to such traffic in London, in Philadelphia, and even in Chicago, and in all those cities the business man who lives, say, from ten to twenty miles from the city is not putting up with the dirt, tunnel, rules, and charges which combine to make the New York Central Road unique.

YONKERS COMMUTER.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

AS TO BROADWAY CAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The logic of your correspondent "Close Observer" in his criticism of Mr. Callanan's letter on the Metropolitan, wherein he claims "that long cars on Broadway would be required to stop to take on and let off passengers less frequently than short cars," is, like the Metropolitan system, extremely bad. For instance, I took a Sixth Avenue car up town this morning to Twenty-third Street about 10 o'clock. Now, if there had been a car between the one that I was on and the leader, there would have been more than enough passengers to fill it. The system, therefore, of sending only every fourth or fifth car down town is bad, and the management that tolerates it is even worse.

On my return I had to wait at Broadway and Twenty-first Street for twelve cars to pass before an open car came along with a vacant seat. The reason for this is doubtless owing to the fact that most of the open cars on Broadway have been taken off and transferred to the Fort George branch of the Third Avenue line, and box cars substituted therefor. These the public object to at this time of the year, and accordingly people have allowed them to pass scarcely half filled, waiting for an open car. Hence, when these came along, they were packed to the ceiling. This, of course, is against the management and shows most forcibly its contempt for the Broadway traffic.

But "Close Observer" says "that a 38-foot car is the only length that ought to be allowed on Broadway." Such reasoning is simply fallacious and unworthy of notice, did it not appear that your correspondent is connected with the Metropolitan system. Cars of this length would take up an unnecessary amount of space, which is required for other traffic. Two such cars would not carry more than three of the ordinary size; besides, they would lengthen the running time on account of the large number of persons getting on and off, which would be against public interest. Furthermore, the way that cars are usually started, the shorter the car the better, as passengers have a less distance to fall, and the impetus being shorter the fall is not as severe.

Of course there is an economic advantage to the company, as they would reduce the number of motormen and conductors; otherwise long cars offer no advantage over those that are shorter, and at the same time the former would become a nuisance on a crowded thoroughfare like Broadway.

PATRICK McGINNIS.

New York, Aug. 20, 1901.

MOTORMEN NOT TO BLAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the first time in my life I have succumbed to the assinine desire to write a letter to the press. Just now I feel it imperative on me either to swear or else register my kick in this manner, and therefore I write.

The cause of my perturbation is not the "tunnel," but the hypnotic, idiotic following of a suggestion evidenced by the mobs in our streets who attempt to lynch a motorneer whose car has just crushed some unfortunate. It is not the motorneer or his company that regulates the speed of the cars in our streets, but rather the pressure of our hurried life, and to suppose that there is a man on a car in this city who would maliciously run down a child is unthinkable. That these men are irritated almost to desperation by the carelessness of those on the car tracks is patent to all who have taken pains to notice.

I can well imagine that a composite photograph of the crowd which assailed the motorman in the recent instance, or any other time, for that matter, would reveal a sort of a "before-using" specimen. The only virility of the attack comes from the belief that the action is supported by a general opinion. I do not believe such actions are so supported, and I think the public press would do well to make these "mobocrats" know that they are not so supported. That we all sympathize with the immediately unfortunate victims of the trolley is totally outside the question.

BREIR MANU.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

SAYS TAXES ARE UNFAIR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear a great deal in the newspapers about police corruption and efforts for the relief of willing victims, and relatively very little for the helpless victims of outrageous taxation. No one is obliged to enter a pool-room or house of ill-fame or gambling house, but we are all obliged to pay taxes, some of us a great deal more than others. The tax on inheritances is simply a scheme to provide more loot for politicians to divide among themselves. The victims have not enough votes to prevent it. The multitude vote a tax which they do not pay. The politicians have cunningly played off class against class and divided the proceeds among themselves. These inheritance taxes have brought no relief to the people at large; it was never intended that they should. They have simply supplied additional plunder, and heirs are robbed in order to provide it.

The personal tax is another of similar character. The victims here have not enough votes to prevent the robbery, and the machine politicians profit. Class against class has been cunningly played by scheming conspirators, who pocket the proceeds. A man recently left his niece a bequest of $10,000, of which $500 was wrenched away from her to provide plunder for a set of vampires and public parasites. As the income of the State or municipality has increased, the expenses have kept pace. The common people are no better off than they were before these extraordinary taxes were wrenched away from the victims.

The only just and scientific form of taxation is one exclusively levied on real estate. Every one, poor and not poor alike, has to live somewhere. An exclusive real estate tax is felt by everybody. Under this plan there can be no special victims for special taxes. The entire amount spent is brought right home to the multitude, as it ought in simple justice to be, and under the pressure of increased rents the multitude will be aroused to enforce economy in public expenses. As it is now, the general public meet only a part of the expense, a relatively small number of victims being robbed to provide the remainder. The robbers are secure, because the victims have not enough votes to protect themselves from being looted.

C. W.

Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1901.

CHURCH AND PASTOR.

THE HISTORIC CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the several communications concerning the Rev. Dr. Morgan's utterances respecting the matter of church membership and church attendance. The good doctor probably regards membership in the historic Church of God as harmful to the soul, else he would be a member and in good standing therein, since it is free to all who are willing to comply with the conditions.

The first Protestants, who were also Catholics, at least in intention, declared that "outside of the visible Church there is ordinarily no possibility of salvation," and this declaration is doubtless true; it seems to be a part of the gospel of the kingdom; there has been no divorce between Christ and the Church, and probably never will be, as He is faithful Who promised. The Church has the God-given power to absolve penitent sinners, and this power she gives to men to exercise in her behalf. It is part of their duty to hold services for the worship of the Blessed Trinity, and the chief of these services is the "showing forth of the Lord's death"; attendance at this service can hardly be regarded as optional without loss.

The Protestant who is not also a Catholic is very apt to forget that truth is spherical, and has therefore many sides. This accounts for the misinterpretation of Holy Scriptures and of the teaching of the Church. If the Church is the "witness and keeper of Holy Writ" and "the pillar and ground of the truth" she must be of some account, and therefore Christian men cannot disregard her without loss to themselves. It is most likely that Christian men ought to read the Book of God in the light which the Church throws on its pages, for in this way it would surely be a "lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path." Without this light its study seems only to be fruitful in multiplying "churches" and beliefs, more or less harmful to the soul.

D.

New York, Aug. 19, 1901.

A FREE THINKER'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A corespondent in THE TIMES of Aug. 19 declares that we need "Gospel preaching." He also says that the clergymen of to-day are "fully abreast of human progress and current events."

Let me ask how such men, assuming they were correctly described, can revert to "old-fashioned Gospel preaching"? Is the progress of the world to be overthrown? After a long struggle against rooted superstition, the world has begun to be free and rational. Do we want any class of men to reinfect society with puerile myth, slavish abasement of reason, and the rot and twaddle of Hebrew fable and bogyology? If the ministers show any signs in their public utterances of thinking like the sane, reasoning, enlightened men of other professions, if their sermons exhibit in any degree the spirit of our age as opposed to the spirit of mediaeval ignorance, demonology, and bilious envy, for God's sake, man, encourage them!

You might as well expect to put a six-foot athlete into a cradle and make him comfortable as expect men to return to the unprofitable leavings of archaic theology, to the story of the fall of man, the Jonah myth, and the everlasting punishment witticism. Since the Bible was inspired Galileo and Darwin have lived, and the impassioned Ingersoll, with his stinging sarcasm of cowardice and craven credulity.

There are too many universities in the land, too many medical schools where evolution is the textbook; too many great newspapers with a smile for the ridiculous, too many amused faces in church audiences to render the preaching of orthodoxy a welcome task to any minister who has the elements of education, who is not a besotted ignoramus.

LAWYER.

Walden, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1901.

THE CHURCH THE SHEEPFOLD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES is a clean, helpful, and elevating newspaper and is worthy of the support of all good men.

The letters in it from the people are exceedingly interesting and instructive, especially those which concern religious topics. I want to join myself with those who sustain the Rev. Dr. Campbell Morgan in his statement that the weary and heavy laden should come to Jesus, who said: "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Some of my Christian friends think more of the Church than they do of Jesus, who owns the Church. "Upon this rock I will build My church," He said.

When these friends pass the church building they lift the hat. They rise early in the morning, sometimes before the dawn of day, and rush to church, sick or well, fearing that if they miss one service in the year they commit mortal sin, a sin even greater than the sin of murder. This is putting the Church above Christ, and is all wrong, in my estimation.

Jesus said: "I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me."

Jesus, in speaking of the sheep, the sheepfold, and Himself, said: "I am the door of the sheep." First come to Jesus, who is the door, then enter through the door into the sheepfold, which is the Church, and so become one of the sheep.

I believe that every man who claims to be one of the Lord's sheep should have enough wool on his back to prove to the world that he is such a sheep, and should be found assembled with the other sheep within the sheepfold, which is the Church.

The Word of God says: "Forsaking not the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is." If we love the Lord we should love Him enough to identify ourselves with His Church, and to support it by our attendance and with our contributions.

If we expect to associate ourselves with God's people in the future world, we ought to associate with them now here in this present world.

W. W. HOAGLAND.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 19, 1901.

A PASTOR'S VIEW OF CHURCH WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the articles published in your valuable paper about church attendance in Summer, the vacation of ministers, and the views of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan on the Church. I was present in the Fifth Avenue Church on the afternoon of Sunday, Aug. 11, when Mr. Morgan preached on the text "Come unto me," &c. I am sure that Mr. Morgan meant no disparagement of the Church by his statement. His meaning was that souls are saved not by joining the Church, but by coming to Christ. That was the impression left upon me. But in this age, when so many are seeking for reasons to justify themselves for remaining aloof from the Church, the preacher did not sufficiently guard his statement.

Two gentlemen who had been present at the service were walking down the avenue just in front of the writer, and one of them remarked to the other: "He doesn't attach much importance to the Church, does he?" The tone indicated that the supposed disparagement of the Church was rather agreeable to him.

Now, while it is true that only those that come to Christ are saved, is it not also true that those who come to Christ ought to join some branch of the Church? Mr. Morgan was indebted to a "body of believers"—that is, to a branch of the Church—for the building in which he preached, and for, perhaps, nine-tenths of the audience that listened to him. If it is right for one believer to keep aloof from the Church, it is right for all, and if all remained aloof there would then be no agency for preaching the Gospel to needy and sinful men. No man who loves his fellow-men and desires their welfare will, after sufficient thought, disparage or sneer at the Church.

As for the vacation of pastors, it may be said that no persons are better qualified to judge of its propriety than pastors themselves. The writer has during the past year been absent from his pulpit two Sabbaths. For ten months he preached twice on the Sabbath, and was present in the Sabbath school. He conducted prayer meeting each week, attended the sick, spoke at the burial of the dead, and assisted his brethren in extra services as occasion arose. During July he was absent two Sabbaths. On one of these he preached for the pastor of the church where he was spending his so-called vacation. During August he has had the morning service only. He has attended four funerals within three weeks.

Now, I am free to confess that I have had "that tired feeling" to which one of your correspondents jocularly alludes. If my Creator had given me a larger measure of strength, I would have endured the strain of work without feeling tired. But on behalf of many of my brethren in the ministry who, like myself, are possessed of only an ordinary measure of strength, I plead for a brief period of respite from the strain incident to carrying on church work for ten months of the year.

I have found the plan of having one service during July and August, with an occasional exchange of pulpits, answer my own purpose admirably.

A JERSEY CITY PASTOR.

Jersey City, Aug. 19, 1901.

THE CHURCH'S PURPOSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for allowing such open, free discussion in the Church question. Some of your correspondents have misconceived and misstated the case in reply to my criticism of Dr. Morgan. They talk as though I want the Church above Christ or between the soul and Christ, whereas all I want made plain is that the Church is to bear our Lord to men, to be the blessed means whereby He is preached to the world.

St. Paul calls our Lord the head and the Church the body, so close is the relation between them. The Church proclaims Christ's word, administers His sacraments, does His work in the world.

When Dr. Morgan, at the invitation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, preaches the Word of God, calling men to come to the Lord, he is simply fulfilling one of the two greatest functions of the Church. He is the official representative of the Church, called and maintained by the Church to make the way plain to Him who is Himself the Way, the Truth, and the Life, preaching Christ to men. A man born again is as much a member of the Church as the new-born babe is a member of the family, and he will just as naturally take his place with the people of God. We want neither priestcraft, or, if you will, of churchism; nor one of schism. The prevailing carelessness in worship, and we might add life also, is due to the confusion of the vital relation existing between the Head of His Church and His Body, which is His Church, fostered by just such loose statements as those of "Dr. M."

Keep the relationship clear, both for the sake of the poor, troubled soul seeking rest and peace, and for the Church, which so sadly gets the thing mixed, or else do not speak of it at all at a time and place where it must be dragged in by the ears and left in such a half-truth fashion. We prefer Phillips Brooks's strong, clear statement.

M. S. WATERS.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 19, 1901.

SUMMER-CLOSED CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Soon we shall hear denunciations in our churches hurled against those who do not attend the services, mixed with wails as to depleted treasuries, mortgage interest, pastor's salary, funds for extended work in the Winter, which will be our portion. One very potent reason for paucity of attendance and scantiness of future funds is the action of church authorities. Now, going down one of the Brooklyn streets on Sunday, I saw a prominent piece of advice, to wit: "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." Presuming that such was to be found within, we proceeded to enter and found every door securely locked and padlocked. The only inference is, that the authorities mean that the fitting place so to worship is outside.

Those who think it useless to bother with their churches when "everybody is away"—except one or two millions of nobodies—will find that the folk will contract a habit of staying outside when the somebodies come back, for whom, apparently, the church of the Carpenter of Nazareth now caters.

The day of casting crumbs to the poor and expecting them to be meekly thankful and come to church to be talked to, or at, is gone. Living lives of self-denial, preachers of the people, and among the people, to be ever found by the common people, as the Master was, alone will fill the churches. If churches are to have vacations, why not saloons, and all that ilk? The old enemy knows better than the children of light. Let our leaders worship in the beauty of holiness—i. e., in lives of continuous denial—and the Winter work will be more a season of rejoicing than wailing, as it too often is.

LOCKED OUT.

New York, Aug. 20, 1901.

BRITON AND BOER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems a pity that the ringing editorial in THE TIMES of to-day on the Chamberlain policy of "Forced Labor" in South Africa should not have been written in the early days of the Boer struggle, when forced war, rather than forced labor, was entered upon, through the connivance and provocation of this most conscienceless and unfeeling of public men. At that time criticism adverse to the behavior of Great Britain in South Africa meant much. It can avail but little now, with the Boers all but crushed, De Wet no longer heard from, and 118,497 of the most helpless of these hapless people, according to the latest official returns, cut off from their homes, from all that they love, living in the wild open, and left to subsist on the poorhouse fare of the conqueror. Assuredly, Great Britain is generous, generous with other people's belongings—generous with the distribution of stolen goods! Whoso questions this had better study the record of Anglo-Saxon warfare, and note therein that this quality of British generosity is an inherited quality, and no one may take it away. England is generous, and has in fact so completely covered this field of Christian endeavor that no vacancy remains for a display of generosity on the part of any other nation—even if it willed. Voltaire, twitted by an Englishman with the poverty of the French language, said, after a moment's reflection: "You are right, Monsieur; you English have been pilfering from it so much that it cannot be anything else but poor." Once upon a time a number of applicants presented themselves to Dean Swift. A man to act as general servant was what he wanted. One by one he examined them. Each could do as well as the other fellow—and something more. "And you?" queried the Dean. "I can do everything, your Honor," he answered promptly. The next, who was also the last, was Jack; of course, it was Jack, and he had already had his ear to the keyhole. "What can you do?" the Dean asked him. "Nothing, your Reverence. "Nothing?" echoed the Dean in amazement. "No, Sir; not a thing." "What brings you here, then?" pursued the witty pastor of St. Patrick's, almost angrily. "Aisy a minnit now, yer Reverence. Ye see, that lasht fellow

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THE ONLY WAY TO BEAT TAMMANY.

In an interview reported in The Herald Gov. ODELL says that while he is a party man, a partisan, even, there is a stronger reason than party fealty for seeking to elect an anti-Tammany Mayor this Fall:

Every good citizen is interested in destroying the vast corruption for which Tammany stands. The work lies with the citizens of the great municipality, and the way to accomplish it should be clear to everybody.

This sounds very trite and commonplace. Everybody has said the same thing. Yet here is the life and soul of the anti-Tammany campaign, the inspiring principle of the union movement, and the only one that can summon a majority of the voters to its support.

It is not for those who represent the Republican vote, or the Greater New York Democracy vote, or the German vote to designate the right man to be the candidate. It is for the whole body of good citizens to name him, and since their preference cannot be formally consulted, it is essential that by an act of the highest wisdom of which they are capable the leaders of the union cause shall urge the nomination of a man who already possesses the public confidence and whose name would upon its presentation to the community instantly bring to the minds of good citizens the conviction that in that candidate worth and high fitness were united.

What is a good citizen? For the purposes of this campaign he is a citizen who abhors the corruptions of Tammany government and has an honest preference for decency, capacity, and integrity in public officers. Are there enough good citizens in the City of New York to elect a decent, capable, and upright man to the office of Mayor against the candidate of Tammany? Undoubtedly. But good citizens cannot be united in support of a candidate chosen by the process of dicker between the representatives of the various "votes." A man fit to be nominated, any man who can be elected, would be good enough to be acceptable to any "vote," German-American, Citizens' Union, Republican, or anti-Tammany Democratic, and the representatives of the "votes" must accept the man who is surest to be acceptable to the general mass of good citizens.

By his reputation, by public service already faithfully performed, by the possession of qualities that always inspire trust, the candidate himself should be the most potent and effective campaign argument. The campaign must spontaneously make its way in the minds and hearts of the mass of decent citizens as a prairie fire makes its way in dry grass, ex proprio vigore. A prairie fire that demands the constant use of the bellows makes no headway. A candidate for Mayor who makes a patchwork canvass of appeals and pledges to cliques and classes will not be elected. The uniting desire to be rid of the filth and spoliations of Tammany will make one class, one "vote," this Fall, if the appeal is made in such wise that from the beginning all men can see and all men hear what is meant by the nomination.

THE GERMAN TARIFF EXPERIMENT.

The German Government is driven by political needs to propose the extreme duties on food stuffs embodied in the tariff to be submitted at the approaching session of the National Legislature. Nothing but the pressure of very serious political necessity would have induced the Government to accept such a menacing policy. It involves grave risk of complications with Russia and Austria in the obstacles it puts in the way of imports from those countries. It involves still greater risk of domestic discontent, since it will tend directly to raise the cost of living among the operatives, who are already the objects of the severest repressive legislation. Of these facts the Government is well aware, and it is absurd to suppose that it would ignore them if the need of the Agrarian vote did not seem imperative.

It is important that our own Government should keep this view of the situation in mind in considering the course it will pursue toward Germany. The natural impulse would be to look to retaliation as a means of forcing Germany to retract her most injurious measures. But it is highly probable that the German Government would be only too glad of a reasonable chance to retrace its steps. Retaliation or the threat of it on our part would make that harder, for it would arouse the national feeling of jealousy and resentment toward any attempt by a foreign Government to influence home policy. On the other hand, whatever foreign pressure can be brought to bear is sure to be used by Austria and Hungary more effectually than it could be used by the United States. It is not at all unlikely that the German Government, in proposing the extreme tariff now under discussion, may have had in mind the possibility of a rearrangement of parties in the Parliament such as would enable it to dispense with the dearly bought support of the Agrarians. In any case, it would be wiser in our Government to maintain an attitude of friendly expectancy than to indulge in threats of retaliation, however justified that would seem to be.

Moreover, we are bound to remember that the extreme German protectionists are only following our bad example in the policy they are urging on their Government. They are seeking to shut out foreign competition in order to raise the prices of the home products. That is precisely what we have been doing, with a brief interval of sanity, for nearly forty years in regard to everything that Germany wished to sell to us. It is true that the Germans are trying the experiment with food products, which are particularly unsuited to it, but we would have done the same had we been a food-importing country. Indeed, we did do exactly the same in regard to sugar. As to all our unreasonable protective duties, we have been saved from the evils which Germany is inviting by the enormous area over which absolute free trade has always prevailed within our borders. This, with the benefit of a steadily increasing population developing vast and varied natural resources, has prevented the worst effects of our policy, has in fact protected us against protection. Germany has such an advantage on only a very small scale. Her people will feel the arbitrary interference of legislation with their trade much more directly and severely than ours have felt it. They will be the more sure to revolt against it in due time. We can well afford to await that result in patience.

THE REAL CHINESE PROBLEM.

The story of large importations and the extensive manufacture of arms and ammunition in China is not at all incredible. It would indeed be strange if the Imperial Government had not sought to use its time to the best advantage before the new treaty, greatly restricting the importation of arms, goes into effect. That the Government should be filling its arsenals while it is deferring, on one pretext or another, the signing of the treaty is only characteristic of Chinese policy.

We distrust and despise it, as is natural, because we do not really understand it, and it is the tendency of the Occidental to scorn what he cannot comprehend. But the Chinese policy in this matter throws a good deal of light on the way in which the statesmen of the Western world, with a few notable exceptions, have treated the whole complex question of the relations of China with the other Powers. The net result of the treaty that has been forced on China is to compel it to pay an enormous indemnity, requiring a heavy increase of both customs and internal taxation, which is bound to aggravate the oppression of the people by the Mandarins, and intensify the popular discontent. At the same time the treaty Powers not only do nothing to secure reform in the internal administration of China, but actually seek to cripple the central Government and the Governments of the provinces in their means of keeping order. Such a course is to be explained only on the ground that the conflicting interests of the Western Powers did not permit them to agree on any more rational and humane decision. That explains, but it does not justify, and if the policy adopted leads to new difficulties, it will be small comfort to know that they are due to the stubborn greed or cowardice of the European Governments.

The effort of the Government of this country from the first has been to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Government, and to aid it in every way to secure internal stability through reform while seeking also the peaceful extension of foreign trade. Our demands for indemnity have been of the most modest nature, and we have steadily refused to take part in those "punitive expeditions" which have seemed to have but one object, to establish a basis for extortionate demands. But the influence of our policy and our example on the other Powers has been only moderate. The real problem of China has not been seriously advanced, save so far as the plots for the dismemberment of the empire have been foiled, or at least deferred. That problem is the internal reform of the Government through the Chinese themselves. This is plainly made more difficult by the heavy burden of taxation imposed to meet the demands of the foreign Powers, and by the hostility toward foreigners which these exactions will necessarily arouse. Meanwhile it is a matter of congratulation that our Government has been so happily inspired and guided by so enlightened a spirit. That fact puts us in a position to avail ourselves of any opportunity that may offer to promote the only solution of the Chinese question that is at all promising.

TICKETS AND PASSENGERS.

The endless contention between the railroads and the class of agents known as "scalpers," has of late assumed phases which the average citizen finds it difficult fully to understand. A railroad company sells a ticket with a return coupon. Its contractual obligation in consequence of such sale is to carry one person to and from the place named on the ticket. It would seem to make no great difference to the railroad company whether the person traveling on the return coupon was or was not the one carried to destination on the half ticket taken up on the outward trip. It has to carry a passenger both ways, usually within a specified time, and why it should care particularly whether one person or another uses the return coupon is not clear.

With the arguments of the railroads in explanation of their insistence upon the identification of the returning passenger we are perfectly familiar. They are not convincing. It is true that the ticket is sold at a lower rate than would be exacted from two passengers making single trips in opposite directions, but that is a voluntary concession on the part of the company, having for its object to make sure in advance that it gets something for bringing the passenger back and prevents a competing line from taking a full fare for this service. If it can afford to sell the return ticket for a fare and a half or a fare and a third, the business pays, no matter whether John Doe or Richard Roe uses the return coupon. If it cannot afford to sell a return ticket for less than two full single fares it should not do so. When both halves of the ticket are returned, and the incident is closed, the railroad company is as well off if one person or another has used it.

Where there are two or more ways of traveling from one point to another, it is fair to assume that one road will derive as much benefit as another from the casual traveler who pays full fare. This will appear in the year's average. Consequently, there would seem to be no reason for objecting to the transfer of tickets as introducing an unfair element into the competition of the railroads for business between themselves. That the possibility of profit from the forfeiture of return tickets which the holders find it impossible to use enters into the calculations of the railroads as affecting their earnings one way or the other is scarcely conceivable. If it does it should not.

In what precedes we have endeavored to reflect the view of the average layman, who finds it difficult to understand what all the fuss in the courts about scalpers and their trade in railway tickets really amounts to. So long as tickets are sold from the companies' offices on a basis which permits them to be made merchandise of, and the ultimate employment of a ticket is in the fulfillment of the contract entered into between the company and the passenger to carry one person one way, or two ways, as may be, it would seem to the citizen of average intelligence as if the ticket broker who buys and sells unused railroad tickets rendered a useful function, and that the ingenuity displayed by the railroads in circumventing him was largely misapplied. The railroads need not sell return tickets unless they want to, and it may be assumed that they would not unless it was profitable to them. As it really makes no difference who uses a ticket which has been sold for cash at the rate fixed by the carrying company, we cannot resist the conclusion that the courts have been somewhat more technical in the interpretation of the terms of elaborate contracts printed on the backs of tickets, which passengers rarely read and still more rarely subscribe to, than their character as mutual undertakings really warrants.

"MAJESTAETS-BELEIDIGUNG."

The Independent publishes a striking and interesting article upon the recent prosecutions for lèse-majesté in Germany. It is of special interest as coming from the pen of a German Judge, who has himself tried many cases of the kind in question, and as being written from the point of view of German jurisprudence. His name is withheld "for obvious reasons," lest he should be a victim of the abuses which he denounces. It is a nice state of things in which a Judge cannot discuss the law which he administers without subjecting himself to its penalties! He does not conceal his disgust for the system which has grown up in Germany under the present Kaiser, although he expresses it with temperance and dignity.

It seems that the fantastic mediaevalism of the present Kaiser (a designation, by the way, which would subject a German journalist to imprisonment) has succeeded in withdrawing from those accused of "wounding majesty" all the safeguards which, in civilized countries, are held to be necessary to the administration of justice. The law itself is not a statute, for the crime in question is not even mentioned in the German Criminal Code. It is, to quote our authority, something that "has come about through practical juristic application and historical development since 1872." The trials are invariably secret, through the stretching to cover them of the provision of the code which permits secret hearings in cases "where knowledge may be disclosed liable to prove disadvantageous to morals or the public order." The culprit is not allowed to plead or prove his good intentions. The statutory limitation, which is two years in the case of ordinary libel, has been extended to five in these cases, and any expression which is held by the Judge to indicate a "want of reverence" for that Judge's imperial creator suffices to subject the defendant to the penalty.

It is impossible to imagine a more effective method than this to instigate prosecutions founded on private spite, or social or commercial jealousy. The German jurist tells of one case which came before him which was begun by an advertisement in a newspaper, on the part of the business rival of a manufacturer, in effect offering a reward for proof that that manufacturer "had made an offensive remark against the Emperor." Any unguarded saying uttered in private conversation may, at any time within five years, become the subject of a denunciation, provided the unfortunate man has an enemy, turned from a friend, who is sneak enough to inform on him.

The triviality and absurdity of some of the charges which are taken seriously by the criminal courts of Germany have often been exposed. Our author gives some astounding instances of them. He compares very justly the epidemic of prosecutions which are permitted and encouraged by the present Government, and begun by the law officers of the Crown, to the like epidemics of accusations of witchcraft in the Middle Ages. When even a German Judge is revolted by the craze, how must it appear in a land in which, to use Mr. GLADSTONE'S expression, "Freedom is familiar, indigenous, and full grown." The citizen of such a land must be inclined to say that it is a rule fit only for slaves, and that only slaves would submit to it.

THE CANTEEN AND THE CHURCH.

It is a pleasure as refreshing as it is rare to find an advocate of the abolition of the army canteen who is content to discuss the question from the point of view of human sense and expediency. Most of them put their case upon the simple ground that drinking intoxicating liquor, in any quantities whatever, as a beverage is a "sin," and that by permitting the sale of it in army posts the Government would be conniving in that sin. To these people evidence has no meaning and no relevancy. They would rather see the United States Army a band of howling drunkards and physical wrecks, on liquor illicitly procured, than sober and orderly with such provisions for their refreshment as is made by the beer dispensed in a canteen under the supervision of their officers and the restraints of discipline.

The exception we note is that of the Rev. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, who has been giving an interesting address on the subject in Cleveland. He has been investigating the state of things on a pay day at Fort Sheridan, and gives the result of his observations. He is a prejudiced witness, since he has the responsibility, which few sensible men would like to share with him, of being the author of the original anti-canteen law. But his testimony should nevertheless go for what it is worth.

In his argument that total abstainers make better soldiers than even moderate drinkers we are inclined fully to agree. If he and those who think with him, including the army Chaplains, would bend their efforts to moderating or abolishing the consumption of strong drink in the army, they would have the sympathy of all right-minded people. But in fact the question is not at all a question between abstinence and indulgence. The practical question is whether temperance in the army is better promoted by allowing the sale of beer and light wines on the post or by a nominal prohibition on the post, which sends the men outside, where they are subjected to no restriction whatever, and where other vicious allurements than those of drink are provided for them. Now, that is a question to be determined solely by evidence. It is in the way to be settled by the reports which are understood to have been ordered from the whole army. It will be the duty of every reasonable reformer to accept that testimony, being that of the only really expert witnesses available. And we must say that the endeavor to discredit it in advance is outrageous and disreputable. Who else has anything like the interest in the enlisted men of the army, in their soldierly efficiency, in which their temperance is of course an essential element, as the officers of the army? Why, indeed, should not the rest of us, including the Rev. Dr. CRAFTS and THE NEW YORK TIMES, not have deferred to their opinion in the first place, and let them have the authority to frame regulations who have at once the knowledge and the responsibility? If we cannot command so much grace as that, at least common sense should lead us to acquiesce in the conclusions which they reach after a trial both of the canteen and the anti-canteen. Such temperance reformers as are willing to do that will clear themselves from the heavy imputation which must remain upon the rest, the imputation of being meddlesome fools and mischievous fanatics.

NUGGETS.

Room for Three.

Jennie—But you said there would be room for three in the boat? I don't see any room for my chaperon.

Jack—I didn't mean the chaperon; I er—meant Cupid.—Philadelphia Record.

Knew It.

"From the Nawth, I believe?" said Col. Hankthunder.

"Yes, Sir," the other man replied.

"I knew it, Suh, by yo' peculiah way of pronouncing yo' ah's."—Chicago Tribune.

Sure He Knew Best.

Mamma—Dora, your father says that that young man of yours, Mr. Hartt, is deceiving you.

Dora—But he isn't, mamma; for I asked him, and he said he wasn't. Of course he knows better than papa.—Boston Transcript.

Made Them Comfortable.

"I suppose you went to some expense in fitting up your house so as to make your Summer boarders comfortable?"

"Yessirree," answered Farmer Corntossel. "I had three thermometers built especial for the place. They was each guaranteed not to register no higher than 70 degrees. It cost a little su'thin', but it paid in the long run."—Washington Star.

A REVERIE IN AUGUST.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Deep in the August afternoon
I sit beside the stream
And hear it sing a drowsy tune,
And, through the pleasing of its croon,
Am fain to nod and dream.

The goldenrod beyond the brook
Gleams yellow in the sun,
And lazily I drop my book,
And sigh for rod and line and hook,
And let my fancies run.

The peaches blush upon the trees
In luscious modesty,
And, boldly daring as they please,
About a dozen agile fleas
Are having fun with me.

I watch the minnows glide and dart
Along the purling stream,
And, with my arms spread wide apart
And gladness swelling in my heart,
I dream and dream and dream.

The August atmosphere is full
Of scents from stacks o' hay;
The lambs have thickening coats of wool—
Great heavens! there's a Jersey bull
Cavorting down this way. * * *

Some Rules of the Amalgamated Association

In his testimony before the Industrial Commission, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, expressed some very interesting opinions on the subject of the effect of trades unions upon labor and its interests. Among other things, he said:

This is what I say after a careful study of the whole situation; that if I were a working man—as I was—if I was a working man now in one of these mills, especially if managed under the broad policy under which I hope the steel manufacture is administered, I would not want to belong to a labor organization. It puts all men, no matter what their ability, on exactly the same level.

If I were a better workman—quicker, smarter—than the other man, I would want to reap the benefit. I would not want to be put in the same class with the poorer man, which they must do.

If we have 500 men employed at the same class of labor the wages paid will be the same—must be the same paid to the same class. The level is that of the poorest man in that department. As a workingman, I would not advance and I would not be able to show a superior ability over any other, if I were in an organization. That is my personal view.

Mr. Schwab is an exemplification of the fact that labor can rise above anything attainable through the agency of organization. His judgment in this matter is so obviously correct that it is an unfailing source of surprise to thoughtful students of the labor problem that men with higher talent and greater capacity than the average are willing to permit themselves to be managed and directed by those inferior to themselves in intelligence and value to employers. In any other human relation different classes of men would separate according to their several interests, we should have as many organizations as we had grades of men, and no amount of pressure by the many upon the few would induce the few to permit themselves to be restrained to the end that the mass of incompetent or mediocre workmen may keep up with them. Pure altruism might prompt this sacrifice of personal ambition by the capable for the benefit of the incapable, but very little that is altruistic enters into the blind selfishness of organized labor.

What Mr. Schwab has to say on this subject is worthy of thoughtful consideration; not because he holds the responsible position he occupies, but because he has reached it from the ranks of labor without the advantages of capital, family influence, or technical education. The men with whom he has for a number of years been associated, those he is now connected with, are not of the kind who in business give something for nothing. That he has not earned his salary is inconceivable. That organization between himself and any number of thousands of wage earners would have enabled him to earn as much in a month as he is now credited with receiving in a day, no partisan of the trades union idea believes for a moment.

For the man who has no ambition, or who realizes that he has attained his maximum usefulness in ability to earn the average wage of the class to which he belongs, the trades union undoubtedly presents itself in the light of a safeguard and protection. Why it should thus appear to one in a position to give his labor more than average value, and to make contracts respecting it which raise him above and beyond the reach of competition with or assistance from less capable and cheaper men, it is difficult to understand. This appears to be Mr. Schwab's view of the matter, and it is surprising that it is not more generally held among skilled workmen and ambitious mechanics.

A study of the rules of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers shows that their underlying purpose is to restrain individual ambition and render it impossible for a man to remain a member who cannot be content with the low average output which they fix as the limit for a day's work. For example, Section 8, Article XVII., reads as follows:

This association will not tolerate any man holding more than one job. One furnace single turn, one train of rolls double turn, one steel melting gas furnace one job, to constitute one job, and all are expected to enforce this rule. Any man holding two or more separate jobs in violation of this section shall be stigmatized as a "black sheep." By "two or more jobs" is meant where one man draws pay for two or more separate jobs at the same time. No person shall be allowed to work two or more consecutive turns at his job in a mill or factory when there are members out of employment in the immediate vicinity fully qualified to do the work.

This means that a man capable of taking general supervisory charge of three or more furnaces with competent helpers is not permitted to do so under the rules of the union. In the tin plate mills one man can advantageously look after four furnaces, and get better results with competent helpers than if he gives his whole time to one furnace. The reason for this rule, besides increasing the number of men employed who are eligible to membership in the union, is that it restricts the opportunities of outsiders and beginners to learn the furnaceman's or roller's trade from practical contact with its problems.

Section 10 of the same article defines the ethics of competition among members employed in a mill. It reads:

The members of this association shall not injure each other in their employment, such as undermining or conniving at a member's job, when such member is known to be standing out for his rights and trying to obtain those privileges which properly belong to the members of this association. Any member taking a job in such a way shall become unworthy of membership and be expelled from the association. That no member of this association shall purchase tools or pay for any breakage that might occur in any mill. Any member being convicted of such shall become unworthy of membership and shall be expelled from this association.

This section contains more than one topic. The first part of it is readily intelligible, being designed to prevent filling by promotion the places of men who are dissatisfied with their work and refuse to perform it. The second clause is aimed at practices devised and encouraged by the men themselves, and cover expedients resorted to when necessary to beat the union rules and reduce the labor cost of work which would not be done at all if the full union scale was exacted. The usual method of evasion is through the purchase of tools, allowances for necessary repairs, and the like. The men frequently prefer these evasions of the union rules to having their mills shut down, thus throwing them into idleness. It is part of the "altruism" of organized labor not to permit it.

Section 11, Article XVII. is not quite so readily understood, seeming to embody a non sequiter. It reads:

The several members of all lodges shall, as much as in their power, endeavor to establish and make permanent the same, and use all honorable exertions to secure employment for any member of this association in preference to all others. They shall also give a helping hand to each other in the works as much as it may be in their power to do so, and when it is the recognized time to start at 5 or 9 o'clock, or any other regular stated starting time, they shall stop work at the regular quitting time. After the crew is started and for breakage or other cause they are stopped for one or more hours they shall stop work at the end of eight hours from when they started.

This rule might mean almost anything with regard to starting and stopping. The reader may interpret it as he sees fit. Section 14, same article, reads:

When it shall be found beyond a doubt that any member of this association, in any mill under its jurisdiction, is working below the prices established by it, the men in such mill shall cease to work until such prices are rectified.

This would seem to be wholly altruistic, but it is not. In plain English it means that rather than permit any lowering of its scale of wages in the case of one man every man in the mill must give up his employment and go on strike. This is not at all for the advantage of the underpaid man, but to protect the wages of those who do not care to work as cheaply as he is willing to do.

The provisions of the rules against assisting unskilled workmen to become skillful are very stringent, and are several times repeated in the following language, which constitutes Section 19, Article 17:

Should any member of this association undertake to instruct an unskilled workman in any of the trades represented in this association, it shall be the duty of the Mill Committee to notify him that this association cannot tolerate such proceedings, and should he still persist in doing so charges shall be preferred against him, and he shall be expelled or suspended, as the lodge may determine.

The question, How do unskilled men become skilled? is natural enough, but not easily answered. Generally it is by watching the skilled operator at his work and picking up a point here and a point there. A man of ordinary intelligence, who has an opportunity to watch a skilled mechanic do things in his habitual way, does not need much instruction, especially from a mechanic who works by "rule of thumb." Confidence is gradually gained by familiarity with the details of a process, and for the man who has kept his eyes open the chance comes sooner or later to show that he has imbibed all the skill of the man for whom he formerly worked as helper. There are no such things as trade secrets. The present strike is likely to establish the fact that the Amalgamated does not possess a monopoly of the skill needed to run mills and produce steel in its various commercial shapes. A great many new men will be found who can do the work as well as those retired from employment, and perhaps better. These men owe nothing to an association by the rules of which they have been denied the advantages of instruction.

Sections 22 to 25 of Article XVII. provide as follows:

All men are to have the privilege of hiring their own helpers without dictation from the management, and no member shall be permitted to discharge a helper except for just cause, nor shall a member reduce the wages of a helper during the scale year.

Should one mill in a combine or trust have a difficulty, all mills in said combine or trust shall cease work until such grievance is settled.

That any mill known to be continually violating the limit of output be considered "black" and their charter immediately revoked.

That all steel, rod, or sheet bar mills shall cease rolling not later than 5 P. M. on Saturdays and start at the usual hour.

These provisions are sufficiently self-explanatory to be quite intelligible without comment.

In the chapter of Special Rules for boiling, bar, and finishing mills, are found the following carefully devised restrictions upon output:

When a vacancy occurs in the boiling department the oldest boiler, if he so desires, shall have the preference of the furnaces so vacated. Five heats double turn and six heats single turn, and in mills working three turns five heats per turn shall constitute a day's work for boilers working common iron. The uniform charges for pig iron in a single boiling furnace shall not be more than 550 pounds per heat, but in neither case shall this apply to furances working castings; for a double boiling furnace the charge for pig iron shall not be more than 1,100 pounds per heat; for a "twin" furnace (where there are two doors on one side only, close together) the charge for pig iron shall not be more than 1,210 pounds per heat; for a Swindel furnace the charge shall not be more than 1,430 pounds per heat; for a Siemens-Martin furnace not more than 1,550 pounds per heat; for a double furnace not more than 2,200 pounds per heat. Castings in a single boiling furnace shall not exceed 2,750 pounds per turn on double turn and 3,300 pounds on single turn, and 6,600 pounds for double furnaces on single turn. The product of a single boiling furnace, working cast iron swarth, shall not exceed 3,080 pounds per turn, a double boiling furnace 6,120 pounds per turn, and a double double boiling furnace 12,320 pounds per turn. The charge for scrap furnace on cinder bottoms shall not exceed 6,600 pounds per turn for scrap, and not more than 3,520 pounds per turn for one-third scrap and two-thirds swarth, and on sand bottom furnaces 10,000 pounds of scrap per turn. For fixing furnaces the men shall be given all the necessary pulverized ore the furnace requires. Mills using clay for blast doors, clay shall be in mill and in condition to use.

Under these rules the output of a union mill is from 15 to 20 per cent. per unit of labor below that of a non-union mill with an equal equipment. The illogical character of such rules is found in the fact that labor is paid not by the hour, but by unit of output, and that, restricting production, restricts wages. It may also be remarked in passing that such a thing as an arbitrary standard of product for a mill is impossible in view of the constant improvements in machinery. Had the United States Steel Corporation unionized their new mills and brought them under the Amalgamated rules above quoted, they would have no advantage from their improved machinery and better facilities over the old mills which within a few years it will be necessary to dismantle and abandon. Another section of the same article provides as follows:

Any iron worked in a boiling furnace taking more than one and three-quarter hours to make a heat shall be considered a grievance, which on demand of a majority of the members working hard iron the Mill Committee shall report to the boss, in accordance with Article X. of the constitution, and if any time within thirty days from the expiration of the above notice the iron shall again be as bad as when the notice was given the Mill Committee shall report to the boss, and the night turn, if working double, shall finish their turn and they shall then cease work until they get better iron.

Mill managers do not furnish hard iron for fun, and will not use it if it is not necessary to do so. Blast furnaces do not always work uniformly, and it sometimes happens that lots of hard iron have to be used for the good reason that no other kind of iron can be had. In the non-union mills the effort of all in interest is to work this unsatisfactory material off as easily and quickly as possible, which would seem to be the better way of meeting an accidental difficulty of this character.

Not even under conditions of emergency shall a member of the Amalgamated lend a hand to repair his furnace if it breaks down, even if to do so will be useful to himself and his employers. The rules on this point are:

A fine of $5 shall be imposed on any boiler or puddler who is known to put in any "jams" or "cheeks," "back walls," or "bridges," with brick or fire clay, and upon proof thereof a fine of $5, followed by suspension, shall be imposed upon any boiler who is known to violate this rule, and the names of such party or parties shall also be published in the financial statement. Such fines when imposed shall be collected from the member at the first regular meeting of his lodge succeeding the violation of this section. This section is not intended to prevent a puddler or boiler from putting a ball of fireclay in the jams, back walls, or bridges during the week in order to keep his furnace working. A fine of $5 shall be placed on hands on finishing mills who shall change pinions, crab, spindle, or crab box.

To keep informed of everything possible to be learned concerning the business of employers running their mills union; the duty of espionage is imposed upon the officers, as follows:

The Vice President of each district shall keep himself informed as to what the different mills turn out; and when he knows of any lodge allowing the overweight to be made that he inform the lodge that it must be stopped, and if they still allow it to be done that there be a fine imposed upon the lodge of $25 for the first offense and $50 for the second, and then, if it be not stopped, that the charter be taken from them. The member making the overweight shall be notified by the Mill Committee that he must live up to the scale and constitution, and if he still insists on turning out the overweight that he shall be fined not less than $5 for the first offense, after he has been notified, and for the second $10; and if he does not then stop he shall be expelled from the association, and will not be allowed to work again until he pays a reinstatement fee of $10.

This rule recognizes the fact that the members of the Amalgamated have to be held in check by the fear of substantial penalties from indulging their tendency to exceed the maximum allowance of output permitted by the rules. In the special rules relative to tin plate mills the following is found:

When it is found that any crew has violated the limit of output for tin and black plate mills, as seen in scale, the lodge shall collect the equivalent of the overweight from roller and doubler, and an additional fine of 25 cents shall be imposed on the roller and doubler for each offense, Mill Committee to furnish the Financial Secretary with the amount of overweight in each particular case.

Any tin roller or other member of his crew who shall clean grease, or shall change rolls or other castings, or assist in any form, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25 for the first offense, and for the second offense shall be expelled from the association, unless such work be paid for.

Any mill known to be continually violating the limit of output shall be considered "black" and their charter immediately revoked.

In case the Mill Committee has any doubt about a turn of work, the said committee shall have power to count how many pairs are in said turn or work and report such turn to the lodge.

How the Wage Committee plans to "keep tab" on the operations of the mills, with a view to determining how much they can afford to pay for labor, is shown in the following rule:

In order to aid the Wage Committee in their work, the corresponding representative of each lodge must send to the general office, two weeks prior to the meeting of the committee, a statement giving the condition of their mill, the amount of work done the last year, the feeling of the members of the lodge regarding wages for the next year, stocks in hand, if any, and what kind, and other information that will aid the committee and convention in arriving at proper understanding on the wage question, and any corresponding representative failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be fined in the sum of $2 and his sub-lodge shall be notified of the same.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Johnston of Alabama thinks it will take hard work to get the people of the State to ratify the new Constitution. He was opposed during his term of office to holding a convention to revise the State Constitution and effectively blocked one attempt at it.

* * *

The town of Pittsburg, Penn., is happy in its belief that Mr. H. C. Frick is about to build there a magnificent fireproof hotel covering a plot of ground 240 feet square and having not less than 1,000 rooms and an auditorium large enough for National Convention purposes.

* * *

One of the proud boasts of New Hampshire in the celebration of Old Home Week was that its town of Peterborough was the first in the world to have a public library, and that the Granite State was the first State in the Union to pass a law authorizing towns to establish free public libraries.

* * *

President C. G. Turner of the Michigan Prison Board's Advisory Committee in the matter of pardons, reports that in 93 cases out of 100 the parole system for convicts, which was established in 1895, has proved a success. He suggests that now some effort be made on the part of the State in conjunction with friends, if there are any, to secure for the paroled prisoner remunerative labor.

* * *

President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan says that the entire expense of his four years' course at Brown College(now university) was but $600. Nowadays a student who can keep his expenses down to $1,000 for the course is thought to be very economical. President Angell is going to write an article for one of his college papers explaining why a college education costs more than formerly.

* * *

A Michigan man who has separated from his wife, whom he married in Ohio on a Sunday on a license procured on that day, but dated on Monday, is now claiming that his marriage was illegal and void. He says such a marriage would be illegal in Michigan, and the bad feelings existing between his wife and himself, in which the old folks on both sides are involved, are impelling him to try the question in Ohio.

* * *

Edward Tuck of Paris, France, has promised to give to Rockingham County, N. H., for display in the Court House, in Exeter, a portrait of the Hon. Amos Tuck, his father, who was one of the first Free Soil Representatives in Congress. He was chosen from New Hampshire in 1846, after a hotly contested battle, and was twice re-elected. President Lincoln made him Naval Officer of the Port of Boston in 1861, and after his retirement from that office he engaged in large business enterprises.

* * *

Since the failure of the First National Bank of Austin, Texas, which had a large amount of State funds on deposit, State Treasurer John W. Robbins of Texas has refused to accept checks for moneys due the State, as has been customary for twenty years. He says he knows this refusal will work great hardship, but he must have the cash, and hopes the Legislature will devise some system that will enable all who have accounts in his office to settle with the Treasurer in a way that will be convenient to them, and without loss to the State.

* * *

Lieut. Kenney, who has charge of a new police station in Washington, was anxious to make a record of the minimum number of arrests with the maximum of results, and it was with great disgust that he found the very first prisoner brought in was a boy of few years for whom somebody had sworn out a warrant for a trivial offense. His was the only arrest made during the day, and the Lieutenant released him on his promise to return in the morning. The lad fled joyfully home, and Lieut. Kenney refused to have the arrest recorded.

* * *

One Alabama man is crying aloud for an enforced resurrection of the Whig Party. As for the past he is of the opinion that, had the country taken the advice of Clay and Webster fifty years ago, the war between the States would have been prevented and some plan would have been discovered by which a large part of the people of African descent could have been returned to Africa. And for the future he would have this revivified Whig Party nominate in 1904 ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed of New York for President, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama for Vice President.

* * *

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, a very old Southern newspaper of exceedingly good repute, has passed into new ownership and management. Its new conductors say that their two great aims will be to give to the public a live, progressive newspaper, actively interested in the upbuilding and development of Augusta and surrounding territory, and to establish The Chronicle as a successful business enterprise, remunerative to its owners. It is pleasant to know that Mr. James R. Randall, poet and long a Washington correspondent, retains his connection with The Chronicle.

SOCIETY MARKS THE DECLINE OF SUMMER

Plans for the Autumn Gayeties Already Discussed by Cottagers.

Newport's Season in Two Weeks Will End—Final Functions There and Elsewhere by the Sea.

Now comes the decline of the Summer season. But two weeks more, not even that, and Autumn is knocking at the door. Already in the Berkshires and in the Adirondacks are the forests taking on their scarlet and gold and the haze in the atmosphere proclaims frost at no very distant day. Autumn plans are being discussed, although the custom of skipping about from place to place as the seasons wane and are born is no longer the vogue with the fashionable New Yorker. The Newport or Bar Harbor or Southampton season over, he now goes to his favorite locale where his own little set have put up their tents. It may be Meadow Brook, it may be the Hudson, it may be Westchester County, or it may be Tuxedo. Lenox, it is true, has a season, but with the exception of the residents who make it their Summer and Autumn home, the crowd does not come in the numbers which it has assembled at Newport, or even Bar Harbor. The cottagers comprising the Lenox set who have been at the seaside in August, return, and they have often large house parties. The same people go to Curtis's Hotel year after year. But the Autumn season, otherwise, means simply a scattering of the clans.

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Already a few definite Autumn plans have been made. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will leave Newport about Sept. 10. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor go to Fernciiff as soon as the Horse Show is over. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will not tarry long after Mrs. Fish. Mrs. Seth Barton French will open her cottage at Hot Springs, Va., and will hold a series of house parties there during the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have left Saratoga, where they have been for a week, and are settled at October Mountain, near Lenox, where they intend to stay until very late in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are going to their camp in the Adirondacks, and so on through quite a catalogue of fashionable people. Plans for Europe have not been arranged, and it is thought that there will not be many Americans abroad this Winter. They are waiting for the Spring and the succeeding festivities of the Coronation season in London.

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There have been no engagements of note announced this past week. Again are many old rumors current, but these want confirmation, and until the engagements are announced by the parents and official sanction given to their publication, they can hardly be the subject of comment. Two weddings are arranged at Newport for September, that of Miss Gwendolyn King to R. E. Maitland Armstrong, and on Sept. 17 Miss Lily Oelrichs and Peter Martin will be married at old St. Joseph's. Archbishop Corrigan goes this coming week to visit Newport, and it is possible that he may perform the ceremony, assisted by the Bishop of Providence and the rector of St. Joseph's. Miss Elizabeth Wetmore Hunter and Mr. Morgan will be married at Newport in October.

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The Newport season has two weeks more, at the very most, to run. In fact, the dances stop short with the first week in September. After the Horse Show the crowds will depart and the Summer's gayeties will be virtually over. Then will be the time, which, in the judgment of many who have made it their Summer residence for years, that Newport is at its best. Many of the cottagers remain until late October or even far into November. There are informal dinners and small entertainments, and there is a time for sociability and for the exchange of candid courtesies. The Newporters who remain have no social aspirations, no goal to attain—that has been gained long ago. The new people have come and gone. They have contributed their share of the entertainment, and frequently they have done the lion's proverbial part. Some will return; others having conquered sigh for new worlds to vanquish. Perhaps the victories won at Newport will avail in town this Winter; perhaps not. This is for the future to decide.

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The week to come at Newport will have one large dance, the gymkhana races, and the famous and long-discussed motor parade and race may possibly take place. It will be indeed a week of sensations. The gymkhana will have many new and amusing features. The motor car race will prove the sensation of the season, and the spice of personal risk and danger will in itself be an attraction to the somewhat jaded appetites of the Newport cottagers. The great stone palace of the Berwinds will receive its housewarming.

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Bar Harbor usually closes one week before Newport, and although society is disposed to linger there and enjoy the delicious climate during the last days of Autumn, the dates for large entertainments in the future are comparatively few. Bar Harbor has had seven days of entertaining, during which time there has been a horse and animal show, two large dances, and dinners innumerable. The dinner, dance, and cotillon given by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Point d'Arcadie was notable from the fact that it was their first large entertainment in this country. Mrs. Vanderbilt, however, has entertained a great deal in Paris. Society is hoping that they will be in New York for a short time this Winter.

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The death in Europe of Mrs. Pendleton Bowler was a great shock to Bar Harbor, where Mrs. Bowler lived for many Summers, and where she entertained so charmingly and so hospitably. Mrs. Pendleton Bowler belonged to a genus of women who, unfortunately, are now too few. The very smart woman of to-day is faultlessly gowned, is clever in a way, her epigrams are apt to be quoted, and she is an adept in more than one of the popular sports. She is, in fact, the fashionable woman with a town house and town bred, mingled with the characteristics of a Lady Gay Spanker. The grande dame, however, is becoming obselete. Mrs. Pendleton Bowler was in every sense grande dame. Of her generation Mrs. Astor is an example, as also is Mrs. William Schermerhorn. But the days of wheeling, succeeded by those of the motor car, of the endless round of entertainments, of the eternal National hurry have brought about lack of repose, and although the grande dame exists in more conservative Austria, France, and even in rapidly revolutionized England, she is, unfortunately, a rara avis in this country.

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Southampton has had its Horse Show and it has yet a motor speeding to celebrate before the close of the season. This latter event will take place the day after Labor Day. Southampton has been recently converted to the motor, and where last year there were only a few gathered together in the village there is this season quite a multitude. The Summer at Southampton has not been dull, but in comparison to Newport and Bar Harbor it has been a bit restful. There has always been plenty to do and there has been much private entertaining. It is true that the local option law has put the clubs to some inconvenience, but everybody has taken the situation in good nature and a joke has been made of it. The young people enjoyed their Friday evening dances at the Meadow Club, and there was always a jolly crowd to be found on the beach in the morning and at the Golf Club for afternoon tea. Club life plays a very prominent part in the Summer's pleasure at Southampton. This week there will be a wedding, for which many invitations have been issued. It is that of Miss Virginia W. Swayne, the daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne, and Harold Lomas. It will take place at the Church of All Angels, near Niamogue. Miss Eleanore Swayne will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Léonie Lentilhon and Miss Edna G. Loew. The ushers selected are Augustus L. Kountze, Gano S. Dunn, and Arthur L. Doremus. Paterson A. Bates will be best man.

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Saratoga has taken on new life, and perhaps there may be a revival of its ancient glories. William C. Whitney's recent gift of an estate for the polo club establishes a series of Summer matches there which will attract many of the Newport contingent. Already among the regular players are Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Clarence Mackay, and Harry Payne Whitney. August Belmont has returned to the polo field after a long absence, and Craig Wadsworth has been also playing frequently at Saratoga this Summer. Those who are specially interested in the turf intend to make Saratoga their Summer headquarters. The floral fête will take place next week, and golf continues to be one of the many attractions at the Springs.

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In the Adirondacks there has been much quiet enjoyment and the camps are all occupied. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Robert Hoe, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are among those who are interested in the different sports and amusements of the neighborhood and adjacent country. Golf has found a home in the Adirondacks and there are regattas on the Upper St. Regis and the lakes. The weather conditions have been slightly better in Northern New York than on the seacoast for out-of-door pastimes. As the late letters from Lenox and Tuxedo state everything is in readiness for a busy Autumn season, and on the Hudson country houses are being put in readiness for their owners now at the seaside and abroad.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet and her daughter are among those expected from abroad at Newport this week. Eugene Higgins and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, on their yachts, will arrive also in the course of the week. On Wednesday last a number of travelers returned, including Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mills, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mr. Robert L. Gerry, and David Wolfe Bishop. Mrs. Mills went to Newport instead of Statsburg, as originally intended. Mrs. Mills is recovering rapidly her health, but she will not entertain on any large scale this Summer. The Misses Mills will exhibit at the Horse Show.

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Yachting and tennis have been the favorite out-of-door sports this Summer. Polo has advanced much in popularity. The establishing of a polo field at Seabright and the new private fields at Newport belonging to Alfred Vanderbilt, and at Georgian Court to George Gould, has done much to bring polo to the front. There are matches at several of the resorts this week and the champion teams meet at Brookline, Mass. For the favored wealthy few the motor car has proved a source of constant pleasure. Golf has not been as much in favor, but Autumn will perhaps bring it back to its pristine glory.

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While Mrs. Astor has used her famous gold service at her series of beautiful Newport dinners, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has also come out with a gold service, it is interesting to note that there is an absolute change in table decoration abroad. Those who have recently come from London and Paris say that silver for the while has entirely gone out of fashion. The present craze is to have the rarest china which can be purchased. The price is prohibitive in many cases, and some china is an heirloom, which cannot be bought. Sèvres is almost impossible to obtain. The fad has begun at Newport, and possibly next Winter will see an absolute revolution in the decoration of the dinner table.

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This Summer has witnessed on the social programme of Newport a number of young people who have entertained on their own account. Miss May Van Alen, for instance, is the hostess of Wakehurst, and she has given several very beautiful dinners. Miss Wetmore has entertained in lieu of her mother. Other hostesses who are a little older have also sent out invitations in their own names. Miss Josephine Johnson, at Newport, and Miss Furniss, at Bar Harbor, have been among these. The young and unmarried men have certainly done their share. Many of them have cottages at the watering places. This past fortnight has seen very handsome dinners given by Francis Otis, Robert Collier, the Marquis Ganadara, James De Wolf Cutting, and Livingston Beekman. There are more bachelors at Newport who have taken houses for the season than ever known before in the history of that resort. Whatever may be said of Newport this Summer, it is not an Adamless Eden.

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The season at Aix les Bains is about over. The weather has not been good and the season not as much of a success as formerly. The death of Mrs. Pendleton Bowler, already referred to, cast a gloom over the American community. Among the first to leave, now three weeks ago, were Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay, who went to Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies have also left. Among those who were at Aix about a fortnight ago were Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure, Mrs. J. B. Leech and the Misses Leech, Dr. Grant Lyman, who was en route for New York in time to take part in the Newport automobile races, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe are at Deauville. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kemp were in Paris last week, and Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris at the Hotel du Right Vaudois, Glion-Teritet. Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell are at Dieppe, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collier and Miss Sara Van Alen, and Mr. and Mrs. Slater at Langenschaalbach, Major and Mrs. Cooley at Paris, Col. R. H. J. Goddard and family at Baden Baden, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Miss Ethel Irvin, and Harry Van Berren, her fiancé, at Etretat, Judge and Mrs. Ingraham and Miss Nathalie Ingraham at the same place, Mrs. Walter Andrews, Mrs. Bonynge and her daughter, Lady Deerhurst, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, Mrs. Jameson Cotting, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Frederick Diodati Thompson, John H. Davis, at Hombourg, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins, Mrs. J. Agostini, Miss Agostini, Miss Mabel Irving Renshaw Jones and Mrs. Renshaw Jones, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, wife of the American Minister to Belgium, and J. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton at St. Moritz. These dates are a fortnight ago and are subject to changes.

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The weather has not been very kind to the Atlantic Coast and the country near New York has had a series of rains and heavy thunderstorms which were not reassuring to nervous people. Still there has been a great deal going on. At Seabright the polo matches have had the best attendance this Summer and the tennis tournament has been crowded with spectators. There is some talk of reopening the old Seabright Tennis Club on the Rumson Road. Tennis retired when golf came into favor, and now in the revival there is found to be no very good court at any of the clubs. The Reliance goes out daily with large parties for the Ross Fenton Farm, and the suppers and bakes and little "sprees" at Pleasure Bay are as popular as ever. William Beadleston has been one of those who entertained at the farm, and on Thursday evening he had a large stag party on the coach.

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Mrs. Edwin S. Gould and a large party of friends have been at the Ruissemont, Saranac Lake, this past week. The Ruissemont has been the scene of a number of entertainments, including a children's dinner and masquerade, which was arranged by Miss McCready. Among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence there have been quite a number of New Yorkers. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bowne, Mrs. W. J. Gibson, and others have been entertaining, and the ball of the Thousand Island Yacht Club and the midsummer cotillion at the Frontenac have been some of the successful events of the past fortnight.

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Another resort which has been very gay is Kineo, at Moosehead Lake, in Maine. This week there has been an exciting golf match in which a number of New Yorkers took part. Among the guests at the Mt. Kineo Hotel are Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., Mrs. W. B. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCreery, W. W. Atterbury, and Mrs. C. H. Harding and the Misses Harding. In the vicinity of Burlington, Vt., Mrs. Seward Webb is at Shelburne Farms, but Dr. Webb has gone to Bar Harbor. Col. H. Le Grand Cannon is at his Summer home. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold have gone to Southampton for a visit. Horace Brookes has closed his country house for a short time. He has had a number of house parties this season.

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The Oriental at Manhattan Beach has had a large number of visitors. Among those who have been there the past week are Gov. Odell and his sister, Miss Clara Odell, who have now gone to Lake Mohunk; Mr. and Mrs. José De Navarro, Messrs. Eugene and Thomas Hugh Kelly, who are in this country on account of the recent death of their brother, Commodore Edward Kelly; Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, Mr. Charles Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archibald. The Governor has taken refuge at Lake Mohunk, where there are few politicians to annoy him. Lake Mohunk is a total abstinence resort.

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One of the international marriages of the future will be that of Miss Everett, the daughter of the late Sidney Everett of Boston, and Major Cuncliffe Owen of England. Miss Everett is a sister of Leo Everett, who married Miss Mills, and who, with his wife, lives in New York, and the late Sidney Everett. Major Cuncliffe Owen is a nephew of the late Sir Philip Cuncliffe Owen, who was President of the South Kensington Museum, and the son of the late Major Owen, who for many years after his return from brilliant military services was stationed at Woolwich.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, second, are at Pride's Crossing this Summer, and they will shortly entertain a family party, consisting of C. D. Langhorne of Greenwood, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Miss Phyllis Langhorne and Reginald Brooks, her fiancé. The wedding of Mr. Brooks and Miss Langhorne will take place in the late Autumn at Greenwood, the country home of Mr. Langhorne, in Virginia. Miss Margaret Dix, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, has left Pride's Crossing, and is visiting Miss Jessie Sloane, at Isleboro, Me. Mr. and Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, who have supplied the literary element at Pride's Crossing, have gone to Windsor, Vt., for the Autumn.

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Miss Josephine Drexel has been visiting Miss Tole, at Newburg, and together last week they went to the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo. Miss Tole is the sister of Father Tole, who for some years was pastor of the Roman Catholic church at White Plains, which was heavily endowed by Mrs. Joseph Drexel and the late Mrs. Jules Reynal.

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Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick are cruising along the New England coast on their yacht, the Elsa. In their party are Miss Eleanor Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Beale, and Gerald Holsman.

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In the White Mountains, among other New Yorkers, are Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, who are at the Profile, the guests of Mrs. Moses Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss and Mrs. and Miss Bliss are at the Profile also. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hornblower and Dr. and Mrs. J. Blake White are at the Mount Pleasant House. At the Mount Pleasant Golf Club there has been a tournament, for which prizes were given by Joseph Stickney of New York, and on Friday last there was a bal poudre, in which all the guests and cottagers participated.

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The Monmouth County Hounds are to play this coming week, and during September a star engagement at Newport. The hunt is to be very large, and there are three meets this coming week.

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Among those who have arrived this week from Europe are the Princess Suasa Pozzi, who is a sister of Mme. de Talleyrand Perigord; H. K. Thaw, who has been abroad since April, and Chauncey M. Depew and Miss Paulding. These arrived yesterday. On the Lucania yesterday sailed Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Du Vivier, Mrs. William Woodward, August Heckscher, and Frederick Gallatin, Jr.

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As already announced, the marriage of Stockton Beekman Colt and Miss Beatrice Warberg Barclay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sackett Barclay of this city, is to be celebrated at Thornfield, the country place of the Barclays, on Cazenovia Lake, N. Y., on Oct. 9. A correct list of the attendants as now arranged, is as follows: The bridesmaids are to be the little sister of the bride, Miss Cornelia Evelyn Barclay, and the Misses Elizabeth Sands, Elizabeth Oakley, and Ethel Colt, sister of the bridegroom-to-be. Boudinot Colt will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Charles Post, Arthur Turnbull, and Dr. Harold Barclay. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. John T. Rose.

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The fête given at the Sea Urchins by Mrs. Burton Harrison on Friday afternoon was one of the most charming affairs of the season at Bar Harbor. The scene of the play was a little woody dell near the sea into which the lawn of Sea Urchins slopes on the western side.

It began with a procession around the lawn of haymakers, shepherds, milkmaids, court dames, and messieurs. Hubert Vos, the Belgian artist, wore the costume of a Javanese Prince, which he brought from Java. Mr. Keen of Baltimore was Cagliostro the court wizard. Mrs. S. Megargee Wright of Philadelphia wore a gorgeous costume copied from one worn by Marie Antoinette and was seated on a haywain garlanded with bluets and poppies. Then came the little pastoral play, "The Reward of Amaryllis," written by Mrs. Harrison, and already translated into French by Prof. Wisner for a French magazine. Miss Hetty Davenport, a cousin of Mrs. Harrison, was Amaryllis, and the five shepherdesses were the Misses Mary Gurnee, Mary Edwards, Edith Taylor, Margaret Richardson of New Orleans, who was a Carnival Queen there this year, and Miss Conover. Strephon, the swain of the pastoral, was E. D. Hubbard of Middletown, Conn., and the Friar was Arthur Patterson of New York. Egeria, the wood nymph, who emerged from a mass of tall lilies and bracken, was Miss Eva Patterson of New York. Her gown was a shimmering mass of blues and greens, artistically blended, and her red gold hair fell nearly to her feet. The shepherdesses' dances and their poses with their golden crooks against the background of white birch stems and green leafage was altogether exquisite. Tea was served on the lawn after the play.

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A fair for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium was held at Paul Smith's on Friday, and the halls and piazza were decorated in green and white with boughs, flowers, and balsam pines. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes was in charge of the tea room, assisted by a number of young girls.

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It is extremely gay at the White Sulphur Springs, where all the old Southern families return each year. A beautiful bal poudre was given there on Wednesday evening. It was organized by seventy-five women, headed by Mrs. Rawlins Lowndes of Charleston, S. C. The ballrooom at the White Sulphur is one of the largest and finest in the country, while the dining room is the largest in the United States.

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The Rev. George M. Christian, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, is staying at Childwold Park in the Adirondacks.

"A RUNAWAY GIRL" IN TOWN.

At the Grand Opera House This Week, with Arthur Dunn as Flipper.

The opening of the season at the Grand Opera House last night was made under auspicious circumstances. "A Runaway Girl" had already been sufficiently tried to leave no doubt as to its effectiveness as a vehicle for affording amusement of a light and pleasing kind. That the purpose of the present company was to do just that was quite obvious, and comparisons, under the circumstances, would therefore be especially odious.

The audience was large, and evidently wanted to be amused, without too much effort at discrimination or criticism. At times the applause was prolonged, and in several instances it resolved itself into personal tributes to the actors.

Arthur Dunn, who until quite recently has been familiar to vaudeville audiences, played Flipper the Jockey, who is engaged as a courier, with considerable humor, and Clara Belle Jerome, who has long been associated with him in his efforts at funmaking, provided a competent foil. As to her singing, Flipper said of it that she "won by a nose," referring to her nasal tones.

Henry Leone, as Pietro Pescare, the wandering musician was satisfying from a picturesque standpoint, and his singing evoked much applause. Celeste Wynn was cast for the title rôle and Dorothy Stanley appeared as the vivacious "Cook's Tourist." The staging was effective and the orchestra and chorus adequate.

The theatre has been newly decorated during the Summer, the interior being finished in dull gold. "A Runaway Girl" will be continued throughout the week, with matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW VAUDEVILLE COMBINE.

Western Theatres Unite Forces to Secure Better Performers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—A combination of vaudeville houses in the West has been consummated which, it is claimed, will enable Western theatregoers to see better acts than have come West before. The local end of the deal will be in the hands of the Tate Amusement Company, incorporation papers of which will be filed within a few days.

The combination will include the Orpheum circuit of theatres in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Omaha, and New Orleans, the Kohl-Castle circuit, consisting of the Olympic and Haymarket Theatres in Chicago, and the Chicago Opera House and the Columbia Theatre in St. Louis, the Columbia Theatre in Cincinnati, and the Grand Opera House in Indianapolis. Clark Brown, business agent of the Columbia Theatre of this city, said to-day:

"This combination has been made in order to enable the managements of the different houses in the West to get more high-class attractions than we have ever had out here. The best acts will not come West unless they are guaranteed ten or fifteen weeks' work. That has never been possible before, but under this arrangement upward of 150 new foreign acts have already been secured for this season, and will be seen here. Others are to come as well."

Pain's Fireworks Carnival Postponed.

Pain's Carnival of Fire, which was to have been given last night at Manhattan Beach, was postponed on account of the storm until next Wednesday evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

P. T. Woodfin.

HAMILTON, Va., Aug. 24.—P. T. Woodfin, Governor of the National Soldiers' Home here, died of Bright's disease this afternoon after a long illness. Mr. Woodfin was born April 26, 1840, at Marblehead, Mass. He was the first man mustered into the United States service from that State in the civil war, and rose to the rank of Colonel. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the Tagus (Maine) branch of the National Soldiers' Home, where he served until his appointment here as Governor in 1873. A widow and two children survive him. The remains will be interred at Arlington.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SUSAN FIELD, widow of Justice S. J. Field of the United States Supreme Court, died at Oakland, Cal., at the home of her sister, Mrs. George F. Whitney, yesterday.

THEODORE LOUIS, well known in retail drug circles of this city, died on Thursday, aged sixty-three years. He was for many years the Treasurer of the German Apothecary Society and served for several terms as Trustee of the New York College of Pharmacy. His death was due to meningitis, consequent to a stroke of apoplexy which he had more than two years ago.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH BIGLIN, daughter of Bernard Biglin, well known as a Republican politician, died Friday night at the Hotel St. Lorenz, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street. She was one of six sisters and had received her education here and at the Sacred Heart Academy in London. She studied afterward in Europe and became a proficient painter. Since her return to New York she had been prominent socially. She had been ill for about a year.

TIMOTHY H. SULLIVAN of 242 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, died yesterday at the Hudson Street Hospital from apoplexy. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1850 and came to this country when he was fifteen years old. He was a member of the firm of Sullivan & Lowery, produce dealers of 58 Dey Street, and a Trustee of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City. He is survived by his widow and seven children. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the church of which he was a member.

GEORGE RANDOLPH MURRAY died on Friday at his home, 243 East Thirteenth Street. He was born in England forty-nine years ago and was the son of Gov. Wood Murray of Afghanistan. He came to this country in 1881, but when the Soudan troubles began he returned to England and rejoined his old company, the Fortieth Hussars. Returning later to America, he became an actor and supported Clara Morris at one time. During the war with Spain he was the Sergeant Major of Company K of the Rough Riders. Until his death he carried a bullet received in his leg at San Juan Hill. He is survived by a widow.

Another Balaklava Survivor Dead.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Aug. 24.—William Humphrey, a veteran of the Crimean war and one of the "Noble Six Hundred" of Balaklava, died here to-day, aged seventy-seven years.

SARATOGA SPRINGS A MIRTHLESS PLACE

Men, Women, and Children Rarely Smile and Never Laugh.

Water Drinking, Horse Racing, and Gambling Kills the Time and Every One Looks Sad.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—This resort is a paradox. While it is credited with being the gayest place in the country, it is also the most serious. Go where you will to the track, to the gambling palaces, or about the hotels and you will not hear one hearty laugh a week.

In the morning, if you follow the custom, you get up early and go to one of the springs. It doesn't matter which one you go to, the crowd is about the same in appearance. Despite the fact that it is one of the most ludicrous scenes in the world to see a crowd of sleepy-looking men, women, and children, who have just rolled out of bed and put on hurriedly the first thing at hand, gulping down glass after glass of water, yet they all have long faces, and never crack a smile. Nearly every one of them is strong enough to get out and work on a farm or a railroad, but in their own opinions they are confirmed invalids.

After these hypocondriacs are thoroughly filled with water of more or less questionable value, they go back to their hotels or cottages and have breakfast, after which they sit on their piazzas loaded down with all the available horse literature and begin to hunt for the day's winners at the track. The greedy pearl fishers, gold hunters, or diamond miners could not take their labors more to heart than these people take this "picking winners." Certainly there could never have been a council of war in any of the world's great campaigns where the participants have looked so worried and perplexed as these little groups of people found on Saratoga's front porches before the races.

When they have satisfied themselves as to how they will place their money, they begin to walk around nervously and wait for the dinner hour. Hotels and cottages alike have the meal of the day from 12:30 to 4 o'clock. This is a sharp trick on the part of the hotel proprietors and cottage landladies. Of course, most of the visitors, especially the New Yorkers, prefer a 6 o'clock dinner, but the landladies prefer to give dinner at 1 o'clock, knowing the people are anxious to get out to the track, and will not stop to eat much.

When the dejected crowd returns from the track at 5 o'clock the losers, which are always in the majority and tired and hungry, have nothing more than a cold supper awaiting them. And to add to the seriousness of this place, the tables here are universally bad.

At the track the crowd is even more serious than in the village. In New York we are accustomed to see only the merriest crowds at a race track by the shore, but the Saratoga race track crowd reminds one of a stupendous funeral. The grand stand is filled with women, and the men stay down on the lawn in front. As soon as a race is over the women begin to shake their dollar bills wildly in the air and yell for the "messenger," who will give them the greatest odds on the next race. They wave their arms about, and not only disarrange their own but the attire of all the people sitting near them. Their lips are set, the corners of their mouths turned down, and they would not smile at the funniest thing ever said in the world.

The men rush after each race for the betting ring, which is under a shed at the eastern end of the grand stand. They are worse than the women, and, win or lose, they never get any fun out of the races. If they lose on the day they are cross and ugly, and want to stir up a fight going home in the carriage or car, and if they win they cannot hardly wait for the entries of the following day.

Nearly every one who visits the track goes out and returns in the public carriages, the fare being 25 cents each way, but the trolley cars run to the gate, and, of course, several thousand people use them each day. Trains of half a dozen cars, holding over 100 people each run in after the races, and one may ride on this train day in and day out, but one will never hear a joke or a laugh. The crowd is absolutely dead and spiritless, apparently absorbed in the deepest thought.

At night there is nothing for the multitude to do but bedeck itself and listen to the hotel orchestras or gamble. About 8 o'clock each evening there is a crowd on Broadway and about the hotels. The women are covered with jewels and the men all wear evening clothes of various and uncertain vintage, but the whole assemblage is lifeless and inanimate. On the verandas men and women sit and discuss horse. They walk on Broadway and talk horse. The orchestras might play all the liveliest tunes composed, the crowd here could not be stirred to mirth.

The drinking parlors of the various springs are stretched along Broadway, and they are crowded nightly with fashionably dressed people who are quiet and solemn. Water drinking parties of half a dozen, sometimes a dozen men and women, will sit down for hours and hours, drinking the alleged health-giving and invigorating waters, but they are always in this same comatose, dressed-up state.

About 11 o'clock each night the men begin to get away by themselves to the gaming houses. The women sit about the hotels alone for an hour or so discussing the serious questions of horse and what they wear to the races to-morrow. Then they take their keys wearily and stroll off to bed. At midnight the whole town, except inside the gaming houses, is as dead as a deserted village. The three great hotels are closed, and the streets are lonely. Occasionally a stray night-liner passes along Broadway, but there is, in the vernacular of the street, absolutely "nothing doing" except at the clubs.

If one goes to any of the clubs expecting to find the humor of this serious place, one will be very much surprised to find matters still worse. Your correspondent has been here two weeks and the only man he ever heard laugh out loud in the Saratoga Club was Richard A. Canfield, its round-faced proprietor. Men who are considered wits in Manhattan come here for pleasure and visit that club nightly, but, while in the house, they are as sad a lot as you ever saw at home or abroad.

Of course there is excitement here, but it is of that noiseless and somewhat depressing nature. A man in the Saratoga Club, for example, is under a pressure of excitement while he is playing the swift game which is dealt there, but he gets no real fun out of his visits. If he wins tonight the burden of his wealth keeps him awake because he knows he will lose to-morrow either at the track or at the club.

SARATOGA'S CARNIVAL WEEK.

Entire Rex Parade from the New Orleans Mardi Gras to be Reproduced.

Carnival week opens at Saratoga on Sept. 2. Preparations for the great floral festival have been carried forward on an unusual scale, the principal feature of this year's gala week being the reproduction of the entire Rex Parade of the last Mardi Gras Festival at New Orleans. This pageant was declared by competent witnesses to have been the most magnificent ever seen in the streets of the Crescent City and well fitted to mark the advent of the twentieth Century.

The entire equipment of this parade was purchased last February by a committee representing the Floral Association, and ever since April 1 experts from New Orleans have been preparing for the display which will hold Saratoga's streets on the afternoon of Sept. 5. Many novelties will be introduced at the Floral Ball on Monday evening. Professional dancers from New York will figure in a spectacular dance, "Terra," wherein elves, gnomes, and pigmies dig from the earth diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, and lay them at the feet of man, the conqueror of the globe, whose victories over the elements are also fittingly shown.

Tuesday evening will be marked by a great display of fireworks on the grounds of the Saratoga Racing Association, when there will be many large and elaborate set pieces, among them a palm grove 150 feet long.

"Rex, King Carnival," will reach Saratoga on Thursday morning on a special train with a gorgeously caparisoned retinue nearly 100 strong. The monarch will be escorted to the Convention Hall by a Reception Committee of citizens. There he will receive the keys of Saratoga Village, and the town will be formally turned over to his sway.

The parade will be made up in two divisions. The first will consist of floral and decorated carriages, while in the second will be the Mardi Gras floats. Rex, with splendid robes and dazzling gems, is to ride before his own title car, and after him will follow the even score of floats, not one of which is less than twenty feet long, while some are also twenty feet high. The floats, advancing in the order named, will represent "Riches," "Venture," "Marriage," "Indulgence," "Devotion," "Art," "Religion," "Poetry," "Ambition," "Contentment," "Music," "Jealousy," "Frivolity," "Hope," "Love," "Sentiment," "Folly," and "Indolence." It will cost $35,000 to put the parade upon the streets of Saratoga, and more stress is laid upon it than on any other feature of the celebration, though the entire week is to be given over to carnival festivities.

CROWDS AT ASBURY PARK.

On Wednesday 30,000 Persons Visited the Place—Annual Charge of the Light Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 24.—Three days of continuous rain and four of sunshine is the weather record for the week. The rain descended early in the week, and was the cause of thousands leaving for home, but the clear sky of Wednesday caused the tide of travel to again flow shoreward, and the arrivals for the past four days established a new record at the railroad station. On Wednesday the new-comers numbered 30,000, the largest crowd by far ever handled here in twenty-four hours by the railroads. The arrivals to-day were unusually heavy, and the hotel keepers are unanimous in declaring that, with decent weather, the season will run far into September. In fact, most of the large hotels on the shore front will not close until Oct. 1.

The event of the season, the annual charge of the Light Brigade, 600 strong, took place on Ocean Avenue Wednesday afternoon, and the gorgeous spectacle was enjoyed by fully 75,000 spectators, many of whom journeyed hundreds of miles to witness the parade of the cherubs. It was in every way the best of the eleven parades held in this children's paradise, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on Manager Harold B. Ayres, Dr. Richard Doren, George W. Pittenger, Miss Emma Ross, and others who worked incessantly for two months to bring about success. The committee having the awards in charge distributed prizes costing in the aggregate over $1,000, and as the first prize, a sterling silver loving cup, was valued at $150, the competition was spirited. The floats, some are also twenty feet high. The floats, advancing in the order named, will represent "Riches," "Venture," "Marriage," "Indulgence," "Devotion," "Art," "Religion," "Poetry," "Ambition," "Contentment," "Music," "Jealousy," "Frivolity," "Hope," "Love," "Sentiment," "Folly," and "Indolence." It will cost $35,000 to put the parade upon the streets of Saratoga, and more stress is laid upon it than on any other feature of the celebration, though the entire week is to be given over to carnival festivities.

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Business Notices.

E. & W. Tions. E. & W.
A New Collar.

MARRIED.

KENAN—FLAGLER.—At Kenansville, N. C., on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1901, by Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., Mary Lily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rand Kenan of Wilmington, N. C., to Henry M. Flagler.

PARKER-SCHLESINGER.—At Brookline, Mass., Aug. 23, 1901, Mr. James Alfred Parker and Dr. Helen Schlesinger, daughter of Mrs. Barthold Schlesinger.

DIED.

BOWLER.—At Aix-Les-Bains, France, Thursday, Aug. 22, May Williamson Bowler, widow of George Pendleton Bowler.

HAYES.—On Friday, Aug. 23, at her residence, 1,133 Madison Av., Mary Theresa, daughter of Kate and the late John Hayes.
Funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. from the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av.

LOUIS.—On Aug. 22, 1901, Theodore Louis, at the age of 63 years.
Funeral from the chapel of the Home for Incurables, 182d St. and 3d Av., New York City, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MERINGT

CAUGHT SMUGGLING CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

Custom House Officials at Nogales, Arizona, Accused.

Decoy Chinese Sent Across the Line Successfully—A Regular System of Bribery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Probably the most important arrests yet made in connection with the smuggling of Chinese across the border into the United States were made yesterday in Arizona, when William M. Hoey, Collector of Customs, at Nogales; B. F. Jossey, an immigrant inspector; Frank Howe, a Chinese living at Nogales, and another Chinese living at Clifton, Mexico, just across the border from Nogales, were taken into custody by special agents of the Treasury, and secret service operatives.

Other arrests are expected to follow within a day or two. It is stated that with two or three exceptions the whole customs and immigration administrations at Nogales are involved. Some time ago on official of the Treasury Department, having Nogales as his headquarters, wrote the department that he had reason to believe the official force at that point was corrupt, and that Chinese in large numbers were being smuggled across the border for a consideration.

A secret service operative was sent there at once, and plans laid to secure evidence against the persons under suspicion. Several Chinese were furnished with money and sent on to buy their way through the official cordon. This was accomplished without difficulty, the price demanded being from $50 to $200.

The secret service men also arranged with one or two employes, whose honesty had been tested, to go into the Collector's office at a certain time and demand a share of the money being received from Chinese, and to be admitted into the combination, so that they might get their share of the proceeds of future deals.

This was reluctantly agreed to and considerable sums of money were handed over in the presence and full hearing of a Secret Service man, who had previously secreted himself in a near-by office. The officials soon found that the Chinese who presented a certificate marked with the letter A were allowed to proceed without question, while those having certificates that did not bear this cabalistic mark were turned back without ceremony.

Later on it was developed that the letter A on a certificate indicated that the amount demanded had been paid. Several Chinese were sent through with the requisite A mark on their certificates made by one of the Secret Service men.

The utmost care and secrecy was maintained from the first to secure positive proof against each man under suspicion. A special United States Attorney will be detailed to prosecute the persons arrested. Hoey was appointed Collector about a year and a half ago. His home is in Muncie, Ind. Jossey came from the State of Washington.

When Hoey received his appointment he came to Washington to receive instructions as to his duties, and at that time Secretary Gage took occasion to talk with him on the subject of the duty of public officials. He was cautioned to avoid every temptation to wrongdoing, and that to a certain limited extent the honor of the Government was placed in his hands.

Secretary Gage explained that his predecessor at Nogales had been displaced because of certain alleged violations of the civil service laws and regulations, and warned him that his administration of the office must be at all times clean and above suspicion for his own honor and that of the country.

The number of Chinese who have bought their way into the United States through the connivance of the Nogales officials is not known, but it is believed to be large. A special agent has been ordered to Nogales to take charge of the office if he finds it necessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—William M. Hoey, arrested at Nogales, was appointed from Muncie, Ind., where he was foreman in a steel mill and well known as a labor leader.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S LETTER.

He Again Calls Navy Department's Attention to Admiral Howison's Utterances—His Communication Merely Acknowledged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett to-day received the reply of Admiral Schley to the letter recently submitted to him by the Department declining to question Rear Admiral Howison as to the authenticity of the alleged interview with him reflecting upon Admiral Schley.

The reply was sent to Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate of the court of inquiry. This means that so far as the Department is concerned further action on the Howison incident will not be taken, that being left to the court. The correspondence is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, 1901.

Sir:

1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of the department's letter of this date in reply to my communication of the 19th inst.

2. While it is true that one of my counsel, Capt. Parker, in reply to an inquiry made to him, did give his personal opinion of the several Rear Admirals on the active and retired lists, among whom was Rear Admiral Howison, I am assured by him that he believes the Secretary misunderstood him that any one of the officers named would be perfectly satisfactory to me. Capt. Parker's conversation was had at a time when nothing was known of the alleged interviews published in the record.

3. In my letter of the 19th instant I expressly stated my opinion of the high personal character of Rear Admiral Howison, and I avoided any expression of opinion as to the truth of the statements made in the newspaper clipping which I enclosed.

4. It was with the desire to avoid the necessity of making a formal challenge that I requested the department to lay before Admiral Howison the statements that he is alleged to have made, and thus give him the opportunity to take such action as his sense of the propriety of the occasion might suggest.

5. I therefore respectfully state that the department has not placed the proper construction upon my letter when it treated it in the nature of a preliminary challenge for cause. I could not challenge for cause until I discovered there was a cause, and the object of my communication, as is evident upon its face, was to ascertain if Rear Admiral Howison had made this statement.

You will observe in this connection that in his original statement he says: "I have made no public utterance relating to this subject." I submit that his private utterances would affect his qualification as much as his public utterances, and my request was only to have this alleged interview submitted for his consideration. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.

The Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Navy Department,
Washington, Aug. 24, 1901.

Sir: The receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, explanatory of what was designed by your former letter of the 19th, upon the subject of the competency of Rear Admiral Howison to sit as a member of the court of inquiry convened at your instance, is acknowledged. Very respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary. (E. P. H.)

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

Under the direction of Judge Advocate Lemly the list of witnesses to be summoned before the Schley court of inquiry is being prepared. An incomplete list will be sent to Admiral Schley not later than next Wednesday. It is probable that other witnesses will be added to the list before the court convenes.

Gen. Wood at Vineyard Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 24.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of Cuba, arrived this morning on board the United States yacht Kanawha from a cruise to Eastport and other Maine ports. Gen. Wood's health has improved greatly during the few weeks he has been on board the yacht.

TRIALS IN MANILA.

Death Sentences Commuted to Long-Term Imprisonment—Private English Convicted of Desertion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The War Department has received a number of orders from the Division of the Philippines containing facts regarding the trials of different persons charged with various crimes from murder to aiding and abetting the enemy of the United States. The most important is the trial of Brix Haelterman, a Belgian, who was charged with "relieving the enemy with money in violation of the laws of war."

In the specifications brought before the military commission, it is pointed out that Haelterman enjoyed certain privileges as a neutral. The specific sums which he furnished the Filipinos is given and the dates upon which the money was furnished.

Haelterman was also charged with furnishing the enemy with provisions and harboring the enemy and generally violating the laws of war. He was found guilty on nearly every charge and was sentenced to death.

The case was reviewed by Gen. MacArthur, who says that "the sentence is wholly warranted by the evidence, but the rapidly passing away of the condition of war moves the department commander to recommend that the sentence be commuted," and this is done by fixing the sentence at imprisonment for fifteen years.

Private John English, Company H, Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, was convicted in Mindanao of desertion and found guilty and sentenced to death. Gen. Kobbe, in reviewing this case, says the court-martial tried four other cases, two of them involving the death sentence. He severely criticises the methods of the court-martial, charging gross carelessness and neglect of duty. Under the circumstances he is unwilling to inflict the death penalty and commutes the sentence to twelve years' imprisonment.

Teachers for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Prof. Atkinson, General Superintendent of Public Instruction at Manila, has cabled to the Division of Insular Affairs that colleges having delegated authority to select teachers must complete their quotas prior to Sept. 1, at which time the authority will terminate. No acceptances of appointees made thereafter will be considered.

Currency in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The War Department has received a copy of an order issued by Gen. MacArthur before he left the Philippines, in which he proclaims that "the ratio for reduction of United States currency and insular currency for the quarter ending Sept. 30 is fixed at $1 of the United States currency for $2 of the insular currency."

Transports Sail from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A cablegram from Gen. Humphrey, Chief Quartermaster at Manila, announces the sailing of transports for the United States as follows: Kilpatrick, Sept. 16; Buford for New York, Sept. 5; Thomas, Sept. 1; Grant on Aug. 25. The Sumner is required for inter-island work in the Philippines.

JOHN BARRETT APPOINTED.

Made One of the Commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition of 1903.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—John Barrett has been appointed Commissioner General for Asia and Australia in behalf of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903. Two other Commissioners are to be named, one for Europe and one for South America.

These Commissioners, while receiving their appointments from the exposition, are to have the advantage of every facility which the State Department can afford.

CUBAN RAILROAD RATES.

English Owners of the Lines Protest Against Proposed Revision.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The English financiers who now own all the Cuban railroads, except Sir William C. Van Horne's forty miles of road, have sent to Gov. Gen. Wood, through T. Castenada of Havana, a protest against the proposed revision of rates, pointing out that the new Cuban Government will soon be established, and will probably desire to deal with the question.

The Van Horne interests, in constructing the new railroads in Cuba, have reached a full understanding with the English people interested in regard to the future working of the roads.

A Decrease in July Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for July, 1901, the total receipts were $29,343,896, a decrease as compared with July, 1900, of $77,494. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $10,234,432; increase, $867,472. Tobacco, $3,475,673; decrease, $1,366,623. Fermented liquors, $9,790,418; increase, $1,368,196. Oleomargarine, $406,002; increase, $71,881. Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $3,381,598; increase, $414,977. Miscellaneous, $2,055,771; decrease, $1,430,399.

Naval Work at Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Navy Department to-day awarded a contract for the erection of a machine shop and boiler house at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., to R. A. Griefen of Chicago at his bid of $97,880. Bids were opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the erection of a coaling plant at the same yard. This plant is to be constructed from designs furnished by the bidders, and it is not possible as yet to name the lowest bidder. The bids ranged from $98,000 to $138,500. The appropriation is $100,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Artillery Corps; Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Quartermaster, will convene at Fort Heath, Boston Harbor, Mass., Aug. 26, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the necessity of purchasing additional land at Forts Andrews and Heath, Mass.

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. George W. Van Deusen, Artillery Corps, and Veterinarian Sidney L. Hunter, Sixth Cavalry, is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 1, for the purpose of conducting the examination for applicants for appointment as veterinarians of cavalry and artillery.

The resignation of First Lieut. Howard Atkinson, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted to take effect Aug. 22.

Major Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps, is detailed for service, and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department.

Contract Surgeon William R. S. George will proceed to Ponce, Porto Rico, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy.

Capt. C. F. Goodrich is detached from the War College and ordered to duty as Captain of Yard, League Island Yard, Sept. 16, as the relief of Capt. Clark.

Capt. J. H. Sands is detached from duty as Governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, and ordered to duty as a member of the Naval Retiring Board, Washington Yard, Sept. 18.

Capt. C. E. Clark is detached from the League Island Yard Sept. 16, and ordered to duty as Governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, as relief of Capt. Sands.

Commander J. S. Ogden is ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery at the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, as relief of Lieut. Commander Potts.

Lieut. Commander S. Potts is detached from duty as the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, upon the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Indiana Aug. 29.

New Mexico as a Summer Resort.

From The Santa Fé New Mexican.

The Summer climate of New Mexico is unknown to the masses of the people in the East. Even New Mexico's Winter climate is only commencing to be known. And here is Santa Fé, with the finest Summer climate in the world, where the thermometer reaches 90 degrees only once in ten years, where there is always a cool breeze, a cool night inviting to refreshing sleep even during the "dog days," with the pine songs of the foothills and the mountains and the sweet-odored cedar a continual blessing, with healing springs, trout streams, grand mountain heights, and deep forests at its very doors. Isn't it a shame that out of 80,000,000 people in this country only about a hundred or two find their way to Santa Fé during the Summer and Winter, when several millions more could afford it and would come if they only were aware of the blessings that this part of the country possesses in its climate?

DIFFERENT LOGS FOR THE YACHT VIXEN

Account of Santiago Fight Not the Same in Both.

The Original Had More to Say of the Brooklyn's Work—No Explanation for a Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—When the Schley court of inquiry reaches the precept that requires an explanation of his conduct on July 3, 1898, it is expected that the counsel of Read Admiral Schley will produce as testimony to show what happened on that day to attract the attention of a trained observer, the log of the little yacht Vixen, commanded by Lieut. Alexander Sharp, who had dropped a berth in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy to seek active service with the North Atlantic Squadron. When the fight was in progress, Lieut. Sharp, whose vessel was unfit to expose to the fire of the Spaniards, kept her constantly in sight of the leading vessels of both sides, and with his watch in one hand jotted down with the other the varying positions of the contending forces.

The log made out by Lieut. Sharp was sent that night or some time thereafter to his superior officer, Rear Admiral Schley, then Commodore. A copy also reached the Navy Department, to be used in the report of the Bureau of Navigation that would be issued in the following Winter. As originally made, the report was printed in some of the newspapers, but that version of it was likely to be forgotten before the official form of it should be spread before the country.

When the appendix to the annual report of the Bureau of Navigation appeared, after the Sampson-Schley controversy had arisen and been waged hotly for some months, the log of the Vixen had evidently undergone editing. Whether it was changed by Lieut. Sharp or by Lieut. Harlow, his executive on the Vixen, has never been stated. It is considered hardly probable that Lieut. Sharp would make the blunder of bringing in the Massachusetts, as has been done in the amended log, or that he would strike out references to the Brooklyn when they appeared to be necessary and truthful, or that he would omit his original references to the New York simply because they indicated the remoteness of that vessel from anything in the way of a fight.

Rear Admiral Schley has his original copy of the log of the Vixen, Capt. Parker, his counsel, says it is precisely the log in the Vixen's logbook, and that the appendix log is a different one. In order that the changes in this important account may be seen at a glance, the two versions are printed side by side.

[As written in Vixen's logbook and sent by Lieut. Sharp to Commodore Schley.]

At 9:45—Quartermaster reported a tug coming out of the harbor. Upon examination it was discovered to be a Spanish cruiser flying a large Spanish flag, with a smaller flag at the mast-head, which was taken to be the Admiral's flag, as it was on the leading ship. The Vixen at this time was lying about two miles off shore, and four miles to the westward of Morro Castle, and from this time to the end was never out of sight of the chase, and was within two miles of the destruction of the three armored cruisers. Word was at once sent to the commanding officer; all hands were called to quarters; full speed was ordered, and the helm put to port, to stand further off shore and leave the line of fire of the Brooklyn unobstructed.

The Brooklyn had hoisted a signal that the enemy was attempting to escape, and the Vixen, noticing that the leading ship was turning westward, hoisted a signal that the enemy were attempting to escape to the westward. The fleet, which at this time had resumed their day stations, began rapidly to close in toward the mouth of the harbor, concentrating a terrific fire upon the fleet, though at long range. There was no doubting the fact that the enemy was coming out, but there were several anxious moments as to his intentions—whether he would disperse and attempt to break through the fleet or keep his ships together. The leading vessel had about changed her course to the west when the second appeared, followed shortly afterward by the Cristobal Colon. It was easy to identify this ship from the fact that her mast is placed between the two smokestacks. The first two were not so easy to identify, as the Viscaya, Oquendo and Maria Teresa are practically identical in appearance. The fleet meanwhile was closing in toward the mouth of the harbor, and when the fourth vessel appeared and turned to the westward, it became apparent that Admiral Cervera had carefully reconnoitered the field and selected the west as the weakest part of the blockade, as the strong easterly current had drifted the heaviest ships considerably to the eastward of their customary positions. The western portion of the blockade chanced to be defended by the Vixen and Brooklyn. The Brooklyn headed to the northward, apparently intending to intercept the head of the enemy's column. Simultaneously with the appearance of the leading ship of the enemy the western battery opened a heavy fire; but, apparently, directing it upon the eastern and central ships of the blockading squadron.

At 10 A. M.—The Brooklyn was the nearest to and was engaging the two leading ships. The two ships were quite close together, with an interval of perhaps three-quarters of a mile between the second ship and the Colon.

At 10:05—The Brooklyn began to turn with the port helm, and made a complete turn to the eastward, continuing around, so that when again heading west the two leading ships bore well on her starboard quarter, with the fourth vessel coming rapidly up astern. The Vixen at this time was well to the westward of the leading ship, and was steering a parallel course. For the next fifteen minutes the Brooklyn received and returned the fire of the two leading ships, with an occasional shot from the Colon. The first two shots from the leading enemy's ship were evidently aimed at the Vixen, as they passed directly over her, striking the water a hundred yards or so beyond.

At 10:30—The chase was well formed, with the positions as follows; Enemy's ships were in column, between Cabanas and Guayacabon, with the Brooklyn steering a parallel course about a mile distant from them; the Oregon southeast of them, about two miles distant; the other vessels of the squadron were obscured by smoke.

At 10:32—The Colon and leading enemy's ships were close together, just clear of the Brooklyn's bows, as viewed from the Vixen, the Colon evidently gaining in speed, and closing up. At this time it was apparent that the vessel that had heretofore been leading was disabled and on fire, as she dropped rapidly astern. She apparently was headed for the shore off Juan Gonzales. The Oregon was apparently forging rapidly ahead, engaging the fourth ship as she passed. Two smaller vessels, probably the torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and Pluton, were to the westward of Cabanas, engaged by the Iowa and Texas, and apparently on fire; but the leading vessels had gone too far to the westward to be able to exactly identify either of them accurately. The Indiana was in sight a little to the westward of Morro.

At 10:35—Colon still gaining. Ship which led before rapidly falling behind, and two on fire near Juan Gonzales. Colon reserving fire. Colon commenced firing again at 10:37. No other United States vessels in sight Texas and Iowa in rear of Oregon five to six miles. Distance between Iowa and Indiana about four. Colon slacking up.

At 10:37—The Colon and other enemy's vessels opened a heavy fire again. The second vessel was just clear of the Brooklyn, and about five miles distant from the Vixen. The Oregon was gaining rapidly. The Colon was apparently using smokeless powder. The firing of the enemy was very high, and many of their shots passed over the Brooklyn, falling close ahead, astern, and around the Vixen, a piece of the shell going through the flag at the mainmast.

At 10:46—The Brooklyn forged ahead, and the Oregon fired her forward thirteen-inch gun at the leading vessels of the chase.

At 10:47—The Texas was in lead of the Iowa, and gaining rapidly. The fire of the Brooklyn at this time was both steady and deadly, shell apparently striking or bursting alongside the chase.

At 10:49—The Texas passed Juan Gonzales, and what was apparently the Indiana was off Cabanas at the same time.

At 10:50—The Vixen veered in close, heading about northwest. The Texas was gaining rapidly. The Iowa appeared off Juan Gonzales. A small vessel, evidently a yacht, appeared off Guayacabon, hotly engaging some of the enemy's ships.

At 10:54—It was apparent that another of the enemy's vessels was on fire and heading for the beach, with a heavy list to port. This vessel proved to be the Viscaya, and she was evidently making for the reef at Asseradero.

At 11:01—She ported, evidently heading east, as if seeking for the entrance to Asseradero. The Texas and Vixen directed their fire on this vessel until 11:07, when, as her colors were evidently down, the order was given to cease firing.

At 11:09—There was a sudden burst of smoke from her after end, and all ships reserved their fire on passing the doomed vessel, now hard and fast ashore on Asseradero reef.

At 11:16—The vessels in sight from the Vixen were the Brooklyn, Oregon, Texas, Iowa, and Indiana, the Indiana at least ten (10) miles from the Colon. The impression on board the Vixen was that the vessel ashore at Asseradero was the flagship.

At 11:20—Iowa evidently had stopped.

At 11:24—Flames were seen bursting from the Viscaya.

At 11:26—The Viscaya exploded, followed at 11:30 by another explosion, probably magazine, with large sheets of flame. Other explosions at 11:33:30, 11:35:15, 11:36:15, and 11:41.

From 11:26 to 11:42—There was a succession of explosions on board of her, apparently from loose charges of about the guns. They resembled huge chrysanthemums with ribbons of smoke, as burning powder grains fell from the end of the petals.

At 11:42—The position of the ships, as seen from the Vixen, was about as follows: The Colon close inshore, distant about seven miles from the Vixen; the Oregon about one point on the starboard bow, distant about one and a half miles; the Brooklyn one point on starboard bow, distant about three miles; the Texas one point on starboard quarter, distant about two points on the starboard quarter, distant about one; the Iowa two points on the starboard quarter, distant about eight miles; the New York one point on starboard quarter, distant about ten miles. These last two vessels were apparently off Boca del Rio, but they were too far off to identify them with certainty in thin haze of smoke that was left behind the leading ships. No other vessels were in sight. The smoke from the ships destroyed at Juan Gonzales and to the eastward could be seen, but their hulls could not be made out.

At 12 M.—The relative positions were practically the same, except that each had changed its position relative to the Vixen. When the Vixen was abreast of Sevilla, thirty miles west of Santiago, the Texas bore three points on the starboard quarter, a little less than a mile. The Oregon and Brooklyn one point on the starboard and port bows, respectively, distant about four and five miles. According to the official pilot on board the Vixen, the latter vessel was off a place called Bayamita. It may be said that all localities and estimates of distance were referred to him in connection with the opinions of four or five of the officers of the Vixen.

At 12:05—The New York was in line with the burning ship (the Viscaya) at Asseradero, distant about nine miles.

At 12:15—The Texas was on the starboard quarter; New York two points on the starboard quarter, evidently gaining; the Oregon a half point on the starboard bow; the Brooklyn one point on the port bow; the Colon one point on starboard bow, still distant about ten miles.

At 12:20—The Oregon fired a shot, which fell short. The Colon at this time was about hull down from the Vixen. During the next half hour there were occasional shots fired from both the Oregon and Brooklyn, many of which struck near the chase.

At 11:45—The chase had resolved itself into the Colon, close in shore, distant about seven miles from the Vixen, the Oregon about one point on the starboard bow, distant about three miles; the Texas on the starboard quarter, distant about one; the Iowa two points on the starboard quarter, distant about eight miles; the New York one point on starboard quarter, distant about ten miles. These last two vessels were apparently off Boca del Rio, but they were too far off to identify them with certainty in thin haze of smoke that was left behind the leading ships. No other vessels were in sight. The smoke from the ships destroyed at Juan Gonzales and to the eastward could be seen, but their hulls could not be made out.

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At 10:34—The Colon was still gaining and reserving her fire. At this moment the only United States vessels in sight from the Vixen were the Brooklyn and Oregon, with the Texas and Iowa in the rear of Oregon about five or six miles. The Indiana was apparently about four miles astern of the Iowa.

At 10:40—Second vessel just clear of stern of Brooklyn. Vixen distant about five miles. Oregon gaining rapidly. Colon using only smokeless powder.

At 10:46—Brooklyn forged ahead from our point of view. Oregon fired thirteen-inch from forward gun.

At 10:47—Texas considerably ahead of Iowa and gaining rapidly.

At 10:48—Shell from Brooklyn burst apparently alongside of second vessel.

Texas passed Juan Gonzales at 10:49; Indiana off Cabanas at 10:49.

Vixen at 10:50 veered inshore, heading about north northwest.

At 10:53—Texas gaining. Iowa off Gonzales. Yacht and Indiana of Guayacabon.

At 10:54—Viscaya (?) evidently on fire and heading for beach, with a heavy list to port quarter, (sic.)

At 10:56—Viscaya heading for Asseraderos. Texas coming up five miles distant. Viscaya, at 11, with colors flying, nearly ashore at Asseraderos.

At 11:01—Viscaya ported helm and headed about east. Texas firing forward gun. Iowa and New York close off shore, and torpedo boat astern of New York about one mile.

At 11:04—Viscaya starboarded and stood close in shore.

At 11:05—Vixen opened fire on Viscaya, and at 11:07 her colors came down, and orders were given on board Vixen to cease firing.

At 11:09—Sudden burst of fire from her, and probably sinking.

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Vessels in sight at 11:16 Iowa and Indiana; Indiana at least ten miles from Colon. Vessel ashore at Asseraderos probably flagship.

At 11:20—Iowa evidently had stopped.

At 11:24—Flames were seen bursting from the Viscaya.

At 11:26—The Viscaya exploded, followed at 11:30 by another explosion, probably magazine, with large sheets of flame. Other explosions at 11:33:30, 11:35:15, 11:36:15, and 11:41.

From 11:26 to 11:42—There was a succession of explosions on board of her, apparently from loose charges of about the guns. They resembled huge chrysanthemums with ribbons of smoke, as burning powder grains fell from the end of the petals.

At 11:42—The position of the ships, as seen from the Vixen, was about as follows: The Colon close inshore, distant about seven miles from the Vixen; the Oregon about one point on the starboard bow, distant about three miles; the Texas on the starboard quarter, distant about one; the Iowa two points on the starboard quarter, distant about eight miles; the New York one point on starboard quarter, distant about ten miles. These last two vessels were apparently off Boca del Rio, but they were too far off to identify them with certainty in thin haze of smoke that was left behind the leading ships. No other vessels were in sight. The smoke from the ships destroyed at Juan Gonzales and to the eastward could be seen, but their hulls could not be made out.

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At 12:29:30—Oregon fired again; shot went over. There were thirteen seconds between the flash of the Brooklyn's shot and the time the shell struck the water.

At 12:50—The Texas bore one point forward of the starboard beam.

At 1:15—The Brooklyn and Oregon headed in about four points.

At 1:23—Texas hoisted the signal, "Enemy has surrendered." This signal was repeated to the New York, but not acknowledged. The Colon was distinguishable by the aid of glasses, lying close in shore, and, according to the pilot, was lying at Rio Tarquino. Opinion was divided on board the Vixen as to whether a white flag was displayed on the Colon or whether it was steam escaping from the forward steam pipe. Subsequently this proved to be steam.

At 2—A boat from the Brooklyn and Oregon was seen to go alongside the Colon.

At 2:25—The Vixen stopped off Rio Tarquino, in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn and Oregon. The New York arrived from three to five minutes later, and intercepted the boat returning from the Colon.

NOTE.—In all these observations the time was accurately noted, but the watch used was five minutes slow of the deck clock, which agreed very nearly with the times indicated by the bells on other vessels.

Why were these changes made in the original log? That is a question that has been asked by naval officers ever since they learned of the difference between the original log and that offered to the public as the original one. It is regarded as scarcely accidental that the revised version omits to carry the mention by Lieut. Sharp about the "steady and deadly" fire of the Brooklyn at 10:47, although those words are omitted.

Then there is the pointed reference to the arrival of the New York from three to five minutes later than the Vixen, an hour after the surrender, when the New York intercepted the boat that was just coming away from the Colon for the Brooklyn or Oregon. Rear Admiral Sampson said that the New York, toward the close, was making sixteen and a half knots, and Capt. Chadwick improved upon this by asserting that the New York made not less than seventeen knots.

The Colon hauled down her flag at 1:15, according to the log of the Vixen, and the New York reached the Colon an hour and eight minutes later. If Capt. Chadwick's account is correct she must have been a little more than twenty-two miles away at that time, too far away to see the victory over the Colon.

That Lieut. Sharp is guiltless of the revised report, or of its infelicities, is assumed by those who know him. In the log he sent to Commodore Schley he said of the Viscaya that she was at 10:54 evidently on fire and heading for the beach "with a heavy list to port." In the version of his log as issued by the Bureau of Navigation he is made to say that the Viscaya had "a heavy list to port quarter." It is asserted that no seaman would use that that phrase.

The unaccountable error is the one that brings the Massachusetts into company with the Texas, although on the day of the fight the Massachusetts, to the deep regret of Capt. Higginson, was at Guantanamo, forty miles away, coaling.

[As printed in the appendix.]

Notes taken during the engagement with Admiral Cervera's fleet, on Jury 3, 1898.

These notes were written about 11 A. M., and were drawn from the recollection of events transpiring prior to 10:30.

At 9:45 A. M.—Reported tug coming out of harbor. Mr. Harlow examined it through a glass and discovered it to be a Spanish cruiser flying what was probably an Admiral's flag.

Notified commanding officer, called all hands to quarters, and stood to southward. The Brooklyn hoisted Signal 253. The leading vessel had about changed course to the west when second vessel appeared, followed shortly afterward by the Colon. The first two vessels were evidently the Viscaya and Oquendo, or Maria Teresa. Fleet closing in and opening fire.

About 10 A. M.—Leading enemy's vessel had headed to west, full speed, followed by the others. Brooklyn at 10 was nearest vessel, and, standing to the north, engaged two leading ships.

At this time two leading ships were quite close together, with an interval of perhaps three-fourths of a mile between second ship and Colon.

About 10:05 the Brooklyn began to turn with port helm, and made a complete turn to the eastward, coming around so that when again heading west the two leading ships bore well on her starboard bow, and the Colon on her starboard quarter. For the next fifteen minutes the Brooklyn sustained and returned the fire of the two leading ships, with an occasional shot from the Colon. The Vixen steered courses of various time intervals of south, southwest by south, and about 10:15 was going full speed, W. ½ S. (steering compass.) The shells that went over the Brooklyn struck close ahead, astern, and on starboard beam of Vixen, and several passed directly over, a piece of bursting shell going through the flag at mainmast head.

(Notes taken by Lieut. Harlow during the engagement with Admiral Cervera's fleet on July 3, 1898.)

(These notes are accurate as viewed from the Vixen. The watch used was at practically the same reading as the deck clock of the Brooklyn. Accuracy of position is not claimed for any vessel. Position and bearing are relative only. Incidents recounted are accurate.)

At 10:32 A. M.—Colon and first boat close together, just clear of Brooklyn's bow. Colon evidently passing ahead. The first ship that came out of harbor stopped off Juan Gonzales, undoubtedly on fire. Oregon forging ahead and firing ahead. Enemy's destroyers to westward of Cabanas, evidently engaged by Iowa and Texas and apparently on fire. Indiana a little to the westward of Morro.

At 10:34—The Colon was still gaining and reserving fire. At this moment the only United States vessels in sight from the Vixen were the Brooklyn, Oregon, with the Texas and Iowa in the rear of Oregon about five or six miles. The Indiana was apparently about four miles astern of the Iowa.

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CHARGES AGAINST THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

Assertion that a Typhoid Fever Patient Was Neglected.

Left Without Food for Hours, and a Glass of Water Denied—Explanation of Officials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space to this complaint against the Presbyterian Hospital, to save others from passing through a similar sad experience?

A friend of mine, supposedly in the first stages of typhoid, entered the Presbyterian Hospital, at the advice of his physician. I accompanied him and we arrived at 4 P. M., Aug. 8. Thirty minutes later he was placed in the typhoid ward. At 4:45 I left him, and up to that time he had been examined by three different physicians and was given a sponge bath. On my return at 8 that evening I found he had been cruelly neglected. I was obliged to remove him that night, so that he could have the actual necessities that a well man cannot do without.

When he asked for a glass of water, he was told they were too busy—though four assistants were laughing and joking within speaking distance of his bed. He was in the ward by 4:30, but no food was given to him when the other patients were served. At 6 he complained of faintness and asked for food. At 7:50, by the clock, they gave him a teacupful of milk. A request for a vessel was treated in a like manner, and he was kept waiting thirty-five minutes.

My complaint to the house physician was met with the indignant reply as to how I could question their treatment of a typhoid case. He could not, however, satisfactorily explain at my request what benefit could be derived from such delay. Later he claimed the vessel had been placed on the stand by the bed as soon as asked for. It was not there when I entered a half hour after requested, though it did appear when I stepped out of the ward for a minute.

Water, the physician said, was a comfort and not a necessity. Consequently, it had to be left until the nurses were at liberty. Food, he explained, was only taken up to the ward at 6 and 8 o'clock, and as my friend had not asked until 6, he naturally had to wait two hours. His meaning was more fully understood when he stated that they never gave typhoid patients anything (medicine) until after twenty-four hours, when they were better able to know whether they had properly diagnosed the case.

The physician claimed that a man with a temperature of 104 degrees was not responsible; later he agreed that my friend was perfectly rational. He admitted that there were not sufficient attendants to look after the number of patients they had at that time.

One might expect, after the recent exposures, to find such treatment as the above at Bellevue. It seems difficult to understand, however, that such cruelty could be practiced in an institution bearing the name of a Christian society, and where the tablet at the entrance states, "For the poor of New York, without regard to race, creed, or color."

L. BOND MASON.

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

Frederick Sturges, one of the managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, when shown the above complaint, said that the conditions could not possibly be as stated by the writer of the letter.

"It is simply impossible," he asserted, "for we are continually on the outlook for any possible breach in the hospital system. Everything that can possibly be done for our patients is done. When there is a complaint of any kind I investigate it at once, and such neglect as is asserted here would not be tolerated for an instant. I come to the hospital every day and personally look into every matter affecting the discipline."

Mr. Sturges looked up the record of the patient in question and found that he had been admitted into the hospital as stated, and that he left against the advice of the house doctor. The patient had signed the customary form saying that he left against such advice.

"The doctor who attended him," continued Mr. Sturges, "is a man of unquestioned ability and reputation. He has been in the hospital two years, and we have absolute faith in him. Miss Davidson, the nurse in charge of the ward, is one of the most competent nurses in the place. The orderly is a man who has been here some time, and is one of our most faithful men.

"It is probably true that the patient was given a sponge bath immediately upon entering. That is customary in typhoid cases. Of course, it is absurd to say that he did not have the necessities that a well man cannot do without. He was not a well man. There are no four assistants in the ward, so that that part of the letter must be untrue. I do not believe that he was neglected as to food, and it is impossible to think that his request for a vessel was neglected as long as is stated.

"We are human, and do not pretend to absolute perfection. There are always some complaints, but they are usually due to the fact that the patients or their friends do not know what is for the best. But you may be certain we do everything in our power to keep this institution up to the highest possible standard."

Mr. Sturges then sent for Dr. Lindley R. Williams, the physician who was in charge of the ward at the time the patient was admitted and while he remained there. Dr. Williams said:

"On the day in question there were twenty or twenty-one patients in the ward. During the afternoon there were three nurses in attendance, besides the head nurse and the orderly. I remember talking to the patient's friend, and I was absolutely frank with him, as I mean to be now. I have gone into this matter thoroughly. It is our custom to give the typhoid patients the nourishment prescribed every two hours. In this case the man was to get a glass of milk at those intervals. I have been unable to determine whether or not he got the glass of milk at 6 o'clock that he was entitled to. No one seems to remember, and it is possible that it was overlooked. If so it was a mistake, and I regret it sincerely. But such mistakes do not happen often, and the only extenuation in this case is that we had a large number of patients that day and every one was exceedingly busy.

"The orderly tells me that he placed the vessel at the bedside as soon as it was asked for. He came back some time later and found it still there. The man evidently did not know what it was for. It is generally assumed that a patient knows that much. The man certainly was not made to wait for water any undue length of time. The nurse in the ward is thoroughly competent and conscientious, and would not neglect a patient.

"I protested against the patient leaving the hospital, but he insisted upon doing so. I would not assert that a patient with a temperature of 104 was necessarily irrational. We have had patients walking about whose temperature was as high as that. The only ground that I can see for the complaint is the possibility that the patient did not get the milk he should have had at 6 o'clock, and of that I am not certain."

MURPHY SEES ELLIOTT BOY.

The Victim of Policeman Egan's Club May Get a Position in Police Department.

James E. Elliott of 501 West Forty-first Street, the boy whose ankle was fractured about three months ago by a club thrown by Policeman Michael Egan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, was down at Police Commissioner Murphy's office this morning. He was questioned by Col. Murphy, who was so much pleased at his brightness that he wrote a letter to Secretary Lee Phillips of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, asking that the boy be examined for a junior clerkship. In the letter Commissioner Murphy says:

"The boy was injured and crippled for life by the imprudent act of an irritable policeman, who, in trying to scare away a lot of boys who were amusing themselves in their own way around a bonfire, lost his temper, drew his nightstick, and threw it at them. The nightstick rebounded and fractured the leg of this boy, who was walking along the sidewalk at the time, minding his own business. I feel it is a duty I owe this boy to try to help him in some way, so that he can protect himself in the future, as well as aid his aunt, who is his only guardian, and with whom he is now living. The boy has lost both father and mother, and unless he is helped now he may go through life without being able to earn an honest living. If he takes the examination, I will find him some place in this department. Please refer this matter to Chief Examiner Ireland, who is a man with a large heart, and will see the matter in the same light as I do."

Reunion of Colored Civil War Veterans.

Colored veterans of the civil war living in the vicinity of New York are to have a reunion at Coney Island next Thursday in celebration of the battles in which the colored troops figured prominently. Some who were at Manila and Santiago are also to take part. The reunion will be held under the auspices of Thaddeus Stevens Post, No. 255, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic.

ART NOTES.

An assistant to the Director of Fine Arts at the St. Louis Exposition has been appointed in the person of Mr. Charles M. Kurtz. The St. Louis has therefore the same fine art Director and assistant as the Chicago Exposition, Messrs. Halsey Ives, and Kurtz.

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An artist who has visited the new buildings of the University of the City is quoted by The Boston Herald as saying that the Hall of Fame is not enough of a structure to command the respect which should be due to the purpose for which it is designed. "A hall of fame, instead of being accessory to a university, should be a National affair, as it is to perpetuate the names, memories, and sentiments of National men. There is no objection to having a hall of fame in every town upon which the names of our greatest men shall be inscribed, for the youth of the country to see daily. But a hall of fame that is to stand as a National memorial should have the stamp of National authority. I do not feel that this one will command the unqualified respect of the Nation." The writer has been misled by a name. "Hall of fame" is one of those bombastic terms which harm the cause behind it, and in this case will always hold the collection of tablets at the City University up to ridicule. The idea is an excellent one which any college, any City Hall, any library, might carry out, following a thousand precedents in the past and present. It is the assumption underlying the title that rouses a challenge. No one, not even the critical artist, would have thought twice about a lot of tablets; he would have noticed merely the unfortunate position of them and other points that seem to have displeased. But the pretentious title "Hall of Fame" set his teeth on edge and made him exclaim: "Let us have a National hall of fame worthy of the great Republic!"

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The Knoedler Galleries have a new shore scene in oils by Winslow Homer, a plunging view on the ocean from the "Canon Rock" near Scarborough, Me. Some distance from the cliffs the ground swell breaks over a concealed reef in a line of foam, and inshore the water is churned into a mass of confused surf by hidden rocks and the brown masses of crag. Here and there a spurt of foam reaches high on the cliffs to right and left. An opalescent sky completes the scene of savage grandeur. Mr. Homer is represented at the Pan-American by a score of water colors belonging to his Bermuda trip. In the Knoedler Galleries his water colors are from the Adirondacks, some from the upper waters of the Hudson. Such is "Blue Ledge on the Upper Hudson," a gorge with violet cliff—face to the left and wooded hills to the right, the centre occupied by a jam of logs relieved against purple patches of water. From the same region comes a view of the river with a few logs here and there caught on reefs. In the centre are two lumbermen, one carrying the pick and clutch proper to his calling, who are about to toss logs off the little rocky island. The coloring of this picture is powerful and most individual; it is one of the finest in the series of pictures into which lumbermen are introduced. Another water color in quieter mood is an Adirondack lake with a fly fisherman seated in his boat. With a steady hand he is drawing back his rod, and a white patch on the dark water of the lake shows where a trout lies fighting. Sunlight sets sharply against the stern of the boat and the back of the fisherman. A line of light behind and a ruffle at the bow of the boat suggest that the fish has pulled the craft forward in its struggles.

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Mr. Carroll Beckwith has sold his painting of a seated young girl reflected in a mirror, which forms part of the exhibit of the National Arts Club in the Liberal Arts Building at the Pan-American. A number of pottery vases by Charles Volkmar in the club's exhibit have been sold, and the little collection of pottery by the late Thomas Inglis of New York is also dotted with cards marked "Sold."

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Germans of California have erected a monument to Goethe and Schiller in Golden Gate Park. It is a copy of the double standing group in bronze by Rietschel, in which Goethe lays his left hand on Schiller's right shoulder. The original was erected in Weimar in 1857. The idea of a Goethe-Schiller monument was started some years ago at the California Midwinter Exhibition, and from motives of patriotism, or perhaps economy, it was decided to have a copy made of a monument already erected in Germany rather than attempt to get a new design from a sculptor here or abroad. The Mayor (who bears the strongly Teutonic name of Phelan) was equal to the occasion and accepted the monument on the part of San Francisco with all the tact of an Irishman who has kissed the blarney stone.

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Mr. Claude Phillips laments the loss to Europe of old masters bought by Americans, for these masterpieces of the preceding centuries appear to him "but rootless splendors" when they cross the Atlantic and take their places in our strange cities. A great Titian, a great Rubens, even if enshrined in a sumptuous Italian palazzo in America, "cannot possibly say as much to the beholder as it would—to leave Venice out of the question—in Vienna, in Berlin, in Paris, or London." The mental effort over here, Mr. Phillips thinks, must be inevitably greater to appreciate a Titian or a Rubens torn away from surroundings with which it is more or less in harmony and placed in an atmosphere wholly strange to it, wholly unsuggestive of the conditions under which it was produced. "We have traditions. We have in great country houses of our aristocracy certain surroundings, the calm, the dignity, the tranquil beauty of which make undoubtedly a better and more reposeful setting for the great art of the past than anything that the wonderful cities of the United States, pulsating in every artery with modern life and modern aspiration, can afford." What does Mr. Phillips want? Shall old masters be kept exclusively in the country houses of his aristocracy and carefully excluded from the modern pushful cities of Europe like Birmingham, Manchester, Berlin, and Hamburg?

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The poet Jean Lahor has started a Society for the Preservation of Landscape in Paris, which will occupy itself with the protection of the country from vandalism, especially in stopping the practice of disfiguring picturesque spots with placards and advertisements. The cliffs of Brittany and the gorges of the Tarn are afflicted with posters in violent colors advertising all sorts of quack medicines and patent foods. It will also try to protect beautiful neighborhoods from factories. Many artists and writers have joined the society, which has entered into alliance with the Touring Club, the Alpine Society, the Society of Friends of Historic Monuments, and various art societies. A list of localities which are most in need of protection is to be drawn up at once.

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A select committee of Parliament whose duty was to report on the safety of the National Gallery from fire has recommended the purchase of the business sites adjoining the gallery that front on Pall Mall East. The site of the barracks for cavalry, if they can be condemned and removed, and these business sites will give the Gallery protection on all sides. The fire that broke out last year in one of these buildings has given a warning which is already being heeded.

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The French portrait painter Chartran, who was one of the first Parisian artists to make his mark in New York, continues to get commissions which bring him back from the other side. He was the forerunner of Duran, Madrazo, Boldini, Gandara, Ferraris, and other portrait painters who have found this country a good field for their talents. M. Chartran will return in November to execute several new commissions.

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Mr. C. Y. Turner, color director at the Pan-American, is at work on his mural painting for the new Court House at Baltimore, having decided on the composition to be submitted to the local Municipal Art Commission. It will be recalled that Baltimore agreed to appropriate $20,000 if the Municipal Art Society of the city, whose President is Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, agreed to contribute $10,000. The plan is to have three important mural paintings by La Farge, Blashfield, and Turner. The subjects chosen by Messrs. Blashfield and La Farge are not yet announced, but Mr. Turner has taken the scene of negotiations between the Indians and the founders of Maryland.

THE CATERPILLAR PLAGUE

Kerosene Oil Has Proved a Successful Remedy in Harlem.

Fluid Is Poured on Pavements, and the Worms Stay Away—Parks, Streets, and Even Houses Infested.

New York's annual plague of caterpillars, which began several days ago, has become more widespread than in previous years, and has developed in spots from Harlem to the Battery. The pests have invaded houses, and in other ways made themselves decidedly disagreeable. In one section a liberal supply of kerosene oil is being used to keep the invaders out of flats.

The first scouting party of the army of caterpillars appeared in Mount Morris Park about two weeks ago. The gardener of the park attacked it. Apparently he routed it, but this theory later proved a mistake, for during the past week the caterpillars began to increase in numbers at an alarming rate. Trees were stripped of their leaves by the hungry worms, and then the benches and walks began to be overrun with them. This condition prevailed almost entirely on the east side of the park. Do what they could, the gardener and his assistants could not gain any headway against the unwelcome visitors.

"This is the worst caterpillar plague we have had for fifty years," said Max Volkman, the gardener, "and there is nothing we can do but kill as many as we can, and trust to cleaning them out when they spin themselves into cocoons. Every morning I clean them off the trunks of the trees, two or three quarts from each tree."

Not content with their work in the park, the caterpillars made a sortie to the streets, and began to invade the stoops of houses. Thousands of the unpleasant, crawling things made walking along the sidewalks a positive torture as they were crushed under foot. Brooms simply swept them into the gutters, from which many returned none the worse.

Another invaded up-town section is Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets. Here the fine shade trees have been practically denuded of leaves. There was a long and steady fight between residents and the caterpillars, the latter always coming off victorious. Hallways were even filled with them, and bedrooms invaded. This condition contiued up to Friday, when a bright genius thought of kerosene oil as a remedy. He proceeded to pour it along a narrow strip of the sidewalk in front of his property. This proved effective and not a caterpillar crossed the dead line. His example was followed by others, and now a greasy streak of oil marks the dead line along the two blocks, and residents of the houses eat and sleep in comfort.

One of the strange features of the plague is that the insects up to date have not attacked the trees in Central Park to any great extent. Madison Square Park, however, appears to be a choice habitat for them, for they began to appear there early in the week, and are continually increasing in numbers. People who have attempted to occupy any of the benches have found this out to their sorrow. Using one of the fine silken threads which are intended to make it cocoon, the caterpillar will drop drown from a tree above the benches and land on the unsuspecting citizen, who swears that the insect purposely aimed for his neck and safely landed just under the collar.

City Hall Park has had its share of the little pests, as well as the other parks. Here the caterpillars seemed to choose a spot where they could inflict most discomfort on human beings. They took up their position in two trees which overhang the temporary bridge across the subway work on the Mail Street side of the park. Here they hung down in clusters in such a way that it was impossible to cross the bridge without taking a dozen or so along with you on your hat or clothing. They disappeared from the park as suddenly as they came, and were next heard of in St. Paul's Churchyard, where they managed to drive away the young women who are employed in the surrounding office buildings and use the churchyard as a quiet resting place at the lunch hour.

The caterpillars are now in Battery Park. According to some who have encountered them, it is declared that they sting. Several of the policemen show blisters which they say were caused by these stings.

THE FISH AND OYSTER MARKET.

Bluefish, Sea Bass, and Weakfish Scarce —No Mackerel at All—Oysters to be Cheaper.

Fulton Market has for a week been hearing wails from fishermen from Atlantic City to Nova Scotia. The fish wouldn't bite, and as a consequence the supply sent to the market for nearly two weeks has been about 25 per cent. below the normal quantity. The decrease has been mainly felt in the members of the finny tribe most freely used in Summer—bluefish, weakfish, sea bass, and mackerel.

It is the New Jersey fishermen who have complained of the small catch of bluefish, sea bass, and weakfish. They say that their troubles have been due to the presence in the water of a quantity of live bait, which has supplied the food wants of the fish, so that they would not bite at bait on hooks. As a consequence Fulton Market sent the price of these fish up about 25 per cent. Eleven cents a pound is an average price for these, but during the past week they have been bringing 15 cents—an almost unprecedented figure for August.

The supply of codfish from the Massachusetts coast has been about normal, but for four days past not a single fresh mackerel has reached the market. One of the leading dealers refused yesterday to quote a price for mackerel, because he said there was positively none to be obtained. It is reported from Gloucester that many smacks and dories are out searching for the elusive mackerel, but that there is no telling when he will be found. He usually comes in a school, and in such vast numbers that a fisherman can scarcely shovel them into his boat fast enough. When he does get his catch he makes a tremendous rush for Gloucester or Boston, for the first boats in get a price for their catch in accordance with the fact that the market is barren.

The mackerel season will last only about three weeks longer, and fishermen are exercising unwonted vigilance to atone for past losses, for the season has been a bad one on the whole. As this fish is so uncertain, however, it is not impossible that the next few weeks will make up for what has been lost.

Sea food merchants are making preparations to handle the large oyster supply which will come in next week. A quantity of Blue Points and Rockaways were handled by the scows along the river front yesterday, but the season proper will not begin until Sept. 1. Dealers say that the supply this year will be one of the largest and finest ever known. Rockaways that have been on the market for the past few weeks have been of extraordinarily good quality. Not only will the supply be large and fine, but it is expected that the wholesale price of the bivalves will be about 50 cents a barrel less than last year.

A larger number of oysters are being canned now than is usually the case. This industry has been developed to a science, and it is possible to ship the oysters to inland places and keep them in almost perfect condition. Canners have mastered the art of cleaning the bivalve, and the canned goods are apt to be even cleaner than the oysters eaten "on the half" immediately after the shell is pried open. Great things are expected from the Buzzard's Bay beds. The spawning season for these bivalves is not yet ended, and they will not reach the market for perhaps two months yet, but reports are to the effect that conditions for a fine supply have been unusually favorable.

A Jersey City Runaway Marriage.

Miss Lulu Hauck, the young daughter of Anthony Hauck, Street and Water Commissioner of Jersey City, surprised her friends yesterday by the announcement that she and Harvey Bumsted of 590 Bramhold Avenue, Jersey City, were married in New York on Aug. 4. The couple met in June last and say they loved at first sight. The families of the bride and bridegroom say there was no objection to the marriage on either side and no reason why it should have taken place so hurriedly or why it should have been kept secret.

TALK OF BIG BREWERY WAR.

Report that 20,000 Union Men Are to be Locked Out Discredited in This City.

A report which was circulated here yesterday to the effect that the National Association of Brewers had decided to lock 20,000 union brewers out on Sept. 1, and that the association had appealed to the brewery owners in the city to assist in the fight, was laughed at yesterday by the members of the local branch of the association. Another report that a circular had been issued by the National Union of Brewery Workmen to the local unions requesting them to raise funds for a "war to the knife" with the association was discredited by the labor leaders.

Secretary Warner of the Board of Trade of the New York Branch of the National Brewers' Association said that the non-union breweries were still negotiating with the representatives of the unions with regard to unionizing them. The trouble between the unions and the breweries was only in the State of Ohio. What that trouble exactly was he did not know.

"But I do know," he continued, "that we are not worrying over the Ohio trouble. We have troubles enough of our own. There is no National movement of the kind. Everything is pacific. Except in the vicinity of New York, 95 per cent. of the brewerties are union. At present we are paying union rates. At the last convention of our National Association it was decided to leave the question of the unionizing of the breweries to the local boards of trade of our association."

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Executive Board of the local unions of brewers, said that there is the utmost good feeling in the negotiations which are still going on with the proprietors of non-union breweries, and that it is no reason to suppose that there will be any trouble, as the employers' association wants peace.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—So far as Milwaukee is concerned, there will be no trouble, as contracts between the local brewers' association and the brewery workmen have still several months to run. When the contracts expire it is understood that they will be renewed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

BANK ROBBERS GOT $250.

Blew Open Safe at Petersburg, Ind., and Escaped from Crowd Attracted by Explosion.

PETERSBURG, Ind., Aug. 24.—Early today six burglars broke into the Citizens' Bank here and stole about $250 in cash. Two men discovered the burglars at work, and when they attempted to sound the alarm, loaded revolvers in the hands of two of the men were shoved in their faces and they subsided.

The burglars broke into a car house, secured tools, and broke into the bank. Nitroglycerine was used for wrecking the safe. The explosion attracted a large crowd of citizens, but the robbers escaped with their booty. A posse started on the trail, but late this afternoon the robbers were still at large.

KILLED A WIFE BEATER.

Tennessee Sheriff Refused to Arrest the Killer and Coroner's Jury Found the Killing Justifiable.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Dr. J. W. Herrod of Gallatin was shot and instantly killed by Homer Ritchie at Dixon Spring last night. The killing was the result of an assault made upon Ritchie while he was protecting Mrs. Herrod from violence at the hands of her husband.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide and the Sheriff refused to arrest Ritchie, who went to Carthage for the purpose of giving himself up.

SMALL GERMAN STEAMER LOST.

Eight Sailors from the Libau Drowned by Capsizing of a Boat.

STETTIN, Aug. 24.—News has just been received here that the German steamer Libau, which left Memel bound for this port on the evening of Aug. 21, sprang a leak and sank.

Sixteen of the crew put off in small boats. One of the boats capsized and eight persons which it contained were drowned. The other shipwrecked men reached Kranz in safety.

The Libau was a local coasting steamer, hailing from Stettin, and was of 474 tons. She was built in 1879 at Rostock.

An Ohio Postmaster a Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Post Office Department was to-day notified by Inspector Vickery at Cincinnati of the suicide of Postmaster William Price of Baltimore, Ohio. He had been found short in his money order accounts. The tragedy occurred yesterday.

Order Negroes to Leave Sapulpa.

SAPULPA, Indian Territory, Aug. 24.—A citizens' committee has decided that all negroes not of Creek blood must leave Sapulpa by Monday afternoon, and notices to this effect were posted around town today. The order is the result of lawlessness. It is probable the negroes will resist and bloodshed is feared.

Sam Strong's Murder Unpremeditated.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Aug. 24.—The Coroner's jury, in the case of the killing of Samuel Strong, the millionaire mine owner, by Grant Crumley, has rendered a verdict that the killing was without premeditation.

Benefit Performance in Long Branch.

A benefit performance for the Monmouth Memorial Hospital will be given at the Norwood Park Casino, Long Branch, on Friday next. There will be a one-act comedy, called "My Lord Lewith," in which the players will be Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Byron, Fulton Russell, Jr., and David Bagnell. Individual acts are to be presented by Dan McAvoy, Tom Browne, Miss Amelia Summerville, and Miss Amy Angeles. Charles Ross and Miss Fenton, assisted by Miss Parsons and Burt Ewing, will be seen in "Just Like a Mormon."

SLOSSON ANSWERS A CHALLENGE.

Will Play L. Barntel at $1,000 and Schaefer at $500 a Side.

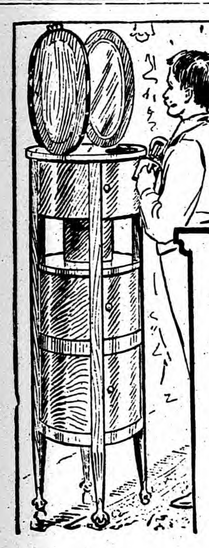
In an open letter, George Slosson, the billiard player, has answered a challenge for a match made by L. Barntel, the French balk-line champion, through the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. He accepts on condition that terms he makes shall govern the contest. The terms offered by Slosson are as follows:

The match to be eighteen-inch balk line, no shot in; that is to say, when the two object balls are at rest in any one of the eight spaces, one or both of the object balls must be driven out of said space on the first counting shot. The same condition applies to the anchor, 3½ by 7, otherwise the rules of the fourteen-inch balk-line game as played for the championship to govern. The match to consist of 600 points up, to be played in some public hall in New York City, the winner to take the entire receipts of the house after all necessary expenses are paid.

Slosson, in his letter, writes in part as follows: "I know nothing about the eighteen-inch balk-line game as proposed by Mr. Barntel, never having played in my life with two shots in, and I see no good reason why the French experts should ingraft on the Americans a style of game peculiarly their own invention, and at which they have been steadily practicing for years. Mr. Barntel has the reputation now of being one of the best exponents of the balk-line game in France, but, being comparatively unknown in this country, am impelled to insist that the match shall be for not less than $1,000 a side, so that in case the receipts of the house fail to exceed the expenses the winner will have something good for his labors.

"I will be pleased to make two matches with Jacob Schaefer, one at eighteen-inch balk-line as played for the championship of the world at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, which I won, and one at cushion carroms, for $500 a side each game, the number of points to be 600 and 400 respectively, and to be played in New York City preceding any other match or matches with any one else, as I have repeatedly stipulated to give 'The Wizard' preference over all other players when he saw fit to make any matches."

Slosson concludes his letter by stating his willingness to make matches with both George Sutton of Chicago and M. Fournil of France, who have challenged him, but stipulates before any negotiations are opened that either or both shall deposit a forfeit to bind the matches they ask for.



HALF YEARLY TRADE SALE OF
FURNITURE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.

The Fourth and Last Week of the Ninth Half Yearly Trade Sale of

Furniture,

Carpets and Rugs, Upholstery Goods, China and Glass Ware, Wall Papers, and Household Furnishings

generally begins to-morrow. In many respects it has been one of the most successful sales of the kind ever held at The Big Store or any other store. Its success was due to its able management and the absolute merit of the goods themselves, for better stock was never offered at such low prices. The time is short, but the opportunities to save money are simply great—don't miss them! All purchases made within the next week will, if desired, be held for delivery sixty days hence, free of charge. Read what we offer for to-morrow and compare goods and prices with those of other stores if you would be certain of where to buy to the greatest advantage.

243 designs of EXTENSION TABLES, some golden oak, others mahogany, some round top, others square top, piano polish finish, some 6 feet, others 8 and 10 feet long when extended, very massive legs, new and elegant designs, specially priced for this sale as follows:

Actual value	$6.25;	in this sale at	4.75
Actual value	$7.50;	in this sale at	5.50
Actual value	$12.00;	in this sale at	8.75
Actual value	$16.00;	in this sale at	12.00
Actual value	$20.00;	in this sale at	15.00
Actual value	$24.00;	in this sale at	19.00
Actual value	$29.00;	in this sale at	22 50
Actual value	$33.00;	in this sale at	27 00
Actual value	$42.00;	in this sale at	35 00
Actual value	$45.00;	in this sale at	39.00
Actual value	$50.00;	in this sale at	42.00
Actual value	$56.00;	in this sale at	45.00
Actual value	$55.00;	in this sale at	45.00
Actual value	$68.00;	in this sale at	55.00
Actual value	$84.00;	in this sale at	72.00
Actual value	$105.00;	in this sale at	90.00
Actual value	$125.00;	in this sale at	100.00

196 designs of CHINA CLOSETS, some golden oak, others mahogany, piano polish finish, some double thick bent end glasses, some with handsome carved tops, others with French bevel plate mirror, specially priced for this sale as follows:

Actual value	$15.50;	in this sale at	11.75
Actual value	$22.00;	in this sale at	16.50
Actual value	$31.00;	in this sale at	25.00
Actual value	$34.00;	in this sale at	27.50
Actual value	$40.00;	in this sale at	31.50
Actual value	$38.00;	in this sale at	33.00
Actual value	$42.00;	in this sale at	36.00
Actual value	$45.00;	in this sale at	39.75
Actual value	$50.00;	in this sale at	42.00
Actual value	$56.00;	in this sale at	45.00
Actual value	$65.00;	in this sale at	55.00
Actual value	$75.00;	in this sale at	62.50
Actual value	$81.00;	in this sale at	69.75
Actual value	$100.00;	in this sale at	88.00
Actual value	$135.00;	in this sale at	109.00

194 designs of SIDEBOARDS, of handsome designs, some golden oak, others mahogany, piano polish finish, some swell front, lined silver drawers, large linen drawers and wine closets, exquisitely carved, massive top with French bevel plate mirror, specially priced for this sale as follows:

Actual value	$22.00;	in this sale at	13.75
Actual value	$25.00;	in this sale at	18.00
Actual value	$28.00;	in this sale at	23.00
Actual value	$37.50;	in this sale at	30.00
Actual value	$45.00;	in this sale at	37.50
Actual value	$49.00;	in this sale at	42.00
Actual value	$54.00;	in this sale at	45.00
Actual value	$64.00;	in this sale at	55.00
Actual value	$67.00;	in this sale at	59.50
Actual value	$80.00;	in this sale at	67.50
Actual value	$85.00;	in this sale at	74.50
Actual value	$98.00;	in this sale at	85.00
Actual value	$120.00;	in this sale at	99.00
Actual value	$185.00;	in this sale at	150.00
Actual value	$224.00;	in this sale at	185.00
Actual value	$375.00;	in this sale at	315.00

(Third Floor)

Curtains and Upholsteries

3,700 PAIRS
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
specially secured for this sale at about weaver's cost. The prices are, per pair, $3.30, $2.85, $2.15, $1.70 and 1.15

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.
Three special lots, wonderfully cheap:
Lot No. 1—$3.75 and $4.00 qualities, per pair, 2.50
Lot No. 2—$6.90 to $8.50 qualities, per pair, 5.15
Lot No. 3—$10.50 to $15.00 qualities, per pair, 8.65

PORTIERES.
400 pairs extra heavy corduroy weaves, novel Oriental effects, fine armures, etc.; value $4.50 to $7.50, at, per pair, 3.85
Bordered Tapestry Portieres, plain centres with applique borders, a stylish novelty, per pair, 5.50
Satin Derby Portieres, with heavy tassel fringes, a large range of colors, at, per pair, 7.90

COUCH COVERS.
Tapestry Covers, in Armure and Bagdad weaves, excellent reversible goods, each, 1.45
Oriental Rug Patterns, heavily fringed, each, 2.95
Turkish Tapestry Covers, extra wide, very heavy quality, value $5.00, each, 3.95
(Third Floor, Front.)

Wall Papers.

Wall Papers for bedrooms, all on white back paper, neat designs, per roll, 3
Wall Papers for chambers, small parlors, &c., dainty designs in either light or dark effects, stripes and florals, at, per roll, 7
Wall Papers for halls, dining rooms, &c., handsome designs in rich color effects, the best of this season's products, at, per roll, 14
Wall Paper for parlors, reception halls, &c., silk, satin and heavy embossed effects, soft, delicate colorings or highly colored as desired, per roll, 18
(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Linens and Domestics.

Table Damask—Full bleached, all linen Table Damask; regularly sold at 69c. a yard, here to-morrow for 48
Pattern Table Cloths, of genuine double Damask, full bleached, in choice patterns; the hit of the season; these sizes and prices:

3-yd. size,	2½-yd. size,	2-yd. size,
2.35	1.89	1.59

Napkins—Silver bleached, of very durable texture, size 20x20 inches; per dozen, only 1.00
Napkins—Full bleached Satin Damask, size ⅞, in a choice variety of patterns; good value at $1.75 a dozen; on sale to-morrow for 1.49
Doylies—Fringed Fruit Doylies, in 3 sizes, as follows:

18x18 in.	15x15 in.	12x12 in.
10c. each.	5c. each.	3c. each.

Linen Huckaback Towels, size 19x36 inches, each, 11
Turkish Towels, worth 18c. each, for 12½
Turkish Bath Mats, worth 50c. each, for 39
Bed Spreads, full size, hemmed, worth $1.35, for 95
Bed Sheets, extra heavy bleached cotton, single bed size, each, 29
Bed Sheets, extra heavy bleached cotton, double bed size, each, 45
Pillow Cases of good, strong bleached cotton, each 9½
(Main Floor, Centre, 19th St. Side.)

Fine China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac

DINNER SETS.
Dinner Set, French Limoges China, 100 pieces, very handsomely decorated, including 16-in. platter, soup tureen and large size plates, a very complete service; regularly sold at $22.00, special at 16.50
Dinner Set, 112 pieces, finest Haviland French China, very richly decorated and gold traced. This is an "open stock" pattern, which gives you a great advantage over regular dinner sets, as you can replace a broken cup, plate or dish at any time, and keep your set complete for very little money; regularly sold at $32.00; special at 18.75
Dinner Set, Austrian China, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and large size 16-in. platter, handsomely decorated, regularly sold at $20.00; special at 13.40
Dinner Set, fine thin porcelain, richly decorated, all gold lined, 112 pieces, regularly sold at $11.00; special at 7.40
Tea Set, Austrian China, very richly decorated, regularly sold at $7.00; special at 4.75
Tea Set, 56 pieces, thin porcelain, richly decorated, regularly sold at $5.00; special at 2.90

BRIC-A-BRAC.
An assortment of the newest shapes and decorations, of our own direct importations, all shapes and sizes, regularly sold from $1.50 to $1.75; special at 95
Large size Vases, Jugs and Centre Pieces, very richly colored with new colors, handsomely decorated in miniature effects; regularly sold at $2.50; special at 1.75
Plaques, French Limoges China, all hand-painted, coin gold edges, 10-in. size; regularly sold at $3.00; special, 1.50
14-in. size, decorated with game birds, heavy gold coin edges; regularly sold at $6.50; special at 4.75

CUT GLASS.
Best American Cut Glass, all deeply cut, in exceedingly handsome designs. The assortment is too large to go into details—here are a few quotations:
Cut Glass 8-in. Fruit or Berry Bowl, very rich design; regularly sold at $4.75; special at 3.90
Cut Glass Olive Bon-Bon Dish, with handle or without; regularly sold at $2.00; special at 1.25
Peppers and Salts, best heavy screw tops; regularly sold at 75c.; special at 25
Decanter, 1-pint size, cut neck and stopper, handsome design; regularly sold at $3.00; special at 1.75
Decanter, quart size as above; regularly sold at $3.50; special at 2.25
Claret Jug, rich design, cut neck and stopper, 1-pint size; regularly sold at $3.50; special at 2.25
Claret Jug, quart size; regularly sold at $5.00; special at 3.00
(Basement.)

Bed Comforters.

Our comforters contain clean, new white cotton only—no waste, no shoddy. The cotton is prepared by a special process, in one sheet, which renders it light and fluffy. We guarantee them. Just note the low prices:
Bed Comforters, full size, with plain ends, at, each, 75
Bed Comforters, full size, ruffled, in choice light or dark patterns, each, 1.10
Bed Comforters, full size, medium weight, sateen covered, in a fine selection of patterns; regular $2.50 value, for 1.95
Bed Comforters, plain centres, with plain backs, fine white cotton filling, each 2.95
Bed Comforters, down filled, choice patterns; regular $4.00 value, for 2.95
Crib size Comforters, ruffled, each, 39
(Third Floor, Front.)

Carpets.

SMITH'S AXMINSTER CARPETS—A large line of patterns to choose from, some with borders to match, worth up to $1.25 per yard, special at 70
VELVET CARPETS—Smith's, Sanford's and other standard makes, suitable for rooms, halls and stairs, values up to $1.15 per yard, special for Monday at 65
BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS—From the Lowell and Bigelow mills, select styles and colorings, worth up to $1.35 per yard, special for Monday at 85
TAPESTY BRUSSELS CARPETS—The most popular carpet sold to-day; a complete assortment of patterns and colorings, in three grades, priced as follows:
The $1.00 per yard quality for 65
The 85c. per yard quality for 50
The 65c. per yard quality for 37½
To protect ourselves from dealers none of these carpets will be sold by the roll—that's the only restriction. (Third Floor, Front.)

Housefurnishings.

"Universal" or "Enterprise" Meat or Food Choppers, full sizes, at 1.10
Folding Ironing Boards, 4½ feet long, with stand, at 65
4-feet Clothes Bars, 3-fold, at 30
Curtain Stretchers, the improved folding style, at 85
6-feet Step Ladder, strongly made,

MR. SCANNELL'S FIGHT AGAINST INDICTMENTS

Ready for Arguments on the Motion to Dismiss Them.

Mr. Philbin's Reply to Contentions that Illegal Evidence Was Considered by the Grand Jury.

Argument on the demurrers and motion to dismiss the indictments found against Fire Commissioner Scannell, his friend, William L. Marks, and "others," for conspiracy to defraud the city in the purchase of Fire Department supplies, and against the Commissioner for neglect of duty, will be heard by Justice Gildersleeve, sitting in the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court tomorrow.

John D. Lindsay and Sidney S. Meyers will argue for the dismissal of the indictments. The motion will be opposed by Assistant District Attorneys Arthur C. Train and Samuel Ordway.

Commissioner Scannell and Marks were indicted on June 28 last. At the time it was not known that indictments were found against "others." Neither the Commissioner nor Mr. Marks has as yet pleaded. Pending argument on the motion to transfer and to dismiss a stay of all proceedings was obtained from the Supreme Court.

In the investigation, conducted by Messrs. Train and Ordway before the Grand Jury into Fire Commissioner Scannell's method of purchasing supplies, the names of several other persons were mentioned, but they were not sufficiently implicated to warrant the finding of indictments against them.

This fact, it is believed in the District Attorney's office, has furnished the Commissioner's counsel with their ground for moving the dismissal of the indictments, the contention being that illegal evidence was brought out before the Grand Jury.

Those in a position to know declare that the Grand Jury was told of the payment of money, but not to the Commissioner, and that soon afterward the results desired by those paying the money were accomplished. The hearing of testimony against the other persons mentioned in the investigation may be considered by the defense's lawyers, according to the District Attorney's office, as illegal evidence.

The position of the District Attorney's office regarding this matter is that the introduction of any evidence tending to implicate the Commissioner was highly proper, and that even if the evidence against the "others" had not been adduced, the indictments against the Commissioner and Marks would have been found.

To set aside an indictment, the public prosecutor holds, it must be shown that without the introduction of improper and illegal evidence the indictments would not have been found. He also holds that in an investigation of the scope of that made into the Fire Department's purchasing branch it was proper to bring out all of the matters relating to the alleged conspiracy, and that questions put to witnesses tending to bring out all of the facts are quite proper and legal. To hold to the contrary, in his opinion, would practically nullify the effect of any such investigation, as a juror favoring the defendant might by asking some improper question practically kill any indictment that might be found.

Some question as to Mr. Ordway's status before the Grand Jury has also arisen since the indictments were filed. Mr. Ordway was retained by Mr. Philbin to conduct, in conjunction with Mr. Train, the investigation before the Grand Jury. It is held in the District Attorney's office that Mr. Ordway's oath of office as a lawyer and an officer of the court was just as binding as that of a formal appointee, and that indictments found as a result of his prosecution would be quite as regular. Mr. Ordway's retention was due to the pressure of business in the District Attorney's office.

The contention of counsel that the indictments of the Commissioner and his friend and "others" were found only by a bare majority and that the Grand Jury afterward asked that they be permitted to reconsider their action is denied by the District Attorney. The allegation that many of the Grand Jurors were not present during the taking of all of the testimony is answered by the statement that the transcript of the evidence was carefully read to each juror and that it was almost impossible to have each juror in the jury room each minute of the session.

SMALLPOX IN NEW YORK CITY.

State Board of Health's Report Shows that There Were Eighty Deaths in July.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—There were eighty deaths from smallpox in New York City during the month of July. This is shown in the tabulations of the mortality bulletin of the State Board of Health for July, which is now in course of preparation. In Yonkers there were five, and in the rest of the State fifteen, swelling the total to 100. This is the greatest number of deaths in a single month from this disease in the history of the State Board of Health.

Of the deaths in New York City eight occurred in Manhattan and seventy-two in the Bronx. The reason for the greater proportion in the Bronx is because cases of smallpox, when discovered, are sent to North Brother Island.

For the first six months of this year there were 1,680 cases reported in New York City. In May the cases were most numerous; then they began to drop off, and since the coming of August have fallen to about thirty-six cases a week. In the entire State there have been about forty cases a week during this month. All the new cases since the first of the month have been in places where the disease existed in July. This, the State Board looks upon as favorable.

CALLS PARLIAMENT A FARCE.

James G. Weir, a Member, Says the British Cabinet Controls Legislation.

"Parliament has become a farce—a perfect farce."

So declared James Galloway Weir, member of the Parliament of Great Britain from Ross and Cromartyshire, Scotland, just after landing yesterday from the Cunard Line steamship Etruria. At the last election Mr. Weir received the largest majority obtained by any member elected from Scotland. He has represented his district since 1892, and is a member of the Liberal Party.

"For a long time there has been no possibility of discussion in Parliament," he continued. "All legislation is by closure. The Cabinet decides what it wants, then introduces it, calls for a closure rule, and the measure is passed. It is wrong, and must come to an end soon, or else the constitutional liberties of England will be threatened.

"An example of the oppression of the party in power was the recent expulsion of the members from Ireland. They were goaded to desperation, and in a moment of excitement committed indiscretions which were improper. But it was unfair to expel them, and I voted against it. All party conditions in England will continue to be in a muddled condition until the war is over. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is the strongest man in the Liberal Party, and we are hoping that he will lead us out of the maze of troubles in which the party conditions of the nation now seem to be involved. The parties vote straight on important questions, but all the little divisions that are made so much of in the press amount to absolutely nothing.

"The war must be brought to a close. All England is sick of the war. Parliament is terribly sick of it. For some time there were a great many people in England who favored the war, but they never knew that it was going to cost as it has. They are tired of it now, and are demanding that it be brought to a close. It is the worst thing England ever tried, and every Englishman will be happy when it is over."

Mr. Weir is traveling around the world. He goes at once to Vancouver, then to Japan, and back by the Siberian Railroad, hoping to reach England in time for the opening of Parliament in the Fall.

YOUSSEF NAJAH RELEASED.

The Case of Sapelli, Accused of Bribery, Still Under Investigation.

Youssef Najah, the Syrian, who on Aug. 12 disappeared from the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamship La Bretagne, just after he had been notified that he would be detained because of the condition of his eyes, was released yesterday. Investigation by the officials of the Immigration Bureau established that, after the surgeon examined him, Najah enlisted the sympathy of a waiter on the ship. La Bretagne was at her dock, and, at a convenient opportunity, the waiter pushed the Syrian, saying, "Go, be quick, or they'll catch you," and the hint was taken with alacrity.

Najah, who was a second-class passenger, escaped to Buffalo, and found employment as a waiter in a restaurant in the Streets of Cairo at the Exposition. Meanwhile the Immigration authorities demanded of the French line that the Syrian be produced. The company spared neither pains nor money in complying with the demand. They sent an agent of the line with Immigration Inspector Myerson to Buffalo, and these two, with the aid of Capt. Valely's staff, located their man on the Free Midway and arrested him on Wednesday. He readily acknowledged his identity, and did not oppose a request to return to New York. He was taken to Ellis Island yesterday morning and examined by a medical expert, who promptly declared that the eye trouble, which had mostly disappeared, had been wrongly diagnosed, and that it was a mild case of conjunctivitis. Najah will go back to Buffalo.

Commissioner Fitchie and Assistnat Commissioner McSweeney were busy yesterday at Ellis Island with the investigation of the situation that developed with the arrest of Ernesto Sapelli, the steward on La Gascogne, for bribing Immigration Inspector Junker to pass alien Italians as returning American citizens. The officials of the Immigration Bureau are convinced that Sapelli was the dupe of an old hand in the business of facilitating the landing of aliens. They suspect a Swiss boarding house runner, and expect to have him in custody by to-morrow. Sapelli is still in the Ludlow Street Jail, and, although a dupe, he is in the eyes of the law as guilty as the man who prompted him to bribe. Yet he may escape punishment by giving evidence for the Government.

CUSTOMS INQUIRY GENERAL.

The Appraiser Says Investigation Is Not Confined to Invoices of Suspected Firms.

Collector Bidwell took no action yesterday on the return of an invoice of silks and handkerchiefs imported by A. S. Rosenthal & Co., by Appraiser Wakeman. The Collector declined to discuss the matter, as did Col. Phelps, chief of the law division of the Custom House. A semi-official statement on the subject was to this effect:

"In regard to the last returned invoice, there were certain violations on it, but nothing came to the Custom House authorities on which they could act. The data that were lacking appeared to have been omitted inadvertently, so that in time they may be supplied. Had the return been in due form, the Collector could not, under the law, have acted—in ordering the seizure of the goods, for instance—within forty-eight business hours, the time allowed the importers to demand an appraisement, and, if necessary, a reappraisement. It is not likely that the customs authorities will act otherwise than deliberately. No interest will suffer except through precipitate action. In the case of the fifteen cases of silk ordered seized a week ago, the United States District Attorney has not had the matter called to his attention, and he will not be in a position to act until this is done. This will not be until the Collector has thoroughly satisfied himself in regard to the merits of the case."

Appraiser Wakeman said yesterday that in all probability there would be no additional invoices returned to the Collector during the day. He intimated that there were several invoices of goods imported by Rosenthal & Co. undergoing investigation. He said that the investigation was not being confined to the invoices of the suspected firm, but that every invoice was being subjected to the closest scrutiny. The finding of any discrepancies in invoices of firms other than the one were not anticipated.

In regard to the invoice returned to the Collector on Friday, Mr. Wakeman remarked that it was one of the most difficult to investigate, covering, as it did, such a wide variety of merchandise. Nearly every kind of silk handkerchief was mentioned on it. The investigation on the one invoice alone consumed several days.

Asked about the statement made by the firm's counsel, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, that the fifteen cases ordered seized had only been 1,400 pounds over weight, Mr. Wakeman said that the statement was practically correct, but that this, to his mind, was quite a discrepancy.

"One-half of 1 per cent.," he said, "is as much as most invoices vary from the true weight of goods, and 1,400 pounds is a good deal more than one-half of 1 per cent."

In regard to the letter of importers to the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the transfer of examiners, the Appraiser had nothing to say, deeming it improper for him to make any comment on it until he had received official word from the Secretary in regard thereto.

LEGAL NOTE.

A MURDER CASE.—Louisa Stolz, a widow, seventy-four years old, lived alone in the suburbs of Portland, Ind. She was a woman of wealth, and it was generally understood that she kept considerable sums of money about her house. She was eccentric and a recluse, having but few visitors, and of a miserly disposition. M. Mahan, the City Marshal of Portland, on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1898, received through the Post Office an anonymous postal card notifying him "that the old lady living near the North End Heading factory" had been robbed. He at once went to Mrs. Stolz's residence, and, after knocking at the door and receiving no response, went across the street to Mrs. Loretta Boes, a neighbor, and showed her the postal card and returned to the business part of the city. Afterward a the same day Mrs. Boes, with two men from the factory went to Mrs. Stolz's house, and, finding the outside kitchen door unlocked, entered the house, and in the sitting room found the aged widow dead. Her hands and feet were bound, and her mouth and the upper part of her throat were filled with a cotton cloth, and a red handkerchief was bound about her head. The head and face were also entirely covered with a large cotton spread. Albert Musser and Samuel Marshall were arrested and charged with the crime. The conviction of the former of murder in the first degree has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Indiana, in an opinion by Chief Justice Monks. Marshall and the convicted man, so the State showed, hung about a boiler room of a factory in the City of Anderson. Musser had just been released after serving a term in prison. Marshall told the boiler tender that his partner "was going up the line to pull off a peach"; that there was an old lady up the line who was afraid of banks; that she had lots of money, and lived all alone; that she was supposed to have between $5,000 and $7,000 in the house; that there was a young fellow up there who had his right arm blown off in a safe-cracking job, and that there was no house near by, only a factory. Such a young fellow as described by Marshall lived near the Stolz house. Marshall and Musser were seen near the Stolz place on the afternoon of the day of the murder, and the next day Marshall exhibited considerable sums of money, although it was known that previously he had none. The Court holds, among other things, that it was proper to admit the postal card in evidence for the purpose of showing the information on which the Marshal acted. Neither was it error, Chief Justice Monks says, to admit testimony to the effect that it was generally known that the deceased had money in the house.

Children Quarrel and One Loses an Eye.

Because of a children's quarrel little Tillie Herman, an eight-year-old girl living at 132 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, is at the Long Island College Hospital awaiting an operation for the removal of one of her eyes. It is feared that she will lose the sight of the other. Constantine Dickerson, ten years old, who lives next door to the injured child, is under arrest, charged with having struck his companion in the eye with a wire nail during a dispute on Friday. The Dickerson boy was arraigned before Magistrate Dooley in the Butler Street Court yesterday and was held, in the absence of $500 bail, for examination on Wednesday. He was placed in charge of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

No other disease is so fatal as worms. Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge eradicates these pests, and is at the same time a health builder.
Incipient Consumption can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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ARMCHAIRS.....$22.00 TO $45.00 (former prices $34.00 to $64.00).

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Also reception chairs, window-seats, cabinets, etc., reduced—all in exquisite gold finish, designs echoing the splendor of the French Court of Le Grand Monarch.

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EXCHANGE BANK'S CAPITAL.

To Be Increased to $500,000—Changes in the Staff of Officers.

The New York National Exchange Bank has called for a special meeting of the stockholders for Sept. 25 for the purpose of voting upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the bank from $300,000 to $500,000 by the issue of 2,000 additional shares of the par value of $100 each at the price of $200 a share.

The announcement follows closely upon the augmentation of the working force of the bank made necessary by the increase of business. The change in the force was made on Friday last during the Directors' meeting, when Lewis E. Pierson was elected a Vice President, and Rollin P. Grant, who was the paying teller, was appointed cashier. James Rowland continues as President of the bank, and Frank S. Hyatt continues a Vice President, as heretofore. Both of the officers of the bank who have been advanced are thirty-one years old. Mr. Pierson was only twenty-eight years old when the bank appointed him as its cashier.

The bank, as late as last May, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was established in 1851, and was reorganized in October, 1893. At the time of the reorganization, James Rowland of James Rowland & Co., commission merchants, was elected President, and Mr. Pierson, who had been discount clerk of the Hanover Bank, was made cashier of the Exchange Bank.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

Interest to-morrow night centres in the first appearance of William Faversham as a star, under the management of Charles Frohman. Mr. Faversham's entrance into the stellar ranks will be made at the Criterion Theatre, the play selected being "A Royal Rival," which has been adapted by Gerald du Maurier. The piece is now being played at the Duke of York's Theatre, in London, where Lewis Waller is cast for the part in which Mr. Faversham is to appear here. The latter has been for a long time a favorite with New York playgoers. As leading man of the Empire stock company for two seasons he added to his popularity, and his reappearance there in "Brother Officers" after a long illness was the occasion for a marked demonstration on the part of his admirers. The character he will portray in "A Royal Rival" is that of a romantic hero, and is said to be exactly to his liking. He is surrounded by a large number of well-known players, among whom is Miss Ida Branth, who comes from London for the present engagement; Edwin Stevens of the Empire company, Joseph Holland, Jessie Busley, Maggie Holloway Fisher, N. S. Jelenko, Snitz Edwards, and James Kearney. It is not necessary to tell now the story from which Gerald du Maurier adapted "A Royal Rival." The version which Mr. Faversham will present is divided into four acts. In the first Don Caesar fights the duel in defense of the boy here called Pedro. The second ends with Caesar's escape from prison after the mysterious marriage. In the third he escapes from the clutches of Don José. The last act deals with the attempted seduction of Maritana, called Marita, by the King of Spain; the story of the treachery of Don José and his death by Don Caesar's sword, and the appointment of the latter to the Governorship of Granada.

"Florodora," despite its run of forty-three weeks at the Casino, continues to attract large audiences, and its popularity is still so great that the management have not yet begun to figure on the date of closing. The familiar sextet and the other pleasing musical numbers evoke as much enthusiasm as ever, and frequent demands for encores attest how much the music is liked. The new English beauties have made a decided hit, and additional interest has been lent to the production by the presence in the cast of Jeanette Lowrie as Angela Gillain, and Frances Tyson, who is playing the part of the maid for the first time. Cyril Scott, who is to retire from the cast, will be succeeded by Charles Dickson, and W. T. Carleton will play the part of the American millionaire while R. E. Graham is resting.

"Are You a Mason?" has filled the Garrick nightly. Mr. Ditrichstein's comedy seems to cause as much laughter on its return engagement as during the original run last season. An effort has been made by Rich and Harris to have the time at the Garrick extended, but future engagements at the house have made that impossible. Besides, managers out of town have refused to substitute another attraction for the time held by "Are You a Mason?" In consequence the company will start on its Western tour early in September.

Fourteenth Streeet Theatre audiences vote "The Mormon Wife" a success, and the returns at the box office are so satisfying that Manager Rosenquest will continue the piece until further notice. Roselle Knott, Meta Maynard, and William Humphries continue in the cast. At every performance Gertrude Haynes and her "Choir Celestial" appear in the Mormon tabernacle scene.

"Arizona" still draws crowded audiences that tax the capacity of the big Academy of Music. The revival of the play, which had a long run on Broadway last season, has been made on an elaborate scale, and the introduction of cavalry horses and soldiers has added to its effectiveness. At the same time the elaboration seems not to have destroyed the charming atmosphere of the piece.

The varied assortments of moving pictures at the Eden Musée offer much of interest to those who visit the place. A new series illustrates the life of the Filipino. In the concert programmes vocal selections and orchestral numbers include both popular and classical music, and novelties of various sorts are continually introduced in the American Gallery, the Winter Garden, and the Chamber of Horrors.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre Francis Wilson and his company in "The Strollers" are nearing the end of their engagement. To-morrow night ushers in the last week. The theatre has been well filled almost every evening. The comedian's efforts are received with much laughter, and the musical numbers in several cases have struck popular fancy.

In the programme arranged for the thirteenth and last Sunday night concert this evening at the St. Nicholas Garden Mendelssohn's string octette will be played by all the orchestra. Other numbers are the Tschaikowsky overture "1812," the Good Friday spell from "Parsifal," Liszt's symphonic poem, "Orpheus"; the overture to Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the larghetto from Beethoven's Second Symphony, the march from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," and the Strauss waltz "Artists' Life." The vocal soloist will be Mrs. Frederick Dean, and Miss Ida Branth is the violinist. Edward Mollenhauer, violinist; Leopold Winkler, pianist; Mrs. Mildred Hirschberg, contralto, and the Kaltenborn String Quartet are among the artists who will appear at Mr. Kaltenborn's benefit Tuesday evening, Aug. 27. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights will again be devoted to Wagner programmes.

The closing week of the engagement of Jefferson De Angelis and his company in "A Royal Rogue" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre begins to-morrow evening. There will be an only matinée on Saturday afternoon and two special holiday performances on Labor Day, Sept. 2. Sousa's band will begin a final series of popular seaside concerts in the theatre pavilion to-morrow afternoon, and the usual concerts will be given to-day. Pain's "War in China" and brilliant fireworks will continue one of Manhattan's attractive features until the close of its season on Saturday, Sept. 14.

AT THE ROOF GARDENS.

Patrons of the Cherry Blossom Grove will see many new faces there this week. While some of the favorites will be retained, there are to be enough novelties to make the bill attractive to regular habitués. Among the new engagements are Ezra Kendall, monologist; Blanche Sloan, sister of "Tod" Sloan; Howard and Bland, Reta Winfield, violinist; Hickey and Nelson, Ernest Hogan, William Gould, in a new specialty; Mlle. Lotty, Madge Fox, "Love Me, Like Me," "Fun on the Beach," and the "North Star" ballet.

The Svengalis enter upon the fifth week of their successful engagement at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens. Coleman's dogs and cats have been retained. A new addition to the bill will be the Taylor twin sisters, who play upon the violins while performing difficult feats of skating. All the other strong features of the last bill remain. There will be the usual Sunday night concert.

Bert Morphy, the baritone, who sings every Sunday to the accompaniment of Frederick Hager's band, has been engaged to sing to-night at the New York Roof. He will sing "Midst the Old Virginia Pines," "Nobody Else But You," and "I'd Give a Hundred if the Gal Was Mine."

ON THE VAUDEVILLE STAGE.

"The Widow Bedotte" will be presented by the Proctor Comedy and Vaudeville Stock Company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the curtain raiser, "In a Dressing Room." Between the acts and preceding and following the play there will be vaudeville interludes. Two performances of "Incog" are to be given daily at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, the house closing for two hours at the end of the matinée, and "Meadow Sweet," a pastoral curtain raiser, will be presented, in addition to several variety numbers. In Harlem Proctor House "Young Mrs. Winthrop," Bronson Howard's serious society play, is to be seen. "A Fair Rebel" will be in the inaugural bill at the Pleasure Palace next Saturday afternoon, opening the house in time to supply amusement for Labor Day pleasure seekers.

A novelty heads the bill at Keith's, the attraction being a facial artist and character impersonator called "the great Rauschle." He will present a new specialty, introducing novel scenic effects. On the bill are also Sager Midgely and Gertie Carlisle, presenting the laughable juvenile sketch "After School." Others are Callahan and Mack, Irish comedians; Jack Norworth, eccentric black-face monologue artist; Louise Dresser in a singing specialty; Robbins and Trenaman, Tom Clifford, and Edward Estus.

At Terrace Garden this week the orchestral entr'actes include M. and Mme. Monvoul in duets from "Il Trovatore" and other operas. On Thursday evening there will be a special programme of numerous soloists for Mr. Brumm's testimonial. The Sunday night programmes still continue.

At Huber's Museum there will be much to interest visitors this week. Besides the fresh many special acts are advertised, and in the theatre a vaudeville bill is promised, as usual.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"The Bonnie Brier Bush" opens at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, to-morrow night.

The "Mazeppa" company, with Vernona Jarbeau as the leading member, will begin rehearsals at the Berkeley Lyceum to-morrow.

David Belasco is conducting the rehearsals of "The Auctioneer," in which he will present David Warfield as a Broadway star.

The part of the little Japanese heroine, Cho-Cho-San, in "Madame Butterfly," will be played again this year by Mme. Pilar-Morin.

Willard Spenser is revising the book of "Miss Bob White," eliminating all the localisms which were allowed to creep in during the long Philadelphia run.

Marie Drofush has been engaged by Managers Delcher and Brennan to play Bianca in their scenic revival of "The Taming of the Shrew," in which Mr. Hanford will be a star this season.

Frank L. Perley has completed the cast for his musical comedy production, "The Chaperons," by Frederick Ranken and Isadore Witmark, and finds he will have an organization even larger than was his Nielsen Opera Company.

"Molly Pitcher," the new Revolutionary play by Glen McDonough, in which Kathryn Kidder will star this season under the management of Delcher & Brennan, is to have a New York production in January, after a two months' road tour.

E. H. Sothern says the manuscript of "Richard Lovelace" is the most complete copy of a play ever submitted to him. He will give a series of dress rehearsals of the piece, so that smoothness may be depended upon at the initial presentation at the Garden on Sept. 9.

H. Whitney Tew, the English basso, is to come to America in November for a tour under the management of Henry Wolfsohn. He has been engaged to sing in the Brooklyn Institute course both in song recital and with the Brooklyn Oratorio Society. He will remain in this country until the end of December, when he returns to Europe.

When John Drew presents "The Second in Command" at the Empire Theatre on Monday evening, Sept. 2, it will make the fourth of Robert Marshall's plays that Charles Frohman has produced here within two years. The other plays were "His Excellency the Governor," "A Royal Family," and "The Shades of Night."

Seats and boxes for the opening performance of "Holty Toity" and the burlesque of "Diplomacy" at Weber & Fields's Music Hall Sept. 5, will be sold at auction. The sale is to be held in the music hall at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 30. To add interest to the occasion, De Wolf Hopper, Sam Bernard, Fritz Williams, John T. Kelly, Edgar Smith, and Lee Harrison will officiate as auctioneers.

Henry B. Harris has selected Frank Mordaunt for the rôle of King in Leo Ditrichstein's new romantic play, "The Last Appeal." Mr. Mordaunt's services were contracted for several months ago for the title rôle in a play entitled "Admiral Coligny," but the play cannot be finished in time for production this Fall. Kate Hassett has been selected for the leading feminine rôle in "The Last Appeal."

The character which Effie Shannon portrays in Martha Morton's new play, "Her Lord and Master," which Miss Shannon and Mr. Kelcey will present in this city, is Indiana Stillwater, the daughter of a rich Western railroad magnate. She marries an English nobleman for social position, goes to London, and tries to adapt American manners to English customs. Complications arise from her intense loyalty and impetuous disposition.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will open her season with Charles Henry Meltzer's historical drama, "The First Duchess of Marlborough." There is an abundance of dramatic material in the character of John Churchill and the circumstances that environed his active public life. Mr. Meltzer's play finds its atmosphere in an important epoch, and deals with historic people and events seldom portrayed upon the stage. It will have its initial presentation in Atlantic City, N. J., on Monday evening, Sept. 23.

Carl Armbruster, contemporary of the late Richard Wagner, who is coming to this country in January next for a series of lectures on Wagner and his music dramas, as well as on the lives and works of other noted musicians, has been engaged to deliver a course of ten lectures at the Lowell Institute, Lowell, Mass., and also five public lectures in Boston. In New York he will give five lectures and will be heard in every city of importance in the East and Middle West under the management of Mr. Wolfsohn. Mr. Armbruster will have the assistance of Miss Cramer, who has been long connected with the Baireuth Operatic Festivals.

Amusements.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.

INTER-STATE CONVENTION. FLOATING APPLE CONTEST.
Six Beautiful Girls.—N. Y., Penn., Ohio, N. J., Mass., Conn.; Wohena, Iroquois Indian maiden; Chas. Swain's barnyard circus; Capt. Ward, animal-bird imitator; human ostrich; magic; coin tricks.

THEATRE.—10 vaudeville acts, Brandons, Corbely, The Genaros, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burdette, Joe Conlin. Sunday Concerts—10 cents.

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Fly-Front Tailor-made Suits, latest model with new yoke back and front of blue, brown, black and gray heather mixtures, Value $35.00 — $26.50

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Fall Styles Tailored Suits & Skirts, Silk, Flannel & Corduroy Waists
For Monday

Misses' Suits of broadcloth, new model, 14 to 18 yrs., $16.95
Walking and Golf Suits, new Norfolk jacket of rain-proof cloth, $15.00
Misses' Waists of Taffeta Silk, tucked and flemstitched, 14 to 18 yrs., $3.95
Of Corduroy buttoned in the back, $4.95

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Advance Fall Styles of Suits & Imported Hats

Boys' Suits of all-wool navy blue cheviots, serges, mixed Tweeds and cassimeres, tailored by expert Boys' Tailors,

Double-breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16 yrs.
Vest Suits, " 10 " 16 "
Sailor Suits, " 3 " 12 "
Russian Knickerbocker Suits, " 3 " 8 "
$5.00

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Upholstery Department
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Satin Derby Curtains with corded edges, Value $13.25 pr. $9.95
Embroidered Velour Table Covers, 1 yd. square, $4.75; 1½ yds. $7.75; 2 yds. $12.75

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ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
The Great Rauschle, Facial Artist and Character Impersonator. | SAGER MIDGELY & GERTIE CARLISLE in "After School." | CALLAHAN & MACK, JACK NORWORTH. BIOGRAPH. | 30—BIG ACTS—30 PRICES, 25c., 50c. Delightfully cool.

PROCTOR'S ENTERPRISES.
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F. F. Proctor's Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock.
150 STERLING ARTISTS.
SUMPTUOUS REVIVALS, PERFECT CASTS. SUPERB VAUDEVILLE.

23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AV. 1:30 & 7:30 P.M. Three-act Farcial Hilarity "INCOG" and the curtain raiser "MEADOW SWEET." SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE—15, 25, 50.

5TH AVE., 28TH ST & BROADWAY. Continuous 1:30 to 10:30 "Widow Bedott" and curtain raiser "IN A DRESSING ROOM." Also VAUDEVILLE STARS. Broadway's Only Popular Prices, 25c., 50c.

125TH ST. near Lex. Av. 1:30 & 7 P.M. BRONSON HOWARD'S "Young Mrs. Winthrop" And Great Vaudeville. Low Prices: Aft., 15c., 25c. Eve., 15c., 25c., 50c.

Extra RE-OPENING Sat. Aft., Aug. 31. 58th St. At 1:30, grand production of "A FAIR REBEL." BIG VAUDEVILLE HITS.

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. SIRE BROS.....Mgrs. Every Evg. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
11TH MONTH. 43D WEEK. AT THE COOLEST THEATRE.
FLORODORA
ON FOR ALL SUMMER. All Star Cast. Edna Wallace Hopper, Bee, Walthinger, R. E. Graham, Sidney Deane, Cyril Scott, Guelma Baker, T. A. Kiernan.
SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES 11. Extra Matinée Labor Day, Sept. 2d.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
GREATER THAN EVER
PLAYING TO THE CAPACITY OF THE LARGEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.
Augustus Thomas's GREATER ARIZONA
40 HORSES. 200 PEOPLE. TROOP OF U. S. CAVALRY.
PRICES 25-50-75-1.00
Special Matinée Labor Day. Regular Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
50TH ANNUAL SEASON
WILL OPEN ON Tuesday Eve., Sept. 3d, WITH
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presenting VICTOR MAPES'S New Play, DON CÆSAR'S RETURN.
Mr. Hackett's Company includes WILTON LACKAYE, THEO. ROBERTS, Wm. J. Le-Moyne, Chas. Kent, Theo. Hamilton, Thos. A. Haw, Florence Kahn, and others.
Seats ready at Box Office Tuesday, Aug. 27th, 9 A. M. Seats reserved in advance and uncalled for by Aug. 28th will be sold.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE TO-NIGHT
'Atop The New York Theatre.
Coolest Spot in Town.
Best of all Roof Gardens.
Every Evening, Rain or Shine, at 8:30 o'clock.
A Simply Unapproachable Bill!
SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT with A Wonderful Bill! Sept. 9th, KING'S CARNIVAL.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY.—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening.
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA And Vocal Soloists.

14th St. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch., Circle, & Bal., 50c.
Every Wednesday. Bargain Matinee. 25c. & 50c. Higher.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—SUN.
THE MORMON WIFE.
"Comedy, sensation, and heart interest."—Herald
XTRA MAT. LABOR DAY. (Seats ready.)

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av.
PARADISE GARDENS
ON THE COMBINED ROOFS OF THE VICTORIA & REPUBLIC THEATRES.
Glass Enclosed. Fully protected against weather.
Every Evening.....8:15 to midnight
TO-NIGHT Grand Vaudeville Concert. Excellent Reserved Seats, 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily Except Mon. Com. Sat. Mat. UNDER TWO FLAGS
Aug. 31, 25c.
Extra Mat. Labor Day, Sept. 9—SHENANDOAH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St. & 8th Av: Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Pop. Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c.
The Augustin Daly Musical Comedy, A RUNAWAY GIRL. Arthur Dunn. 60 Others.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH & 59TH STS. nr. Lexington Av.
VOCAL, ORCHESTRAL, OPERATIC, AND VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock.

LYCEUM OPENS TUESDAY EVE., September 3d, with Miss BERTHA GALLAND in.....THE FOREST LOVERS

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE Broadway, 44th St. Evgs. at 8:20.
The Third Season of this Theatre Opens TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL,
•••Cast includes besides Mr. Faversham, Julia Opp, Edwin Stevens, Joseph Holland, Jessie Busley, N. S. Jelenko, Snitz Edwards, James Kearney, Maggie Holloway Fisher, and others. *London Telegraph says:*—"We commend 'A Royal Rival' as a surprise and a delight."
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
8TH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Many More Laughs Than Ever Before.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL LAUGHING CAST.
HERALD says: "Before you had finished laughing at one thing you found yourself splitting your sides over another."
ARE YOU A MASON?
New York has never had a funnier play.
•,•Charles Frohman will present "Are You a Mason" at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, on September 12.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
in R.

Sunday
August 25, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP

Arrangements for the Schley Court of Inquiry.

The Case of Gen. Winfield Scott Recalled—Grover Cleveland's One Cent Treasury Check.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The decision by the Navy Department to hold the sessions of the Schley court of inquiry at the navy yard and in the new gunshop just completed, imposes upon Rear Admiral Terry, the Commandant, a share of the troubles of the investigation that he had not looked for, and in turn divides further responsibility among several officers of the yard, a conspicuous share going to Lieut. Commander Frank E. Beatty, to whom was assigned the work of preparing for use the upper floor of the new building. Commander Beatty had to begin with a finely finished loft, with plastered walls hard-finished, and a lofty gabled roof supported by trusses, the entire ceiling being painted in a delicate shade of sage green. The floor was a thing of special pride to Commander Beatty, being laid with narrow planks selected with reference to the perfection of the whole, the freedom from imperfections being remarkable.

The loft measures about 200 by 60 feet. That is believed to be more than ample space for the accommodation of the court and the members of the press and spectators who will be attracted to the investigation. Indeed, Rear Admiral Terry found that, after allotting an ample space to the court so that it should not have its sense of dignity encroached upon, there was room for quite a body of newspaper men and ample space for the run of spectators. At one end of the great hall a room is to be provided by erecting a slight partition, and into this room it is expected that the court will adjourn for consultation, instead of requiring the audience to retire, as is customary with such tribunals. Then another partition is erected at the west end of the hall, behind which telegraph instruments and facilities for the handling of news will be provided.

At a table in the centre of a square space will sit the court—Admiral George Dewey and Rear Admirals A. E. K. Benham and Henry L. Howison, retired, unless for reasons now being urged there should be a change in the composition of the court. Admiral Dewey will face the audience from the east end of the table, with Judge Advocate General Lemly at the opposite end and the Rear Admirals on the right and left sides of the presiding officer. On three sides of the court will sit the members of the press, for whom excellent plans have been made at the navy yard. Reservation of seats near the court will also be made for officers of the navy and the army who may desire to attend the hearings.

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The opportunity for giving the daily meetings something like pictorial interest was furnished by determining that the sittings should be in the yard. Under regulations, the court, including the various naval officers concerned in it, must appear in full dress. So there will be each day at least four officers of high rank to be received at the gate as they reach the yard, and each will be "received" with the demonstration due his rank. It is not expected that there will be a salute to Admiral Dewey when he enters the yard, but there is no doubt that the Marine Guard will be turned out in numbers to sustain the great dignity of his office, and that the honors due to the three Rear Admirals, Benham, Howison, and Schley—for Schley is still in good standing on the books—will be extended at the gate as the uniformed notables pass through.

This spectacle promises to draw a curious crowd, some of whom will endeavor to hear the proceedings of the court for a day or two. The tripod men and the "snapshotters" are sure to be on hand to "take" the entrance picture, and unquestionably will expect to have the rule against photographers on Government grounds relaxed so that they may secure negatives of the most important naval court since the trial of Commodore Craven. When all is done to get the court in order, it is evident that the spectators, and perhaps the press, will labor under difficulty in hearing the testimony. The hall is not one intended for such purposes as that to which it is to be devoted. Its acoustic properties are apt to be poor, and there is some fear that outside of the square in which the court and the press will sit, very little will be heard. That remains to be seen, however, but it is evident that if comfort can be secured with cleanliness, with a flod of light and fresh air, the sessions of the court will not be comfortless.

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A very industrious delver into history has found a parallel in the history of Rear Admiral Schley with his namesake, Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1836 Scott had won some victories over the Seminoles in Florida, and was summoned home at the instance of Gens. Jesup and Gaines to answer some sort of charge that he had made a "loop" to get at the Indians. Gen. Scott was tried at Frederick, where he made a speech, in which he compared himself to a Doge of Venice, compelled to visit France and humble himself before the "inflated monarch." Everybody at that time knew that Gen. Scott meant to describe Jackson as the "inflated monarch," for he hated him with a bitter and unreasonable hatred.

Scott was exonerated, but his troubles were not yet over. He went to Mexico with a little army, half of his 7,000 being raw recruits, but with them he stormed Chapultepec and won the capital. When Gens. Worth and Pillow found opportunity they made complaints against Scott. He had not won his victory just as they would have had him win it. He was not accused of having made a "loop" to get past the Mexicans and into their chief city, but he had been "reprehensible." President Polk degraded Scott before trial by depriving him of his command, and then put him to court-martial. Scott sarcastically wrote the Secretary of War: "Perhaps after my trial I may be permitted to return to the United States. My poor services with this most gallant army are at length to be requited, as I have long been led to expect they would be."

Refusing honors due to him as a victorious soldier, he returned home as a private citizen, stood trial again at Frederick, and, while the treaty he had arranged was being signed to note the victory of his arms in Mexico, he sat in the dock to listen to the charges prompted by envy and hatred. He came forth not only acquitted, but to be honored with the rank of Lieutenant General by the Congress, being the first officer of the United States Army to obtain that rank since George Washington. Winfield Scott Schley was a boy of tender years when that trial took place. He may have looked in upon it, and possibly recalls it with a strange interest.

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Ex-President Cleveland possibly has in his possession a demand upon the Treasury of the United States, and perhaps may at some time hereafter decide to present it for liquidation. It is a warrant, made out by the Treasury, for a balance of salary earned but not drawn by him. This does not intend to be a paragraph complaining of the indifference of the United States to its creditors, but something entirely different. The President gets his salary once a month. In order that he shall not get more than the $50,000 each year to which he is entitled, the checks or warrants are so made out, according to a table in the Treasury, that in a quarter he shall get two checks for $4,166.66 and for one month a check for $4,166.67. That arrangement would bring him out all right if adhered to.

When Mr. Cleveland was President one of the clerks in the department of bookkeeping and warrants forgot that he had sent two checks for a quarter for $4,166.66 and made out the third one for the same amount. When the discovery was made it was too late to withdraw the wrong check and substitute a new one. In order that the President should be fully paid a new check or warrant for one cent was made out and duly sent to the White House. Nobody in the Treasury knows what became of that check after it reached the President. It has never come to the Treasury. It may have been destroyed, or it may have been framed as a curiosity. Such small evidences of debt are not entirely unknown in the Treasury, for the Assistant Secretaries are still getting large salaries for devoting a part of their time to signing checks for amounts as small.

When one has established his right to take money from the Treasury, it is not hard to get it. In order that the books shall be right every cent and fraction of a cent must be represented by papers signed and countersigned by many officers. Mr. Cleveland's cent has remained in the general fund, to be used for such purposes as the Government needs cash to expend. It will accumulate no interest while in the Treasury.

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The advance synopsis of the annual report of Pension Commissioner Evans, showing such persistent advance in the size of the pension roll, was discussed in two of the departments a day or two ago, evoking two illustrations from men living in widely separated States. One man, living in an Eastern State, very well represented on the pension roll of honor, said that he was amazed to discover, on a recent visit to his native town, that the demoralization of the people of that section in the pension matter was complete.

"So greedy and conscienceless have become many people formerly proud and self-respecting, that it is not only considered to be not a crime to swear that you were a companion of a veteran, when he had his neck broken, disabling him for life, although you were not old enough to have been in the army, but it is considered discreditable not to extend such service when the opportunity occurs. I came to the conclusion," continued this disgusted observer, "that, next to committing matricide, there could be no grosser crime in my native town than to refuse to swear falsely to help some one get a pension, unless it might be a failure to have a pension. The man who served in the civil war and has not received his pay from the Pension Office is considered a 'poor shoat.'"

In another office at the opposite end of town a recent visitor to the State of Ohio said that he was taken while out there to a cemetery, his guide being a very prominent lawyer and politician. There was a fresh grave in the lawyer's plot. It was that of a brother. With some emotion he referred to the warm brotherly affection that had existed between them. Presently, as instances of his fine characteristics were alluded to, the brother came at last to say that if he should ever express pride in his dead brother for one reason with more satisfaction than another, it would be because, having been a soldier, he had never become a pensioner. "He was not so rich that he could not have enjoyed a pension such as an officer might get. But seeing the weakness with which his comrades were surrendering to the common blight, he loathed the suggestion that he should be pensioned. I would like to put upon his tombstone, when it is raised, the words, 'A patriot and a citizen who died without pension.'"

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Secretary Hay was visited a day or two ago by the Consul of the United States to Paraguay, John N. Ruffin, who called to pay his respects to the chief of the service and to tell him about the people and the progress of the nation in which he resides as commercial representative of his country. Mr. Ruffin says that, while Paraguay is a long distance from Washington, the educated people there take a lively interest in our affairs and know our leading public men very well through their press. The country, which was terribly reduced in population in the long war it maintained with Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, has regained some of its losses, and now numbers more than 1,000,000 population.

The nation exported last year over $1,000,000 more than it imported. The people are agricultural, with small needs as yet, and Mr. Ruffin thinks that there is a field there for cultivating American trade, as the import duties favor many manufactures, notably those of machinery. Mr. Ruffin showed to Secretary Hay some beautiful samples of linen lace made by the natives who were educated in Jesuit schools. They were extremely handsome, and are very durable, considering their apparent delicacy. E. G. D.

A. H. HUMMEL'S RETURN.

His Visit to Richard Croker at Wantage —His View of the Police Disclosures.

A. H. Hummel, who was seriously injured in a London cab accident recently, arrived home on the American Line steamship St. Paul yesterday.

"I am all right," said Mr. Hummel, "and am ready to meet Terry McGovern, provided he will consent to train down to my weight. With the exception of that little jostle I have had a most pleasant experience abroad. I was three days at Wantage as Mr. Croker's guest, and can say that he is enjoying the best of health. He has a magnificent place, and is leading the quiet life of a country gentleman. He will return in a few weeks, and will be ready, on his arrival, to give battle to his enemies, and, with his generalship and method, I expect victory to come the way of his party. When I left Mr. Croker was expecting John Fox and Andrew Freedman."

Referring to the disclosures regarding the Police Department Mr. Hummel said:

"From present indications Justice Jerome is at the head of a movement which the reformers assume will have an effect on the approaching municipal campaign. The charges against Devery and the other police officers differ from the case against Bissert in that there was in the case of Bissert the point blank testimony of a person who had been compelled to disgorge a bribe for purposes made evident to the jury, and on which they convicted. In the other cases we have nothing but the uncorroborated statement of an employe of a society which has an axe to grind, the testimony being dependent on a telephone interview, evidence on which no sane jury would deprive a man of his liberty."

While abroad Mr. Hummel visited Paris at the request of the Authors' Club, and made arrangements whereby he is to represent members in cases involving their rights in this country. Sardou, the dean of the club, made the arrangements with Mr. Hummel.

Roosevelt Children's Condition.

The following bulletin was issued at Roosevelt Hospital last night regarding the condition of Vice President Roosevelt's little son, Quentin: "Quentin Roosevelt had gatherings in his ears in consequence of a severe cold. He was sent by the family physician to the Roosevelt Hospital that he might be treated by a specialist. He is doing well and will shortly be sent home." Alice Roosevelt also continues to improve.

Horner's Furniture.

Important Price Reductions.

We have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines to effect a clearance of same to make room for Fall display. The reductions apply to Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Dressing Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, &c., and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

Purchases held for future delivery if desired.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

During the Summer Our Closing Hours Will Be 5 P. M. on Week Days and 12 o'Clock Saturdays.

Incident to Rebuilding---Dust.

We believe that, while our new, greater store goes up, the bane of dust has been brought to a minimum by close vigilance. Yet, with all our care, until the recent completion of the part adjoining our Second Floor, a certain amount of dust did filter through on to

SILK WAISTS AND WRAPPERS.

The trouble is ended—the results remain. Nothing permanent nor seriously injurious, but here and there little splashes of dust that rarely ever show, so tiny and trifling as they are.

We carry only absolutely immaculate goods, and want nothing in the least degree marred or marked.

To sustain this rule we pay a heavy premium in Reduced Prices. To-morrow we make the heaviest sacrifice in recollection. Remember, for all practical purposes the garments are nearly as good as new—and about

One-Half Prices Will Buy Choice of All.

It is usual in a sale of this sort to delve into remote details of color, fabric, form and trimming. In place of that we simply say that the waists are of taffeta, surah and China Silks, in the season's best styles; the wrappers of cashmere, Henrietta and challie, decked with all prettinesses and graces of braid, ribbon, lace and embroidery.

SILK WAISTS.		WRAPPERS.	
2.98	4.98	1.98	3.75
5.75	7.50	5.00	7.50

New Taffeta Petticoats.

"These items are very strong." That comment came as a foot note to this Petticoat advertisement when sent in for publication. The enthusiasm is well founded. In August, new ultra stylish Petticoats bring last-of-season prices.

Leading Fall shades and black—knife plaited ruffle and flounce, with under-ruffle..... 3.98

With umbrella and knife plaited flounce, extra ruche and silk under-ruffle—an extraordinary value..... 4.98

A Change of Suit for the Late Summer.

Exchange of the relaxing sea atmosphere for bracing mountain air is helped by a Cloth Tailored Suit. Women passing through New York or figuring on a mountain trip will do well to carry one or two of these in their trunks. Long after Autumn opens they will be right in line with Fall fashions.

TAILOR-MADE SUIT of Oxford gray and tan Venetian covert, new style skirt, coat prettily tucked, velvet collar and faced with satin, has that perfection of fit and up-to-dateness which is our specialty..... 22.50

HIGH GRADE BROADCLOTH SUIT, trimmed with satin and Panne velvet, attached vestee of velvet trimmed with French knots, lined throughout with the finest grade of taffeta silk; a custom made suit..... 45.00

TAILORED WALKING SUIT of the better quality covert material, new design coat and skirt is beautifully stitched and corded; colors mode, blue and Oxford..... 24.75

CORDUROY WALKING SKIRTS in different colorings, well tailored, a beautiful yet serviceable short skirt, for..... 8.50

Neckwear

To Help Out the Season.

The old-fashioned phrase, "Regardless of Cost," must be used here when 15c. to 98c. Ties, Collars and Barbes bring

5c., 10c., 15c. and 25c.

Laces

Good at Any Time and Place.

Machine made Linen Torchon Laces, edges and insertions to match. Always indispensable, all the same, this assortment stays complete.

By the yard..... 4c. to 25c.

By the dozen..... 40c. to $2.75

First of the New Fall Half-Hose.

In Ahead of Time.

Two weeks later would be 35c.—proper price. As it is, Half Hose are quiet, and these must make trade brisk at

19c. pair.

All early Autumn novelties—250 dozen in fancy striped cotton or lisle, 10 styles—300 dozen in fancy silk embroidered figures or silk clocked sides, fast black cotton, 15 designs—sizes 9½ to 11½.

The Home of Beauty in Art Needlework.

Our Fourth Floor Holds Every Requisite for Artistic Work.

Stamped Linens—Superior round thread linen, cut edge Table Centres—Rose, Chrysanthemum, Fleur de Lys, Strawberry, Dogwood, Orchid, Fern, Buttercup—all the floral world.

20 inch, 35c. 24 inch, 45c. Doylies to Match.

Stamped and Tinted Cushion Tops—floral, conventional and poster designs—reduced from 50c. to..... 39c

Embroidery Silks and Materials sold. Purchasers instructed free in embroidering.

How Many Pillow Tops to Buy?

Long Summer evenings afford plenty of time for amateur pillow making—the business and pleasure of home brightening are combined. A lot of the handsomest Sample Squares seen in this city are here,

Bought and Sold at Half Prices.

No such elaborate decorative pieces can be found at anything like what we ask. The kinds include Silk and Satin Damasks, Livonia and Organzine Silks, Armures, Moquettes and goods that no name can describe, so beautiful are they in weave and design.

15c.
25c.
50c.
1.00
apiece.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

PENNSYLVANIA UNION PARTY.

Great Rush to Sign Call for Convention —Hopes of Amalgamating All Anti-Quay Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—Plans have practically been completed for an independent Republican State Convention to be held in this city about the middle of September to nominate Judge Herman Yerkes, Democrat, for Supreme Court Justice, and Elisha A. Coray, Independent Republican, for State Treasurer.

At this convention, which grows out of the union party movement, every county in the State will have full representation, and in it the interests of practically all the anti-Quay organizations will be merged.

Following it, complete fusion with the Democrats is expected. The plan of the leaders of the Democrats is understood to be that A. J. Palm, nominated at the Convention at Harrisburg last week for State Treasurer, shall resign from the ticket, and that Coray shall take his place. Judge Yerkes is the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court. Ex-Gov. Pattison, present Democratic City Chairman, is understood to be heartily in favor of this plan.

Chairman A. K. McClure and his fellow-members of the union party's Committee on City and State Relations are gratified beyond their most sanguine expectations by the great number of names being signed to the call for such a convention. It was originally intended to obtain in each county the signatures of only a few, and not more than a dozen, of the most prominent independent Republicans.

With this view papers were sent recently containing the call, with not much blank space for names. Many of these papers have been returned crowded with names, in some cases more than a hundred, and correspondents complain that the committee should have supplied much larger blanks. Friends of the movement write that everywhere they found nearly all the best Democrats hopeful for fusion on a State ticket.

Already the number of signatures obtained to the call for the convention is so large as to warrant independent leaders in predicting that, to the nomination papers which will be circulated in due time, the names of 100,000 Republicans will be signed. Should this expectation be realized and fusion be effected with the Democrats through the withdrawal of State Treasurer Candidate Palm in favor of Coray, the Fusionists believe they will have an excellent chance of carrying the State.

One hundred thousand Republican signatures would mean a much larger number of Republican votes, and signify the most formidable revolt in the history of the Republican Party in this State. That such will be the result is confidently predicted in consequence of inspection of the papers calling for the convention.

In this county fusion is practically assured. Rothermel, the present Republican District Attorney and the Union Party nominee for re-election, will probably be put also on the Democratic ticket. Ex-Gov. Pattison is credited by his friends with favoring complete fusion of all the elements opposed to the Quay-Ashbridge party.

WON'T OBEY INJUNCTION.

Strikers Say They Will Continue Picketing a Plant in Spite of Court's Order.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Molders on a strike at the Allis-Chalmer foundry here, who were, yesterday, enjoined from picketing the grounds of the Allis plant, by an order from Judge Kohlsaat, are openly defying the injunction to-day by having out a line of pickets. Business agent Phillips of the molders' union said:

"We do not care for any injunction which will deprive us of our rights as American citizens, and will keep on picketing the Allis-Chalmer plant as we have done in the past."

Strike leaders maintain that the injunction is non-operative in their cases, because they are using no violence.

Prof. Jenks Not Expected.

At the offices of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday, it was said that nothing was known of the rumored intended visit of Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University to this city with the design of conferring with President Schwab looking toward renewed efforts to end the strike.

California Strike Settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The strike of the structural iron workers, involving 250 men, has been settled. The employers agree to give the men a nine-hour workday inside the shops and an eight-hour day for outside work, with no reduction in pay. The painters' strike has been settled by arbitration in favor of the strikers. They are to receive $3.50 a day for eight hours' work. Over 500 men were out.

DISTURBANCES IN ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—It is reported that serios disturbances have occurred at Mush, Armenia.

No details have been received.

The sanjak of Mush, in the Vilayet of Bitlis, was the scene of the awful massacres of Armenians by Turks and Kurds in 1894.

Dug for Worms, Found an 1804 Dollar.

Special to The New York Times.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—John Cunningham, proprietor of the Monument Square cigar store and poolroom, recently made a lucky find in the garden back of his home on Pleasant Street. He was digging for fishing worms, and in one spadeful of earth which he turned over he found a silver dollar of 1804. That issue of the coin is rare, and is said to be worth from $800 to $800. The figures and characters are as legible as they were the day the coin was minted.

A New Baltimore and Ohio Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio Aug. 24.—The Barberton, Akron and Eastern Railroad Company of Akron was incorporated with $25,000 capital stock by C. D. Crouch, E. G. Hurd, B. W. Robinson, H. B. Martin, G. R. Hill, Elmer Turner, M. M. Pope, E. H. Gibbs, H. H. Gibbs, and L. C. Miller. They will build and operate a steam railroad from Barberton via Akron, through Summit and Mahoning Counties to the State line. It is a new Baltimore and Ohio branch.

Married at Midnight.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Guy W. Stephens and Mary Augusta Marks of Montclair were married this morning shortly after midnight by the Rev. W. G. Fennell, pastor of the South Baptist Church. They gave as the reason for having the ceremony performed at once that they wished to surprise their friends. They came to Newark to spend the evening, and they thought it would be a good idea to return as man and wife.

Justice Dykman No Better.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—There is no apparent change to-day in the condition of Justice J. O. Dykman, who is seriously ill at his home here. The heat and humid weather of the past few days have had an unfavorable effect upon the patient.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

STOCK TAKING

A disagreeable but necessary task that must be accomplished twice a year.....Our Summer Inventory takes place on Friday night.....Will there be lively selling?.....Those who know us need not ask.

We never stop at loss to accomplish a purpose.

PRICE DOES WONDERS

These Figures Speak for Themselves

"Dwight Anchor" Pillow Cases
The Name Tells the Story
Price Does the Rest!

45x36	were .14	.11
50x36	were .16	.12½
54x36	were .18	.14

"Dwight Anchor" Sheets

54x90	were .39	.32
63x90	were .45	.37
72x90	were .49	.42
81x90	were .53	.45
90x90	were .58	.49

also

Famous Wamsutta "Gold Medal" Muslins—retail price .12½ 5¾

"Reliable Mills" Unbleached Muslins—regular price 6 cents..... 3⅞

Genuine Lonsdale Cambr.c
Full yard wide—
elsewhere 12½ and 15 cents..... 7¾

Remember
Our
Annual Domestic
Blanket and Linen Sale
is
in full Swing

Table Linens
Cost Doesn't Count
When We Want to Sell!

	Were.	Now.
58-inch Bleached Damasks	.25	.19
62-inch Silver Bleach Damasks	.55	.45
68-inch Heavy Satin Damasks	.98	.67
24-inch Damask Napkins—doz	2.29	1.49
18-inch Linen Napkins—doz	1.29	.98
2-yd. Lunch Cloths—bordered	.69	.49
2-yd. Linen Hemstitch Cloths	1.69	1.29
Fringed Lunch Sets—in boxes—doz. Napkins—2-yard cloth	2.19	1.79
2½-yard cloth	2.48	1.98
Cotton Diapering—Slight weave imperfections—18 inch	.42	.29
20 inch	.47	.35
2-yd. Fancy Cardinal Cloths	1.48	1.24
Memphis Table Cloths—blue and white only—fast colors—3 sizes	1.88, 2.18, 2.69	1.49
Full Bleached Doylies—16 and 18 inch	7½	5
Linen Table Tops—33x45	.59	.39
Linen Tray Cloths—16x24—hemstitch and openwork	.24	.15

Blanket Department

WHITE CALIFORNIA WOOL.

Value.	Now.	Value.	Now.
10-4 3.98	2.98	11-4 7.00	4.98
11-4 5.50	3.98	11-4 8.50	5.98

11-4 value 9.98— 6.98

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

Value.	Now.	Value.	Now.
13-4 12.98	9.49	14-4 15.98	10.98
13-4 16.98	11.49	14-4 17.98	12.98

PURE WOOL CALIFORNIAS.

Value.	Now.	Value.	Now.
13-4 21.50	14.49	14-4 24.08	16.98
13-4 26.98	18.49	14-4 29.08	20.98

GOOD FAMILY BLANKETS.

11-4 Heavy White Wool—value 3.00	1.98
10-4 Fine White Wool—value 4.00	2.98
11-4 and 12-4—value 5.00 and 6.00	3.98
11-4—extra heavy—value 6.98	4.98
12-4—extra heavy—value 7.98	5.98

ALL WOOL BLANKETS.
Strictly all wool warp and filling.
10-4—11-4—special value 2.98..... 3.98

Gray, Natural Wool and Scarlet Blankets
ALSO SPECIALLY LOW

Wash Dress Fabrics
Cost Doesn't Count
When We Want to Sell!

	Were.	Now.
Fine Grenadine Batistes—advance styles—best colors	.19	8¾
Balance of Imported Zephyrs, Ginghams and Madras	.39-.45	.19
Fancy Zephyr Crepons—permanent crinkle—dress lengths only	.14	5¾
Fine Percales—yard wide—best styles—light and dark	.12½	9¾
Plain and fancy Ducks	.10-.12½	7¾
Foulard Sateens—mercerized finish—silk patterns	.19	9¾
Fast Black Henrietta Sateens	.12½	8¾
American Percales—yd. wide	.12	6¾
Shirting Cambrics and Turkey Reds—fast color	.8	3⅞
Fancy Dimities—navy-and-white	.10	4½
Fine Corded Zephyrs—fancy and plain colors—complete assortment	.12½	8¾
American Novelty Ginghams—seersucker styles—fast colors	.10	6¾
Apron Ginghams—one of the best	.8	5¾
Fancy Woven Flannels—heavy nap—fast colors—non-shrinkable		6½

Dress Goods
Cost Doesn't Count
When We Want to Sell!

	Were.	Now.
All Wool Etamines	.29	.15
All Wool Cheviots	.39	.29
50-inch Tailor Cloths	.75	.59
45-inch Imported Henriettas	.79	.59
38-inch Granite Suitings	.29	.19
50-inch Cheviots	.69	.49
54-inch Oxford Suitings	1.19	.89
52-inch Black Sicilliennes	.69	.49
Black Nun's Veilings, Melrose and Brilliantines	.85	.69
46-inch Storm Serges	.75	.59
Satin Panne Cloths	1.25	.98
48-inch All Wool Poplins	1.49	1.25

Ladies' White Lawn Waists
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!
Fresh, clean goods—all reduced.

Those that were 1.69	.98
Those that were 2.69	1.49
Those that were 3.25	1.98
Those that were 4.49	2.49
Those that were 5.69	3.49

Ladies' Summer Dresses
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!

	Were.	Now.
Fancy Lawn and Dimity sailor col'r and other styles	4.98	1.59
Mercerized Duck Suits—Applique lace collars	7.98	3.98
White Organdy—elaborate trim'gs of laces, tucks and velvet ribbon	19.98	12.98
Finer—were 29.98 to 35.00—now 16.98 to 19.98		

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!
Serge and Covert Cloth—black and leading colors—Eton and Jacket styles—value 12.98.....Now 6.98
Fine Zibeline and Broadcloth—best colors—with and without fancy vests—value 16.98.....Now 8.98
Plain and Camel's Hair Cheviot—fly front jacket—flare or flounce skirts—plain or taffeta trim'd—value 19.98..... 11.98

Ladies' Pedestrian Skirts
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!
Double faced Cloth—deep stitched hem—best colors, were 5.49 3.98
Finer Skirts—well made, were 7.98 5.98

Millinery Specials
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!

	Were.	Now.
Shirt Waist Hats	1.69	.69
Leghorn Flats	.69	.29
Tuscan Straws	.89	.29
Children's Sailors	.69	.19
Ladies' Rough Straw Sailors	.49	.12½
Fine Ready-to-wear Sailors	.89	.19
Children's Wreaths	.98	.49
Roses and Foliage	.49	.17

Ladies' Dressing Sacques
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!
White and Col'd—this season's daintiest styles reduced before Inventory.

Those that were 1.98	.98
Those that were 2.69	1.25
Those that were 3.49	1.98
Those that were 5.69	2.98
Those that were 6.49	3.98

Special Reductions in Children's Underwear, etc.
Cost Doesn't Count
When We Want to Sell!

	Were.	Now.
Muslin Skirts—umbrella ruffle, with two insertings and edge of fancy lace or wide emb'y—4 to 16 years	.69	.49
Fine Cambric Skirts—umbrella style, with tucks, insertings and ruffle of lace or emb'y	1.49	.98
"Good Wear" Muslin Drawers—hem and tucks—1 to 8 years	.15	9
Cambric and Muslin Drawers—umbrella and regular—lace or emb'y—2 to 16 years	.69	.37
Boys' Muslin Night Shirts—4 to 14 years	.59	.49
Boys' Pajamas—pretty stripes—4 to 14 years	.85	.69
Full size Gingham Aprons	.19	.12½
Maid and Waitress Lawn Aprons—deep hem and cluster tucks	.39	.25

Boys' Suits
Better Sell at Loss
Than Carry to Another Year!

	Were.	Now.
Double Breast 15-16 yrs	2.98	.98
Double Breast 14-16 yrs	3.98	1.49
Russian Blouse 2½-4 yrs	2.98	.98
Russian Blouse 2½-4 yrs	3.98	1.49
Sailor Suits 3-6 yrs	2.98	1.49
Sailor Suits 3-8 yrs	3.98	1.98
Sailor or Russian 3-8 yrs	5.98	2.98
3-piece Short Pants Suits	5.98	3.98
Long Pants Suits 14-19 yrs	7.98	3.98

ALSO

Washable Sailor Suits	1.98	.49
BOYS' KNEE PANTS—4 to 16 yrs. were .49, .69, .98—now	.25	.39 .69

Upholstery Specials
Cost Doesn't Count
When We Want to Sell!

Bobinet Curtains—wide lace ins'tg and edge—deep ruffle were 3.49	1.98
300 pair Organdie Curtains—fluted ruffle—3 yds. long were .69	.49
French Bobinet Bed Sets—double row insrg—20-inch ruffle—full size were 7.98	4.49
M'f'rs' Tapestry Remnants—27x50 inch .49 1½ yds	.69

Quarter value.
200 Chenille and Tapestry Table Covers—2 yds. square—fringed were 1.50 .98
Mercerized Damask and Ottoman Portieres—large range of styles and colors were 7.98 4.98

SATURDAY
during July and August
is
CLERKS' HOLIDAY.
WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, Our Annual Sale of School Supplies Begins.

BROOKLYN LEADERS DESIRE TO HELP COLER

McLaughlin's Reference to His Boom Considered Significant.

Edward M. Shepard Out of the Race for the Regular Democratic Mayoralty Nomination.

Controller Coler spent yesterday dodging around Long Island Summer resorts avoiding friends who wanted to give him "tips" on what he should do about the Mayoralty nomination. The latest boom, which was started by the statement of John C. Sheehan, that Controller Coler's name would be presented to the delegates at the anti-Tammany conference on Sept. 9, was widely talked of in political circles. When Controller Coler was reached at the New Point Hotel, at Amityville, yesterday, he said:

"It is gratifying to see the public sentiment which has expressed itself recently. Good government in the City of New York can hope for little or no success if those who make fights in its interestt and make enemies thereby are considered unavailable because of hiving antagonized such interests."

Controller Coler was active in the fight against the city signing the contract with the Ramapo Water Company, and the result was he incurred the displeasure of Senator Platt and other Republicans interested in the Ramapo Company.

There were rumors of every kind flying around yesterday, none of which had any solid foundation. There was talk that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was in favor of the nomination of Controller Coler because he had "anti-Tammany ammunition" stored up which would surely result in his election.

Hugh McLaughlin's utterance that Mr. Coler was not "shelved" and that his name would be prominently mentioned for the Mayoralty nomination set the Brooklyn politicians thinking. During the past six months the leaders of the Brooklyn machine, including James Shevlin, Senator McCarren, and others, have come to a better understanding with Controller Coler about personal matters. The friction caused by Mr. Coler insisting that his name be presented to the State Convention for Governor has worn away and instead has come a firm desire of the Brooklyn leaders to help his political ambitions. Whether the Brooklyn organization will go to the extent of requesting the nomination of Controller Coler for Mayor on the regular ticket cannot be surmised, but the politicians view Mr. McLaughlin's words regarding the Coler boom for Mayor as significant.

The Brooklyn politicians also claimed yesterday that under the amendments to the Greater New York charter, which go into effect on Jan. 1 next, the patronage of all the city departments in the Borough of Brooklyn will be at the disposal of candidates, if elected, of the Kings County machine. The Brooklyn leaders will not have to bow to Richard Croker to secure places for party workers.

Edward M. Shepard has decided to take himself out of the race for the regular Democratic Mayoralty nomination. It was said yesterday that Mr. Shepard would go to Europe to avoid the tender of a nomination. Richard Croker is known to have a very high opinion of Mr. Shepard as a candidate for Mayor, and of his ability to win out in the fight for the Wigwam. Mr. Shepard spoke under the auspices of Tammany Hall, and Mr. Croker was on the same platform, at the Madison Square mass meeting in the last Bryan campaign. Mr. Croker is said then to have become impressed with Mr. Shepard's ability, and he remarked to business friends shortly afterward that Edward M. Shepard was the type of a man who should head the Tammany ticket this Fall. Mr. Shepard's reasons for going to Europe at this time are not stated.

The talk of P. Henry Dugro as the Tammany nominee for Mayor was revived yesterday because of the return of Justice Dugro from a trip abroad. Justice Dugro said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he had many years to serve as a Supreme Court Justice and he had no desire to be launched into municipal politics for a two-year term of office. Justice Dugro belittled the talk about his being nominated for the office.

SENATOR PLATT'S OPPOSITION.

"Anybody but Coler" on the Anti-Tammany Ticket for Mayor, He Says.

Senator Thomas C. Platt has not withdrawn his opposition to having Controller Coler named on the anti-Tammany ticket for Mayor. In an interview given out a few days ago Senator Platt said that there was no intention of the Republican organization standing in the way of the defeat of Tammany Hall, and that any man who was satisfactory to the anti-Tammany organizations would be satisfactory to the Republicans.

When asked at the Oriental Hotel last evening whether this interview meant that he had withdrawn his opposition to the naming of Controller Coler for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket, Senator Platt said emphatically:

"Anybody but Coler."

ANSWERS HUGH McLAUGHLIN.

Herman Ridder Says the Leader May Find on Election Day that He Has Fooled Himself.

Herman Ridder said yesterday, in reply to the criticism of Hugh McLaughlin, that if the right kind of candidates were named by the anti-Tammany organizations there would be 150,000 German-American votes cast for the ticket. Mr. Ridder said:

"I have no respect for a man, be he Mr. Coler or any one else, who, after publicly denouncing the machine, and knowing how corrupt and bad it is, now runs after those very men to secure from them a nomination for a public office. By accepting such a nomination he does what he can to keep them in control of public affairs.

"It interests me to know that Mr. McLaughlin, who has manipulated the affairs of the Kings County machine for a lifetime in his own personal interests, and has grown wealthy by it, now objects to bosses. If he and Croker think that they have made enough money out of politics, and will now stand aside and let the respectable element of the party, which alone desires the good of the people, control affairs, they will do a public service. If Mr. McLaughlin had simply been an active mover in public affairs, as he claims I am, he would not be the millionaire he is to-day, unless he had made his money in some other business besides politics.

"Mr. McLaughlin may believe that he can fool the people all the time, but unless he can bring something else against the German-American movement to secure a better government and get rid of the rascals he may find that on election day he was fooled himself. We thoroughly understand the importance of organization and of getting together, and we will try on election day to have as good an organization as that controlled by Mr. McLaughlin, the acknowledged boss of the Kings County machine, who is entitled to all the glory, all the honor, and all the credit which come from his management of it.

"I shall use whatever little influence I have with my German-American friends to array them against the present corrupt administration of public affairs by the bosses for their pecuniary benefit. The charge is made, and generally believed, that the heads of the Police Department are in league with the gamblers, who practically control it through the division of the blackmail levied on the gambling hells and other disreputable concerns. Moreover, I do not believe that the affairs of the City of New York should be managed 3,000 miles from home."

The Hartford Goes to La Rochelle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—At the invitation of the French naval authorities that a United States ship attend the French naval rendezvous at La Rochelle, the Navy Department has directed the training ship Hartford to be present on that occasion. She left Gravesend for La Rochelle to-day.

MOTORMAN BLAMED FOR TROLLEY DISASTER

Railroad Commissioner's Finding on the Kensington Collision—Recommends that Two Derailing Switches Be Placed at the Crossing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day announced its findings and recommendations relative to the collision at Kensington Junction, Brooklyn, on Aug. 17, in which a train of the Long Island Railroad Company ran into a trolley car of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, killing two and injuring twenty-seven persons. The board makes the following findings:

That the Long Island Railroad Company, under a traffic arrangement, is operating its steam trains over the tracks of the Prospect Park and South Brooklyn Railroad Company and the tracks of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company; both of these roads are equipped for electric operations and electric cars are operated over them.

That the Kensington Junction is equipped with a model interlocking plant in good condition; its switches and signals were set for Steam Train No. 1,744 and it had the right of way over the junction.

That the motorman and conductor of Electric Car No. 1,083 had been running over this junction for some time previous to this accident and were familiar with the switches and signals at the junction and their operation. That the weather was clear and rails were dry at the time of the accident.

That Motorman John Sirinck caused this accident by disregarding the signal which was set against him. This signal is located about 100 feet north of the point where the collision occurred, and he should not have passed it.

The board makes the following recommendations: "While this junction is protected by a modern interlocking plant in good condition and properly operated, and, if signals are obeyed, a collision between trains or cars on the two lines could not occur, to prevent a recurrence of an accident under similar conditions we recommend that a derailing switch be placed in the southbound track of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway Company about 100 feet from the clearance point of the junction, and that a derailing switch be placed in the south-bound track of the Prospect Park and South Brooklyn Railroad Company about 200 feet from the clearing point of the junction—these derailing switches to be connected and interlocked with the switches and signals of the junction and to be operated from the tower."

THE CLEVELAND DISASTER.

Coroner Finds the City, Contractors and Engineer Responsible for Death of Men in Tunnel.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—Coroner Simon to-day rendered his verdict on the disaster at Crib No. 2, where a dozen lives were lost ten days ago. He finds the City of Cleveland, the sub-contractors, and the crib engineer jointly responsible.

The city because the officials knew, through Inspectors, of the absence of ordinary precautions for saving life; the subcontractors because they failed to provide protection to life; the engineer because he permitted the smokestacks to become overheated.

HORSECAR PASSENGERS HURT.

Knocked from the Running Board by the Wheels of a Wagon.

Two persons were severely injured when a Madison Street horse car ran against an ice wagon in front of 32 Madison Street yesterday.

The car, crowded with passengers, many of them standing on the running board, was bound for the Chambers Street ferry. Patrick Ward of 358 West Forty-eighth Street, the driver, thought his car could skim by the ice wagon, that was standing in front of 32 Madison Street, but the hubs of the wheels of the wagon knocked two of the passengers from the running board to the ground.

The injured were Charles Kronick, thirty-two years old, of 153 Bowery, who had his right hip dislocated, and Annie Alpel, twenty years old, of 110 Chrystie Street, who received severe contusions about the body. A call was sent in to Gouverneur Hospital, and Ambulance Surgeon Schaeffer responded. Kronick was removed to the hospital, and Miss Alpel to her home.

Ward, the car driver, was arrested by Policeman Walshe and locked up in the Oak Street Station.

Staten Island Man's Death.

Bernard Felger, twenty-seven years old, was found unconscious on the sidewalk in front of the wholesale liquor establishment of Philip Schick in Bay Street, Clifton, Staten Island, early yesterday morning. Coroner's Physician Mord was summoned, and, after an examination, ordered the man to be taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, where it was found that several of his ribs were broken and that he was injured internally. He died a short time after. He had been in Mr. Schick's employ for nine years. His room was on the third floor of the building, and it is supposed that he fell accidentally from his window. He had always appeared to be in good spirits, and there presumably was no reason why he should have wished to end his life.

Free Scholarship for Catholic Boys.

Columbus Council, No. 126, Knights of Columbus, has established a scholarship, to begin Sept. 9, in St. Francis's College, Baltic Street, Brooklyn. Any Catholic schoolboy attending either the parochial or public schools may enter the competing examination, which, through the courtesy of the Sisters of St. Joseph, will be held in St. Francis Xavier's Academy, President Street, near Sixth Avenue, on Friday morning, Sept. 6. The contestants will be subjected to a written examination in English, mathematics, history, and geography. Boys who intend to compete must send their names and addresses to the Scholarship Committee, 448 Dean Street, Brooklyn, not later than Sept. 5.

Golf Handicap at Crescent A. C.

Only seven golfers were brave enough to defy the rain and finish in the general handicap at the Crescent A. C. yesterday. H. G. Plimpton was protested for having practiced putting before the medal play began. The winner, C. C. Mason, was as much at home on the wet links as though he had webbed feet, and he made both the best gross and net scores.

The card would have been a good one in dry going. The 120-yard hole was made in 2 and the 160-yard hole in 3. The gross score was:

Out .....5 5 5 5 6 3 7 5 7—48
In .....4 6 6 6 5 6 2 4 4—43—91

The summary follows:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
C. C. Mason	91	11	80
C. M. Bull	96	12	84
E. B. Knowlton	100	16	84
C. J. Marsh	114	28	86
W. W. Pilkington	105	16	89
H. Kryn	108	18	90

Niagara Tennis Tournament.

QUEENS ROYAL, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Aug. 24.—The Niagara International Tennis Tournament was opened on the courts of the Niagara Tennis Club here to-day. Many of the visiting cracks will not arrive until Monday, and only two matches in the open singles were played. Scores:

Men's Singles.—First Round—P. B. Alexander, Princeton Tennis Club, beat C. H. Furber, Columbus, 6—3, 6—1.

E. P. Fischer, New York, beat A. P. Hawes, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

$150,000 to Bet on Shamrock II.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—It is too early for London to enthuse much over the America's Cup races, but there is a growing belief that Sir Thomas Lipton's chances are good. A commissioner representing a number of sporting clubs has sailed for New York, carrying, it is said, £30,000 to be wagered on the success of the Shamrock.

Maidstone Club to be Rebuilt.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—The Maidstone Club has had plans prepared for a new clubhouse to take the place of the one recently destroyed. It will be of Dutch Colonial design and will cost $50,000.

RACING'S RICHEST PRIZE

The Futurity, Worth $40,640 Now, to be Run Next Saturday.

A LARGE FIELD PROMISED

Whitney and Madden's Entries the Most Prominent of Probable Starters for Big Event.

The richest race of the American turf and the most-talked-of event of the year, the fourteenth running of the Coney Island Jockey Club's great Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds, over a course 170 feet short of six furlongs, will be run on Saturday of this week at the Sheepshead Bay race track, and will mark the opening of the Autumn campaign on the metropolitan courses, after a break in the sport of four weeks.

Already the horses training at Saratoga have begun to thin out. For the next four days arrivals on the local tracks from the Springs of two-year-olds which are engaged in the Futurity and which are regarded by owners as having more or less chance, will be of daily occurrence, the attractions of the few stakes left to be decided at Saratoga being as nothing against the opportunity to win the Futurity. The great event this year will have a value greater than for any year since 1895, the forfeits and added money alone mounting up to $40,640, while the fee of $250 from each starter will swell the total by the value of an average stake in the East. This year's race will be the last Futurity run over the old Futurity course, the race for next year to be over the new course, which gives a full three-quarters of a mile.

There never was a Futurity that was not full of possibilities, though this year, nearly three months ago, horsemen seemed disposed to concede the race to one horse, Nasturtium, and it has been only within a few weeks that belief in the possibility of beating Nasturtium has gained ground. Few Futurity colts have had so much early reputation as Nasturtium, and when William C. Whitney and J. B. Haggin, under an agreement in the nature of a partnership, bought the big chestnut colt for a sum said to be $50,000, Mr. Whitney paying half of the amount for the horse's racing qualities, and Mr. Haggin paying the remainder for Nasturtium after his turf career ends, the Watercress colt was talked about as if he were the only entry for the race. His fame has not suffered from his season at Saratoga, but though Nasturtium there has proved himself in work to be a truly great trial two-year-old, owners of other horses have plucked up heart, and even if he is able to win the rich prize, he will have a big field of good horses to race after him.

WHITNEY'S STRONG STABLE.

With Nasturtium in his string, however, Mr. Whitney seems to have the strongest claim to consideration, for practically the pick of the 147 horses still eligible for the race are included in his four entries. Of these three are stake winners, with Nasturtium the first of the string, the stout and fast Goldsmith second, and the royally bred King Hanover the third, Pretorious, the fourth, being an unknown quantity. It is extremely probable, however, that Mr. Whitney will start the three winners, and, with Turner and Burns to ride for him, will put the full strength of his huge and expensive stable in the field. The "blue jacket, light brown cap," carried by horses running in the stable name, will not be the only interest of Mr. Whitney in the race, however, as he has a partner's share in the running of several Futurity candidates who may represent John E. Madden, who is second only to Mr. Whitney as a formidable bidder of the great prize.

Madden, most enterprising of up-to-date turfmen, has eight horses engaged in the Futurity, four of these being owned outright by the Kentucky horseman, while the other four are owned jointly by Madden & Whitney. Of the eight, at least seven have been talked of as possible winners, while the eighth is a practically unknown quantity, that one being Contempt. Of the seven others, six are winners in good company, and the other, the fast maiden Sackstock, though he has never started, has been so well tried in private that he has figured in gossip concerning the race since early Spring. In the opinion of good judges, the six winners of the Madden list of entries are of a class that gives small room for choice between the chances of Madden against Whitney, except for the fact that all the Whitney horses will run in one interest, while the best public performers in the Madden lot will run in the joint interest of Madden & Whitney, thus giving Mr. Whitney a double chance to capture at least a part of the big prize.

The Madden horses are Blue Girl, the best filly of the year on performance; Yankee, an unbeaten winner at the Saratoga meeting; City Bank, Fly Wheel, Gunfire, and Peninsula, winners earlier in the season on the New York tracks; the highly tried Blackstock, and the maiden Contempt. Blue Girl, Peninsula, and Fly Wheel are said to be three of the four horses in which Mr. Whitney bought an interest in the Spring.

PROMINENT OWNERS REPRESENTED.

Of the other nominators who are represented by unusually large numbers of entries, the Pepper Stable, with seven; James R. Keene, with six; Clarence H. Mackay, with five; Michael Murphy, J. B. Haggin, and A. H. & D. H. Morris, with four each, and G. B. Morris, with three, are the leading owners who are likely to be represented at the starting post in the race, but none of the stables has shown any great strength, as gauged by performances with colors up, though the Pepper Stable's Whiskey King, Keene's Reformer, A. H. & D. H. Morris's Compute, Saturday, and Hanover Queen; G. B. Morris's Golden Cottage and Cunard, Haggin's Waterboy, and Murphy's Dean Swift have shown well enough to demand some consideration, while Mackay's Heno, though he has never started, is one of the maidens in the race of whom great things are expected. In the stable of A. H. & D. H. Morris the best colt of the establishment, and one of the best tried of the year, Compute, has gone wrong and is not likely to be a starter.

Of the winners in the earlier part of the racing season and at the Saratoga meeting the horses that have demonstrated class enough to put them among the foremost division of the candidates for the biggest event of the racing season, the pick are comprised in Masterman, owned by August Belmont; Hyphen, owned by Capt. S. S. Brown; Hatasoo, owned by A. Featherstone; De Reszke, now owned by G. Walbaum; Dewey, owned by B. Schreiber; Northern Star, owned by S. J. Smith; Albert, in the Fleischmann barn, and Mary Worth, owned by Jacob Worth. Other horses that have raced moderately well, and that still are regarded as possibilities by their owners, though on public form they appear to be ontside chances of a most remote character, are Lady Viola, Grail, Port Royal, Enright, Lux Casta, Caughnawaga, Chilton, Byrne of Roscrea, and Knight of Harlem.

A most interesting lot of probable starters is included in the list of maidens that are talked of for the great event and that have been prepared especially for the race; the owners of several of these seeming to think so well of their chances that they have kept these several horses out of other races, declining to run them, with the view of getting to the post for the Futurity with allowances for not having won a race. Chief among these horses are Madden's Blackstock and Mackay's Heno, the latter having been originally in the Madden stable, and having been bought by his present owner for the special purpose of trying to win the Futurity. Both of these colts have been sent exceedingly fast trials and both are regarded as almost certain starters for the prize to be decided next Saturday.

It is a fair indication of the quality of the maidens in question that they have been working alongside stake winners and have done everything that was asked of them in a style to satisfy their trainers as to their chances without the necessity of fitting them further for the struggle by calling on them to race in public before the time set for the Futurity. One other maiden that has jumped into sudden prominence for the Futurity is Perry Belmont's Numeral, who has been in training for the race at the Sheepshead Bay track, while other Futurity horses were at Saratoga, and who is credited with a trial over six furlongs a day or so ago in 1:13. Others of the reputed good colts and fillies in the maiden division are J. Dunn's Sun Shower, John Daly's Barron, and G. B. Morris's Cunard. From the horses named the field for the fourteenth Futurity in all probability will be selected, and from all indications that field will be one of the largest that has started for the famous event in the last half dozen years.

GYMNAST'S NEW WORLD'S RECORD

Kunath Eclipsed Rope-Climbing Mark in Buffalo Championship Games.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The annual gymnastic championships of the A. A. U. were decided in the Pan-American Stadium to-day. These events, seldom witnessed outside of a gymnasium, attracted a large crowd. The contests which were decided by points were close and interesting in nearly every contest. In the rope climbing contest B. Kunath of the Anchor Athletic Club, Jersey City, set a new world's record by climbing 25 feet in 0:06 4-5. Following is the summary:

Vaulting Horse, Rear.—Won by John F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, 39¼ points; A. Heyda, Pastime A. C., New York, second; Emil C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, New York, third.

Side Horse.—Won by John F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, 41¾ points; Emil C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, New York, second; Charles Manga, Swiss Turn Verein, Philadelphia, third.

Horizontal Bars.—Won by John F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, 39¼ points; A. Heyda, Pastime A. C., New York, second; Emil C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Emil C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, New York, 41 points; Charles Manga, Swiss Turn Verein, Philadelphia, second; John F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, third.

Club Swinging.—Won by Frederick Metz, Jr., Y. M. C. A., Newark, N. J., 28 points; Ralph O. Wilson, Y. M. C. A., Montclair, N. J., second; Joseph D. Harriss, Pastime A. C., New York, third.

Flying Rings.—Won by Paul M. Kempf, Y. M. C. A., Newark, N. J., 41¼ points; F. Kunath, Anchor A. C., Jersey City, second; William E. Scheer, Knickerbocker A. C., third.

Tumbling.—Won by Frank Hamilton, German Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, 38¾ points; Charles Manga, Swiss Turn Verein, Philadelphia, second. Only two competitors.

Rope Climbing, 25 Feet.—Won by B. Kunath, Anchor A. C., Jersey City. Time—0:06 4-5. William Wedell, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, second; William E. Scheer, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, third. Kunath's time is a new world's record for the distance.

All-Around Standing Apparatus, for Possible 180 Points.—Won by John F. Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, 160¾ points; Emil C. Brendlin, Central Turn Verein, New York, second; Charles Manga, Swiss Turn Verein, Philadelphia, third.

English Athletes Off to Canada.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The English athletes from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, who landed here yesterday morning from the steamer Commonwealth, started for Montreal this morning at 9 o'clock. The party thoroughly enjoyed the stay in Boston. The men were entertained by Evert J. Wendell, Chairman of the Harvard-Yale Committee for the coming games; ex-Capt. "Jack" Hallowell of Harvard, and Richard Sheldon, the Yale Captain. The Englishmen will not return here before sailing for home in October, as they will go directly to New York from Montreal about Sept. 18.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS TO COME.

Knickerbocker A. C. Eleven Has Made Guarantee for New York Game.

The cricketers of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club have offered to become financially responsible for a game to be played between B. J. T. Bosanquet's English team and New York. The Metropolitan District Cricket League had previously declined to have the game played under its auspices, as it considered that the funds in the treasury were not sufficient to meet a possible deficit owing to wet weather or other causes. It is now about definitely decided that the Englishmen will play here on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25 and 26. The match will take place on the Knickerbocker Oval at Bergen Point, and every effort will be made to get out the full strength of the Metropolis to meet the visitors.

The Englishmen have taken passage on the Haverford, sailing from Southampton on Sept. 4. The team is not expected to arrive here until either Friday or Saturday, Sept. 13 or 14, and will have no time for practice before the opening game in Philadelphia against the "Colts." This match is scheduled for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 16, 17, and 18, and will be played on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahicken Heights.

The first test match against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia will be played on the ground of the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 20, 21, and 23. Then will follow the New York game, and a return match will be played against Philadelphia on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 27, 28, and 30, which will bring the tour to a conclusion.

Although the visiting team has not yet been definitely announced it is understood that the following eleven have accepted the invitation of Mr. Bosanquet to accompany him: L. J. Moon, Cambridge and Middlesex; W. P. Robertson, Cambridge and Middlesex; H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, Oxford and Surrey; Frank Mitchell, Cambridge and Yorkshire; R. E. More, Middlesex; C. J. Burnup, Kent; A. M. Hollins, Oxford; E. M. Dowson, Oxford and Surrey; D. L. A. Jephson, Cambridge and Surrey; B. J. T. Bosanquet, Oxford and Middlesex, and possibly P. F. Warner of Middlesex.

Standing of Cricket Clubs.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club is making a great effort to wrest the championship of New York from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in whose keeping it has been for the past few years. So far, the Brooklyns have had the best of the contest, but the crucial game will come on Saturday, when the two teams will meet in an all-day match at Prospect Park. So close are the two clubs in the official percentages of the Metropolitan League that this game will decide the question of the superiority of the two.

The Paterson Club maintains its position at the head of the New York Cricket Association, which is the junior organization of the cricketers of New York, and its retention of the pennant for another year is assured.

REGATTA ON GRAVESEND BAY.

The Jig-a-Jig Wins the Snedecker Cup for Knockabouts.

Despite the storm and the heavy easterly breeze which came up on Gravesend Bay the Marine and Field Club at Bay Ridge held its races for the Snedecker Cup yesterday. The starters were W. F. Hutchinson's Jig-a-Jig, W. K. Brown's Kelpie, and L. R. Smith's Quinque. The boats sailed three times over a triangular course, one mile to the leg. The first leg was reached from the clubhouse, starting the round off Bay Ridge to a mark off Sea Gate, thence to a marked buoy in Gravesend Bay, and back to the clubhouse.

They made a beautiful start. The Kelpie led over the run, with the Jig-a-Jig second, and the Quinque third. Under the strong easterly breeze in the next leg the boats had all they could do to keep afloat. The Jig-a-Jig took the lead on the second leg, and finally won first place by clever handling, with the Quinque second, and the Kelpie third. It was one of the most exciting races ever seen between little craft in this vicinity. The summaries:

	Elapsed Started.	Finished. Time.	
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Jig-a-Jig, W. W. Hutchinson	3:05:00	5:23:32	2:18:32
Quinque, L. R. Smith	3:05:00	5:31:12	2:26:12
Kelpie, W. K. Brown	3:05:00	5:40:00	2:35:00

Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Four new yachts are under construction at the Jacob shipyard here, and all is ready for work to begin on another yacht at the Woods yard. At the Jacob yard two more of the one-design class for members of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club are nearing completion and are ready for the lead keels to be fitted. A 25-foot over all, 15-foot water line, 7-foot-6-inch beam, and 3-foot-6-inch draught yacht of the centreboard type, also of Mr. Jacob's design, for G. Hallen Clark, is also under construction.

Mr. Jacob's new hunting launch for his personal use will be launched soon. A centreboard yacht of Gardiner & Cox design is under construction at the yard of B. F. Wood for George Bullock of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be used for cruising purposes. The dimensions are 72 feet over all, 47 feet water line, 15 feet beam, and 6 feet 6 inches draught. A large cabinhouse will extend above deck. The boat will be completed about Dec. 1.

SOCIETY AT CLOSE OF THE HORSE SHOW

Southampton's Annual Exhibition Was a Success.

Entries of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtiss Carried Off Most of the Prizes—Miss Ethel Moore Won the Greatest Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—The annual open-air horse show of the Southampton Horse Association closed here to-night on the association's grounds, at Interlacken, after a most successful exhibition. The weather held good and the attendance was large, society people making up a great part of the crowd present. Among those who witnessed the work of the judges in the show ring were Secretary of War Elihu Root, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn, Delancy Nicholl, Miss Janette H. Robb, Richard Mansfield, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, B. Aymar Sands, Judge Henry E. Holland and family, Miss Daisy Hollins, Miss F. C. Crocker, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Mrs. McKeever, and James T. Kilbreth. The judges to-day were R. W. Rives, Charles P. Williams, E. C. La Montagne, and C. R. Fitz.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtiss carried off the honors of the show, their horses winning a majority of the prizes offered in the several classes on the card. Miss Ethel Moore of Brooklyn won perhaps the greatest honors of the show as she drove and rode her own horses. The success of the show was such that already steps are being taken to arrange for next year's show, which will be held on a larger and grander scale than this season's events. A vaudeville entertainment, following a cotillion to-night, was held in the Meadow Club by the cottagers under the management of Mrs. Henry Graf Trevor, Mrs. Barclay, and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, the amateurs who furnished the entertainment consisting of sons and daughters of the cottagers of the Southampton colony. They included Miss Hoadley, the Misses Hollins, the Misses Clara D. Barclay and Lottie H. Williams, and Messrs. James A. Lee, Stevens, George Jones, Hart McKee, and others. Eleven classes were judged in the horse show ring. The awards were as follows:

Harness ponies over 12 hands and not exceeding 13.2 hands.—Won by Master G. F. Trevor's Dewey, Miss Dorothy Hyde's Dandy second, Miss Catherine Oakman's Bolink third.

Harness horses suitable for two-wheeled vehicle, horse 14.3 hands and under 15.2 hands.—Won by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtiss's b. g. Sunshine, Miss Ethel Moore's b. m. Hazel Bell second, Henry G. Trevor's b. g. Perfection third.

Carriage horses, pairs over 15.2 hands; conformation and general style to count in award; high knee action not necessary.—Won by George A. Crocker's bay team, Jay and Bird; G. W. Curtiss's brown team, Breeze and Barker, second; George R. Schieffelin's bay team, Pride and Vanity, third.

Saddle horses, to be judged by style, manners, pace, and conformation, the latter to count 25 per cent., quality 25 per cent., manners 25 per cent., and style of going 25 per cent; horses carrying 160 pounds.—Won by Harry T. Peters's b. g. Ace of Spades, Mrs. E. A. Martin's b. m. Croissette second, Harry C. Beadleston's b. g. Torment third.

Carriage horses, pairs in harness, ladies to drive, 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands; suitable for ladies' vehicle; conformation, style, manners, quality, and action to count.—Won by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtiss's bay team Radiant and Sunshine; G. C. Clarke's brown team, Dick and Vera, second; George Clark's bay team, Harry and Janice, third.

Ponies in harness, over 13.2 hands and not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Miss Susan Henning's b. h. Taffy, Miss Sophie W. Tenant's b. m. Miss Vanity second, Mrs. Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn's bay pony Zaza third.

Ladies' saddle horses judged by quality, manners, conformation, and all round.—Won by Harry C. Peters's b. g. Ace of Spades, Miss Ethel Moore's b. g. Blue Boy second, Miss D. Cory's b. g. Tiplit third.

Four-in-hands, shown before a coach, drag, or break, with appropriate harness, trimmings, and outfit; owners not compelled to drive, but amateur drivers must handle reins.—Won by G. W. Curtiss of Southampton, L. I.; James H. Hyde of Bay Shore, L. I., second; Charles T. Barney of Southampton, L. I., third.

Jumping horses, up to carrying 190 pounds, to be shown over four jumps, each 4 feet 6 inches; conformation to count 25 per cent. and performance 75 per cent.—Won by Charles A. Coster's b. g. Agawam, W. Scott Cameron's Game Cock second, W. Scott Cameron's b. g. Fireworks third.

Horses suitable for runabouts; horses 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands; conformation, quality, and be smoothly turned; thorough all-round action, and be able to go a pace; excessive high action not essential.—Won by Miss Ethel Moore's b. g. Hazel Bell, E. A. Major's b. h. Blackbill second, George C. Clarke's b. g. Dick third.

LOCAL GOLF LINKS DESERTED.

Much Rain Marred Matches and Caused General Postponement.

Rain forced a postponement of nearly all the golf events down for decision on the metropolitan links yesterday. The downpour was so heavy and so protracted that very few golfers cared to walk out for a round. There has been so much rain this season that the greenkeepers have been at great expense to keep the grass cut and rolled, and, as to-day will be one of rest for the workmen and the grass will grow like Jonah's gourd under the stimulus of yesterday's soaking, it will require the services of extra men to get the links in proper condition by Wednesday or Thursday. The rainfall was an expensive happening to the golf clubs on this account, besides spoiling the day's sport.

The trend of events at the Apawamis Golf Club is a sample of what occurred at nearly all the near-by links. The return match with the Englewood Golf Club was to have been played, and four of that team appeared—Messrs. Remmund, Banks, and Tenney, who were paired with Mathews, Moller, Jr., F. A. Moore, and Ford, of the home players.

After waiting for some hours there was a let-up in the rain at 4 o'clock, and the pairs began play. They were hardly out of sight of the clubhouse, however, before the storm began again worse than ever. Badly drenched, the players ran back to the clubhouse, and the match was declared postponed.

Americans Win in European Shoots.

Word was received in this city yesterday that the American trap shooters, who captured the greater share of the prizes in the recent international matches at the traps in England, are following up their early victories by winning over the best gunners of Europe.

Robert A. Welch of this city, a member of the Carteret, New Utrecht, Riverton, and other crack gun clubs, since his arrival in Spa, Belgium, has won about 5,000f. at the traps. James A. R. Elliott of Kansas City has won 1,000f. From Spa Welch, Elliott, and Nauman go to take part in the tournament at Namur, where cash prizes amounting to $40,000, or about 200,000f., will be offered.

Charles Macalister and F. B. Stevenson of Philadelphia and W. B. Hostetter of Pittsburg won many prizes in a number of sweepstakes during the live-bird tournament held at Ostend last week.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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Examinations and Estimates Free.

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The intricate mechanism of the modern high grade piano acknowledges its master only in its maker.

In the manufacturer you must place your faith, for even expert pianists are often deceived, as the cheaper grades are made to show well in the beginning, but the real test of any piano is not for the present, but in years to come.

When you BUY a

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YOU stake a few hundred dollars. When we SELL you that piano WE stake our

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Which side of the deal represents the deepest interest, yours or ours?

For years we have made high class pianos, have told the public about them in a straightforward, truthful way, always inviting critical inspection. The stamp of public reciprocity and approval is registered in the fact that over 130,000 Sterling instruments have been made and sold in all parts of the musical world.

Our Business Policy Has Not Changed.

When we have something to say to the musical public we say it promptly and plainly and back up our statements with the goods as represented. To-day we tell you of a very special offering of pianos for the balance of the month, preparatory for the arrival of our new Fall stock, which will begin to come to us after September 1st.

1 Sterling, studio size, figured black walnut case, good as new, and guaranteed, was $375, now..... $245

1 Sterling Baby Grand, concert used three seasons, very fine tone, ebonized case, price when new $700, now.. $450

1 Benedict Mahogany Upright, a genuine bargain for..... $125

1 United Piano Makers' Upright, thoroughly refinished inside and out, 7 octave..... $80

2 Extra large Sterlings, one mahogany and one walnut case, artistically carved, made for exhibition, entirely new, except showroom usage, worth $450, now.... $345 & $355

1 Fischer Upright, medium size and in perfect repair..... $145

3 very fine full size Squares, in perfect repair ..... $45, $50 and $55

1 Large size Huntington, concert used, fancy case, you would think it a new piano, worth $325 ..... $210

2 Fancy wood, high top, parlor Organs, taken in exchange for pianos, bargains at.. $25 & $30

Several odd Uprights taken in exchange for Sterlings and Huntingtons, repaired, refinished and guaranteed, will go at $65, $75, $100, $130 to $175

Stool, scarf and one year's tuning free. Easy terms. Piano delivered on first payment.

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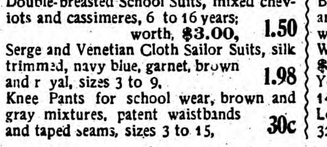
Monday's Underprices throughout this great store embody a showing of seasonable values for present use and later utility.

VISIT OUR NEWLY FURNISHED 4-ROOM APARTMENT ON FOURTH FLOOR.

Furniture Newness.

Our Inaugural Sale the past week was an overwhelming success; the surprisingly low prices fairly outrivalled all competition. There will be more price activity in Furniture Monday.



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Upholstered in Damask, latest shades and designs, Finely Finished Frames.

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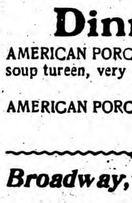


Golden Oak, 5 drawers, like cut, 3.75
With mirror, 5.75

Parlor or Library Tables—Imitation mahogany

YALE'S FOOTBALL TEAM

Nine of the Best Players Will Not Return to College.

CANDIDATES FOR NEW ELEVEN

Many Good Men from Last Year's Second Team May Make the 'Varsity—First Game Sept. 28.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 24.—Plans are already well under way for the football season of 1901 at Yale. Capt. Charles Gould has sent out his summons for players to report in New Haven, fixing the date on Sept. 23. As the first game of the year is to be with Trinity on Sept. 28, it is more than probable that the date of meeting will be set several days earlier than that now named, though Gould has not yet decided the question. The remarkably successful campaign of last year's football season at Yale, with a clean record against all comers, places a hard task at the outset of the year on the Yale team of 1901. It was admitted by all football experts last Fall that Captain Brown's eleven was perhaps the greatest that ever played on an American college gridiron. It is therefore not to be expected that the team which will follow it in Yale's annals should be as strong, especially when it is taken into consideration that Yale loses nearly all of her players this year and starts the season with an almost brand new eleven.

The signal defeats suffered by both Princeton and Harvard last Fall have worked up unusual ambitions at both these universities, and both teams hope and expect to retrieve past history this coming season. Yale is therefore placed at a disadvantage even before play has begun, and is forced to take a defensive position. Of all the large colleges, Yale's training this season for the big matches will be the hardest, and her position the most difficult. Yale, however, expects to again win the championship.

Of the men who wore the leather for Yale last Fall nine have left college, leaving but three of last year's team as the nucleus for the eleven of 1901. No other of the large universities starts out under such a disadvantage. Practically a new team will have to be evolved. Of the team that led the colleges last year the following men have left the university: Brown, left guard; Olcott, centre; Stillman, right tackle; Coy, right end; Wear, quarterback; Fincke, half back, by graduation; Sharpe, half back, disqualified by coaching minor teams this Summer; Bloomer, left tackle, dropped by the faculty, and Hale, full back, withdrawn Faculty, and Hale, full back, withdrawn leaves of last year's men only Capt. Gould, left end; Sheldon, right guard, and Chadwick, right half back.

NO LACK OF CANDIDATES.

In spite of the defections and losses at New Haven a wealth of material remains from which to pick a championship eleven this coming year. It was the policy last season to call out all the men in college capable of playing, and the result was an agreggation of football players that was capable of turning out four strong teams, from the 'Varsity down to the third scrub team. Mike Murphy's scheme last year was to make the second eleven nearly as strong as the first, and the sharpest games played at Yale Field during the season previous to the Harvard game were these scrub contests. The second team last year, most of whom return to play this season, was capable of winning from most of the large colleges. It is these men, reinforced by several new men of promise, who will make up the Yale eleven this year. A good man is ready to step into nearly every vacancy because of the hard work with the second team last Fall. This makes the problem of making up a new eleven much easier of solution.

Looking over the material that will come together at Yale Field a month hence, a general idea can be gained of the eleven that is likely to be worked up this Fall at New Haven. Left end, right guard, and right half back are already filled by Gould, Sheldon, and Chadwick, respectively. There are first-class players in sight for Bloomer's place at left tackle, for Olcott's place at centre, for Coy's place at right end, for Sharpe's place at left half back, and for Hale's place at full back. Hamlin is looked upon as the best man for left tackle. He played a fast backfield all last Fall up to the big games, when Bloomer was taken on because of his tremendous line-plunging abilities.

HOLT MAY PLAY CENTRE.

Holt is the most promising man for centre. He was substitute last year for Olcott, and played at the end of the Harvard game at Yale Field, besides playing against Olcott on the second team all the season. He is a heavily built and muscular fellow, and is faster on his feet than Olcott was. For right end, Rafferty will probably be chosen. He was on the freshman squad early in the Fall, and was taken to the 'Varsity because of his great promise. He nearly made the 'Varsity team, but the place was given to Coy because of the latter's greater experience and because he was a senior. Rafferty is expected by some Yale football observers to develop into one of the best end-rushers Yale has ever had. Another good end is coming to the front in Ferguson, and he may be given a chance this Fall.

For the position of left half back the material is exceedingly promising. Adams and Ward played last year on the second team and put up good games. Wilhelmi is another fast half back, with a good eye for a punt. A new man is promised in Winslow, who was quarter back of the freshmen team last Fall, and who was on the baseball team in the Spring. Any of these men would make exceptional half backs. At full back the problem will be to develop a line bucker and punter as good as Perry Hale, whose playing last season was one of the star features of the Yale game. It is expected that Weymouth is the man to do this. Weymouth is a Law School middle class man, and had the benefit of two years at Bucknell College before coming to Yale. While there he played tackle to Matthewson. He is nearly the duplicate of Hale in size and strength, and ought to make a great full back. He will be tried there early in the season. Another candidate is Daly, who played with Columbia the first part of last year.

There is, therefore, promise in the present situation that Yale is to have a first-class football team, in spite of the odds against her. There are, however, several questions to solve. It is not yet possible to pick men for three important positions. These are players to succeed Brown at left guard, Stillman at right tackle, and Wear at quarter back. A half dozen candidates might be mentioned, but none of them would seem to be certain of places. To find a good quarter back will be the most difficult problem that Yale will have to face this coming season. At present there seems to be no first-class candidate in sight.

Mike Murphy will again have charge of the men, and Walter Camp will be the general adviser and coach. Just who will act as head coach has not yet been decided, though several prominent names have been mentioned.

NO PROFESSIONAL SUNDAY GOLF.

Chicago Golf Club Objects to Match for Side Bets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Professionals Willie Smith and Lawrence Auchterlonie of Midlothian and Glen View, respectively, will not play their thirty-six-hole golf match at Wheaton to-morrow for $2,000.

A temporary postponement was announced to-day, owing to the refusal of the Chicago Golf Club to allow a Sunday contest for side bets. Mr. Smith said arrangements undoubtedly will be made for him to play a match with the Western open champion under new conditions.

Riverhead's Programme of Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 24.—The programme for the Suffolk County Agricultural Society's fair has been announced, with an attractive list of competitions arranged for the four days of the meeting, Sept. 17, 18, 19, and 20. The first day will be devoted entirely to athletics and field sports. There will be baseball, basket ball, tennis, bicycle races, and field and track competitions, which promise to bring together some of the best athletes on Eastern Long Island. For the remaining three days the Horse Show and trotting and pacing races will be the special attractions. The harness-racing programme provides $2,300 in premiums, to be distributed as follows:

Sept. 18.—2:30 class trot, purse $250; 2:19 class pace, purse $300; 2:40 class pace, purse, $200.

Sept. 19.—2:20 class trot, purse $300; 2:24 class pace, purse $250; 3:00 class trot or pace, purse $100.

Sept. 20.—Free for all trot or pace, purse $400; 2:30 class pace, purse $250; 2:25 class trot, purse $250.

Mixed Foursomes at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—The mixed foursome for club prizes was won at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day by Miss K. Rowland and Dr. C. E. Martin. The summary:

Names.	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Miss K. Rowland and Dr. C. E. Martin	109	2	107
Miss Hoyt and S. S. Day	123	10	113
Miss Adams and H. M. Day, Jr.	124	9	115
Mrs. Sheldon and Mr. Waterman	130	13	117
Mrs. Hilliard and R. C. Carroll	129	8	121
Miss Moore and William Copp	145	17	123
Miss Sheldon and F. C. Hilliard	136	12	124
Mrs. Alexander and P. R. Bonner	134	8	126

Jockey's Prize a Diamond Ring.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—This was the last day of the Windsor, Ontario, running races, and a large crowd was present. A feature of the day was the Montebello Handicap, in which a diamond ring was the prize for the jockey winning the race. Jockey Miller, riding Enghurst, won it.

Keegan Wins Three Prizes.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 24.—Patrick Keegan of Lowell was the star in the National Cycle Club's meet to-day by winning three prizes in the ten-mile open, also the race, and third prize in the mile open. Summaries:

One-Mile Open.—Won by William Younce, East Boston. Time—2:14.

Ten-Mile Open.—Won by Patrick Keegan, Lowell. Time—30:51.

Hartford Club Claims a Catcher.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Manager Mack of the Philadelphia American League team to-day sent Catcher Steelman back to the Hartford Club. When he first saw Steelman Mack understood that the catcher had been "farmed" to Hartford by Brooklyn. It now develops that Steelman was under contract to Hartford and has been claimed by that club. Under the circumstances Mack would not play him.

PLANS FOR GREAT SHOOT

Rifle and Revolver Marksmen to Meet at Sea Girt.

TWO INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Men from Military Organizations of Many States Will Strive for Championships and Special Prizes.

The arrival on Tuesday of the Irish marksmen comprising the team sent to represent the Ulster Rifle Association of Belfast, Ireland, in the international competitions at Sea Girt, N. J., which open Friday next, to continue until Sept. 7, will mark the largest gathering of expert riflemen that has taken place in more than twenty years. The great shoot, which will be a combination of the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, the second annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association, and the tenth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, has been planned with great care by the officers of the several organizations.

With a fairly general representation from the rifle shooting organizations of the United States, it will also have an international character, due to two contests. The first of these is to be for the Palma Trophy, representing the world's championship. This trophy has not been contested for since 1880, when the American team won it by defeating a team from Great Britain. This year Canada is sending a team to try and take it across the border. The other match is a special challenge match between teams of eight men from the Ulster Rifle Association and the New Jersey State Rifle Association, fifteen shots for each man at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, with any rifle.

IRISH TEAM AGAINST JERSEYMEN.

This challenge match will be of unusual interest because of the fact that the Irish team is composed of veteran riflemen, who have engaged in many similar events, while the representatives of New Jersey without exception are young men, inexperienced in shooting of the character they are to take part in. The New Jersey men are being coached by the Philadelphia expert Foulke, however, and in spite of the disadvantage of not being properly armed, have done so well that their instructor has great confidence in them.

Of the men who have been doing the best work on the New Jersey team may be mentioned Capt. Whittemore, Dr. Hudson, Capt. Martin, Baker, Malcolm, Tuttle, and Foulke. The Irish team has on it men who have been shooting on the Irish "Eight" at Bisley for years. Barnett, Braithwaite, Henry, Caldwell, Milliner, Thymme, Morgan, and Chadwick, whose names are well known in the rifle shooting world as expert long-range shots, are those whom the inexperienced shooters of the New Jersey association have against them. The visitors will not come to New York on their steamer, the Servia, but will be met down the bay by a steam yacht with the Entertainment Committee on board, and will be conveyed on this yacht to Atlantic Highlands, where they will take a train for Sea Girt.

Aside from the international events, there will be uncommon interest in the inter-State matches. There was never before so much enthusiasm manifested by the State teams, and there never before was such a large entry in a shoot of this character.

TEAMS FROM EIGHT STATES.

As against six States being represented by State teams, which is the largest number ever before assembled together in competition, there will this year be about eight State teams on the grounds to compete for the Hilton and Marathon trophies.

The United States Marine Corps will be represented by a strong team, which has been training at the navy range at Annapolis for over a month. The Department of the East, United States Army, will send a team from Governors Island. Maine has already selected her team, competitions for that purpose having been held at Brunswick, Me., on Aug. 3. The Pennsylvania State team will be selected from the men making the highest scores at the State shoot at Mount Gretna, Penn., Aug. 27, 28, and 29.

New York has selected by competition twenty-five men, who are now practicing at Creedmoor, with the United States magazine rifle. Later twelve men to compose the State team will be selected by a second competition. New York will also be represented by regimental teams from the Twelfth, Ninth, Seventy-first, Seventh, Seventy-fourth, Twenty-third, and Thirteenth Regiments and a team from Squadron A and the Naval Reserve.

Battery B, Light Artillery, of Boston, will send a revolver team to defend their title to the military team championship, won last year. There will also be several regimental teams from the State. The Rhode Island team is in training at the Rumford range, while both the District of Columbia and New Jersey will enter State teams, and the usual number of regimental, troop, and company teams. The New Jersey Naval Reserve and batteries and Signal Corps will this year, for the first time, be represented in the matches. Maryland will be represented by a team from the Fifth Regiment of Baltimore, and Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and Delaware will be represented by either State or regimental teams.

Aside from the military competitions there will be other interesting contests. The National Rifle Association of America has in its programme a team match for civilian clubs, and such well-known clubs as the Massachusetts Rifle Association, Philadelphia Rifle Association, New Jersey State Rifle Association, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, District of Columbia Rifle Association, Zettler Rifle Club of New York, Pittsburg Rifle Club, Crescent City Rifle Club of Scranton, Penn.; Iroquois Rifle Club of Pittsburg, Penn.; Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps, Elite Rifle Club of Brooklyn, San Antonio (Texas) Shooting Society, Syracuse (N. Y.) Rifle Club, and the Italian Shooting Association of New York will be represented.

Revolver shooting will be looked after by Dr. Sayre of New York, Lieut. Paine and E. E. Partridge of Boston, E. L. Harpham of Chicago, and J. B. Crabtree of Springfield, Mass. An innovation is a disappearing man target, at which the contestants have only twelve seconds in which to fire their six shots.

The range at Sea Girt is being put in complete order for the meeting, and more revolver targets have been built to accommodate the increased number of patrons. There are now eight targets at 1,000 yards. In all there will be eighty-one targets, at all ranges, in use during the matches.

CHARLEY HERR MAY NOT RACE.

Lord Derby Will Probably Take His Place Against Cresceus at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 24.—Secretary Wilson of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, says that the match race to be trotted here in October between Charley Herr and Cresceus has not yet been declared off. He admits that the prospects for the race are gloomy, and that Charley Herr may be replaced by Lord Derby, 2:07. In fact, Secretary Wilson is bending every energy to have such a change made. It is stated here that Charley Herr will not race again this season.

David Cahill is expected home with his stable in short time. Secretary Wilson has contracted by wire for Starter Frank B. Walker to officiate here at the October meeting. This puts an end to the report that Walker would not be appointed starter here this Fall.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

50c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

EMSLIE'S

SALE AND EXPORT STABLES,

Weehawken Stock Yards,

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Take 14th St. Ferry to Hoboken and Union Hill (Boulevard) car (five minutes) to stables.

150 TO 200 HORSES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All kinds, from Light Drivers to Heavy Draught Horses.

EVERY HORSE GUARANTEED.

JAMES EMSLIE, Telephone 11, Hoboken.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

The Greatest Sale of School Supplies That Ever Stirred the Homes of Brooklyn.

Children's Day to-morrow. All over the city thousands and thousands of young people are making ready for the first day of school. Months ago we began our preparation—went to the blank book makers and the pen makers and the ink makers and the pencil makers and the makers of all good things that help to make the American boy and girl's schooling comfortable. We told them onr plans for the greatest sale of school supplies ever held anywhere—a sale even greater than the famous sales here in previous years. They went to work with a will and the result is gathered here now.

More Variety, Highest Qualities, Prices Never Paralleled.

A broad space in the Basement has been set aside and dozens of salespeople who know all about young folks' needs are there. Even if you cannot come yourself send the children and they will be cared for as thoughtfully as though you were here. There is a good sized list below; but it doesn't begin to tell the variety of things under price. Every single article has stood the test of merit and everyone is priced lower than ever before. There is enough to last all the week, enough to give all the children of Brooklyn a share, but some of the bargains will be gone before the week's end of course. So come as early as you can. To-morrow is especially Children's Day.

Just as an instance of the low pricing note these things for

Composition Books.
32 pages, regular price 2c., at 1c
60 pages, regular priee 3c., at 2c
120 pages, regular price 5c., at 3c
240 pages, regular price 7c., at 4c
Fancy covered Composition Books:
48 pages, regular price 4c., at 2c
96 pages, regular price 5c., at 3c
144 pages, regular price 6c., at 4c
Large Composition Books, 8x10, for High School use, 96 pages, regular price 8c. 4c
Fine Composition Books, plain and fancy covers, made of high-grade paper, at 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 18c., 29c. & 38c.

Students' Note Books.
Perforated leaf Books for lectures, size 6x9:
48 leaves, regular price 5c. 3c
144 leaves, regular price 10c. 5c
Plain Students' Note Books, 6x9:
48 leaves, regular price 3c., at 1c
96 leaves, regular price 5c., at 2c
144 leaves, regular price 7c., at 3c
And others at 9c., 12c., 16c., 18c., 33c. & 38c.

Drawing Books.
Good quality of paper, all interleaved with tissue paper:
24 pages, regular price 4c., at 2c
24 pages, regular price 5c., at 3c
48 pages, regular price 9c., at 4c
Others at 4c., 6c. and 8c., and worth much more.

Blotting Paper.
Fine grade of absorbent Blotting Paper, 12 Sheets in a package, size 4x9½, regular price 4c., at 1c package
Fancy packages of Blotting Paper, with lithographed frontispiece, regular price 5c., at 1c package

Double Lined Composition Books.
Good grade of paper and prices unprecedented even in our notable sales:
36 pages, regular price 3c., at 1c
72 pages, regular price 5c., at 2c
144 pages, regular price 7c., at 3c
And others at 4c., 6c. and 8c., with fancy covers.

One Cent Each.
Composition Books, worth 2c.
Note Books, worth 3c.
12 sheets of Blotting Paper, worth 4c.
Bottles of Ink, worth 3c.
Paper Pencils that peel off.
Enameled Penholders, worth 4c.
Assorted Pen Points, worth 4c.

Tollner's Carryall Companion.
It consists of a book clamp, a pencil box, a ruler and lock and key; is made of polished wood and sold regularly for 25c., at 12c

Pencil Boxes.
Twenty styles to choose from; olive, inlaid, cedar, oak, Japanese, mahogany and papier mache; all marked very low:
Regular 4c., at 2c
Regular 5c., at 3c
Regular 8c., at 4c
And others all equally cheap at 5c., 7c., 9c., 12c., 18c., 19c. and 24c.

Book Straps.
Patented Straps, single Straps with handle and double Straps with handle, at low prices:
Patented Straps, that can be adjusted to any number of books, regular price 10c., at 6c
Single Straps, with handle, regular price 4c., at 1c
And others at 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c. and 10c.

School Bags.
School Bags of cloth, felt, canvas and waterproof, plain and embroidered.
Waterproof Bags, the regular 10c. quality, at 4c., and a large assortment, low priced, at 18c., 19c., 24c., 29c., 33c., 38c. & 48c.

Geographical Globes.
Regulation 3 inch Globe on wire stand at 8c
Regulation 6 inch Globe on wire stand at 16c
Others at 75c. and up to $16.00

Compasses.
Eagle Compass and Dividers, ruling Pen and Pencil and extra box of Leads, regular price 19c., at 12c

Inks and Mucilage.
Stafford's and Carter's Inks will be sold here Monday only at the lowest price ever named. (Carter's Ink is the standard quality and used by the Board of Education of Greater New York.)
Stafford's and Carter's Inks, 2 oz. bottles, regular price 3c., at 1c
Carter's red Ink, regular price 5c., at 2c
First-class Mucilage, 2 oz. bottles, regular price 4c., at 2c

Pencils and Penholders.
A fine assortment of Faber's, Dixon's and Eagle Pencils, soft and hard, with and without rubber tips:
Cedar Pencils, regular price 5c. dozen, at 3c. dozen
Rubber tipped Pencils, regular price 9c. dozen, at 6c. dozen
Faber's jeweled Pencils, 4 colors, regular price 4c., at 3c
Colored enameled Pencils, regular price 4c., at 2c
Imperial Pencils, soft and medium, regular price 18c. dozen 14c. dozen
Blaisdell paper Pencils, regular price 1c. each, at 8c. dozen
Enameled Penholders, regular price 4c., at 1c. each
Imported colored Penholders, regular price 5c., at 2c. each
Black and red Penholders, regular price 3c., at 1c. each

Pen Points.
Esterbrook's Falcon Pens, regular price 6c., at 4c. dozen
Assorted Pen Points, regular price 4c., at 1c. dozen
Assorted Pen Points, regular price 5c., at 2c. dozen
Slates, Slate Pencils, Chalk, Address Books, Pencil and Ink Tablets, Stenographers' Note Books, Crayons, Pencil Sharpeners, Rulers, Blackboard Erasers, Scratch Pads and every accessory for scholars' use in endless variety and priced in the same low manner.
Basement, Central Building.

Upholstery Sale Renewed To-morrow With More Unusual Values than Ever.

Partly because quantities were so large that a week's notable selling still leaves much for choice, mostly because of the late arrival of Tapestries, Portieres and Lace Curtains that should have been here a week ago. They are rich and fine and handsome—some of the Lace Curtains, for example, are the very latest importations. A month later they will cost you much more, though in September and every other month of the year we try to give you a very big money's worth. Just now the best of fine Upholsteries are here in wide variety for

A Quarter to Half Under Their Worth.

It will pay you to come in town to-morrow if you are within reaching distance. It will profit everyone with an upholstery need to take advantage of this sale.

Lace Curtain Bargains.
Several hundred pairs of white Nottingham Curtains, 40 inches wide by 3 yards long; good patterns; values 75c. and 89c., for 49c. a pair
250 pairs white Nottingham Curtains, good designs, full width; 3 yards and 3½ yards in length; values $1.00, $1.50 and $1.75, for 59c., 69c. and 98c. a pair
Several hundred pairs of white Irish Point Curtains, all fresh and fine and new; unusual values for $3.25, $3.75, $4.48, $4.75 and $5.48 a pair
Fine Renaissance lace Curtains, freshly imported, in the latest patterns, made on extra heavy bobbinet, with insertion or edging effect, special values at $3.75, $4.25, $4.98, $5.98, $6.98, $8.98 and $11.48 a pair
Imitation Arabian Curtains, the most popular low priced curtain of this season, they are exact copies of the most expensive real lace, special values at $5.50, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50, $10.00 a pair
Imitation Arabian "Bonnes Femmes," the most artistic low priced window furnishing in use; copies of $38 and $50 Curtains, at $7.75 and $7.98
150 pairs of heavy cable net Curtains full width and 3½ yards long, handsome designs, insertion effects, value $4.00, for $2.24 a pair
100 ruffled bobbinet Bed Sets, made of good quality net and lace edgings and insertion, with cover for round bolster to match. Nothing prettier for a metal bed; value $6.00 set, for $3.98 set

Tapestries Underpriced.
1,200 yards of beautiful, well made fabrics at a third to a half less than regular prices. Some suited for hangings, others for furniture coverings. A wide variety of patterns and colors to choose from:
400 yards of silk Gobelin Tapestry; 4 good color combinations; medium allover Rococo designs; value $2.25 a yard for $1.29
150 yards of mercerized gobelin Tapestry, good colors and patterns, value $1.85, for 89c. a yard
500 yards of fine cotton Tapestry, detached figures and foliage designs, fine for inexpensive hangings and coverings, values $1.75 and $1.98, for 98c. a yard
150 yards of heavy cotton verdure Tapestry, for wall or furniture covering, beautiful color effects, value $1.75, for 75c. a yard

Portieres.
Fine two-toned, mercerized Tapestry Portieres, in limited quantity; delicate color combination; 3 yards long; heavy throw over fringe; value $6.50, for $4.75 a pair
Handsome armure weave Portieres in good color combination; two-toned effects, value $4.98 for $3.39 a pair

Screens.
Japanese Screens, the black and gold kind, all perfect; 4 fold and 5 feet high; value $4.05, for $3.79
3 fold bedroom Screens, filled with dainty silkolines; oak, cherry and white enamel finishes; value $1.79, for $1.15

Tapestry Table Covers.
8-4 tapestry Table Covers, foliage designs, with well made fringe, serviceable goods, value $3.00, for $1.75 each
8-4 imported Table Covers, in fine color effects, some reversible, with wool fringe, values $5.00 and $6.00, for $3.75 & $4.25

Furniture Reupholstering.
Choose from among the handsome coverings that are now underpriced, let us have the worn pieces that have done good service and when you need them they will be ready, fresh and new, to do good service again. It is the most economical time of the year to have this work done—in the cost of the covering, in the cost of the work.
Third floor, front, Central Building.

Linens and Towels.
The Underpricing of August.

Linens of the sort to suit the thrifty housewife, handsome enough and strong enough to give long and good service. About a third underpriced. Towels of the thirsty kind—there is plenty of need for them in such weather as this Summer has brought us. About a third underpriced. Details worth reading here, worth acting on:

Linens.
Bleached double damask Table Cloths, extra heavy quality, size 2x3 yards, one size only, and for that reason reduced from $3.00 each to $2.39 each
62 inches wide, all linen, extra heavy cream Damask, our own importation, closely priced 49c. a yard
5-8 size; 20-20 inches, bleached satin damask Breakfast Napkins, instead of $2.00 dozen $1.45 dozen
Extra heavy all linen bleached damask Napkins, size 22x22 inches, our own importation $1.98 dozen

Towels.
Good quality, large size, hemmed, bleached, huckaback Towels, a leader at 12½c. ea
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, size 18x36 inches 15c. ea
Extra fine quality, hemstitched, all linen, bleached, huckaback Towels, size 22x42 inches, exceptional value 25c. ea
Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, fringed or hemmed ends, good heavy quality, size 20x45 inches, 17c. kind 12½c. ea
Extra heavy Turkish Bath Towels, bleached and unbleached, size 24x48 inches 21c. ea
A lot of manufacturers' sample Towels, huck and damask, at prices ranging from 10c. to 25c. ea
This is ¼ less than regular prices.
Main floor, rear, East Building.

Pocketbooks Reduced.

Some wise people do a bit of their Christmas shopping in August; find that the economies then enable them to give more expensive presents than as though they waited until holiday time. A suggestion along this line in these Pocketbooks that are reduced for quick clearance—for gifts or for your own use they are equally bargains:

$1.50 to $2.00 Pocketbooks, 95c.
Combination Pocketbooks of fine Seal or alligator leather, all leather lined and faced; chamois pocket and leather gussets; the new and desirable square shape.

25c. Imported Coin Purses, 19c.
A variety of leathers and colors in two good shapes.
Main floor, front, Central Building.

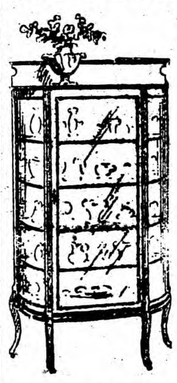
F. D. Matthews Sons

The Last Week of August Made Interesting to Buyers.
Money Will Go Further Than Usual.

Last Week of the Great August Furniture Sale.

The last week of the Greatest August Sale of Furniture will equal in advantages the preceding weeks, which have broken all records in Furniture sellings. Many lots have sold out, others have come in to take their places, so the assortment is up to high water mark and the prices down 25 TO 40 PER CENT. Remember we store free until October 1, if the goods are not wanted for immediate delivery.

$18.00 China Closets, $13.85



Bent Glass end China Closets, extra large size, solid oak, polished, exceptional value. $13.85

Ladies' Toilet Tables.
Golden oak and mahogany finish, with French plate mirror, former price $5.50, now at $3.48
Golden oak and birdseye maple, with large French bevel plate mirror, former price $7.50, now $4.98
Golden oak and birdseye maple, with large French shaped bevel plate mirror, former price $10.00, now $6.50
White enamel, decorated, golden oak, birds-eye maple, with large French bevel shaped mirror, former price $14.00, now $9.98

Chamber Suits.
We secured at our price a lot of Chamber Suits which have been on exhibition, which assures their being as nearly perfect as is possible to make them; there are only one of each style, but there are 28 different patterns, averaging in price from $12.75 to $85.00
Three piece solid oak Suit, carved bedstead, 74 inches high, large serpentine top, 4 drawer dresser, with large bevel French plate mirror and large combination washstand; $23.50 kind at $19.98
Three piece Suit, handsome all quarter sawed golden oak, piano polished, double serpentine front dresser; $50.00 kind, to go at $39.75
Extra large three piece Suit, three drawers across top of bureau; $100.00 kind, to go at $75.00

Indestructible Sanitary Steel Bottom Couches.

Spanish shaped large tufted Couches, made with steel indestructible bottom, best steel springs, all hair filled, covered with best Wellington and Argyle velours; regular price $20.00; August sale price $13.50

Closing Out Summer Reed & Splint Outdoor Furniture.
There are 45 high slat back, solid oak Arm Rockers, double woven splint seats, former price $2.35, now $1.29
88 same style, without arms, former price $1.50, now 79c
30 large arm, double woven half round reed seat and back, white maple frame, varnished, former price $3.75, now $1.98
3 mammoth wide arm white maple frame, double half round reed seat and back, former price $6.00, now $3.75
One each, fine Japanese matting seat and back Sofa, former price $6.00, now $3.50
Arm Chairs and Rockers, former price $4.00, now $2.25
Two Suits, one in green, the other white maple, double woven splint seats and backs, including Sofa, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker, former price $13.50, now $8.75
3 green Garden Benches, former price $2.35, now $1.10
1 four foot red Garden Bench, former price $6.00, now $2.98
1 three foot reed Garden Bench, former price, $5.25, now $2.75

Dining Table.

This style very handsomely finished Dining Table, all quarter sawed oak, piano polished; there are no rough places on this Table, the legs are finished equal to the top; has three extra leaves, extends six feet, 44x44 inch top when closed; August sale price $9.98

Shirt Waists.
Percale Shirt Waists, pleated back, bishop sleeves 29c
Percale Shirt Waists, assorted colors and patterns, tucked back, new style sleeve, special price 49c
Fine quality lawn and chambray Waists, in a variety of colors and styles, exceptional values 97c
White lawn Waists, several styles, six rows embroidery, fine tucks in back, stock collar 97c
Extra fine white lawn Waists, choice embroideries and dainty tucks, prices marked to close $1.49 and $1.98

Colored Petticoats.
Seersucker Petticoats, stripes, deep ruffle, with small ruffle 49c
Black and colored sateen Skirts, deep pleated flounce, with ruche at bottom 97c
Black and colored taffeta silk Skirts, two pleated ruffles and dust ruffle, special for Monday $5.95

Infants' Wear.
Infants' fine lawn Caps, embroidered, some with revers, special 39c
Infants' Bedford cord Coats, lace and ribbon trimmed, special for Monday $1.84
Infants' long Bedford cord Coats, two deep ruffles, trimmed with fancy ribbon and braid, rolling collar, special price $2.48
Infants' cambric Slips 15c
Infants' cambric Slips, box pleated front 25c

Undermuslins.
Muslin Gowns, ruffles and embroidery 39c
Muslin Gowns, full length, lace and embroidery trimmed, assorted styles 79c
Cambric, muslin and nainsook Gowns, empire, high and square neck, fine assortment to choose from 97c

Corset Covers.
Cambric Corset Covers, round and V neck, at 25c
Cambric and nainsook Corset Covers, low neck, prettily trimmed with lace, insertion and edging 49c

Drawers.
Muslin Drawers, ruffle of embroidery and fine tucks 49c

Wrappers.
Good quality percale Wrappers, in dark colors, pointed yoke, braid trimmed, full flounce 59c
Lawn and cambric Wrappers, in light colors, yokes prettily trimmed with ruffles and braid, full width skirt, with deep flounce, at 84c

Aprons.
White lawn Aprons, assorted tucks, waistress' size 25c
Nurses' Aprons, full width, with bib, embroidered ruffle over shoulder 49c

White Goods.
An overstocked manufacturer sells us part of his stock of white India linen Lawns, at a big reduction.
2,500 yards of 32 inch white India linen Lawns, very fine, sheer quality, usually retailed at 20c. a yard, now, a yard 12½c
500 yards 32 inch white India linen Lawns, splendidly finished, fine and sheer, usually sold at 15c. a yard, now, per yard 10c
The above goods are all perfect full pieces, and are extraordinary value.
200 dozen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 3 inch hems, splendid quality of muslin, size 45x36 inches, actually worth 17c., each 12½c

Flannels.
Elegant new line of French Flannels, all wool, in pink, light blue, cream, green, lavender, navy blue, black and other shades, per yard 39c. and 50c
Waist Patterns, 2½ yards of all wool flannel, with embroidery to match, for the pattern $1.39
One case of a good weight, 27 inch wide Domet Flannel, worth 6c., a yard 4c
Our stock of embroidered Skirting Flannels is immense, the best of every manufacturer can be found in the line, upward of fifty styles, at, a yard, 50c., and so on up to, a yard $1.75

Special Lot of Books.
United States Naval Commanders, reg. price $1.10, special for Monday 25c
Special lot of Juveniles, regular price 35c., to close out at 25c
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FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

NOW'S THE TIME TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT.

Clever American statisticians have raised their estimates as to the American wheat crop; they now predict 800,000,000 bushels. European crop shortage assures a continued demand for that cereal at good prices. Europe is quick to see the benefits accruing to American stocks therefrom, and in the past 10 days purchased for shipment over 200,000 shares. Sterling exchange is weak, owing to bills drawn to pay for American stocks and wheat.

Western speculators, quick to scent a movement in stocks or grain in past three days, have purchased over 60,000 shares in the N. Y. market.

London, Paris, and Berlin markets are in better shape than one year ago, when preparations were being made for the greatest American stock boom ever known.

Gold from South Africa will soon commence to flow into English coffers.

STOCKS HAVE BEEN ADVANCING UPON COMPARATIVELY SMALL PURCHASES, INDICATING AN ABSENCE OF SELLING PRESSURE AND A CONCENTRATION OF SECURITIES. EUROPE IS ON THE EVE OF BEING AN AGGRESSIVE AND FIERCE BULL ON AMERICAN STOCKS; HER ENTHUSIASM WILL FIRE AMERICAN SPECULATORS AND BEFORE THE CULMINATION WE WILL PROBABLY WITNESS A SATURNALIA OF WILD SPECULATION, EQUALING IF NOT EXCELLING THE PERIOD CULMINATING LAST SPRING.

The best way to participate in the prosperity, brought about by natural or business reasons, is to have an interest in the market; the best time to attain said interest is before the movement is well under way. Indications are that it has just started.

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33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:

The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:

First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.

Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.

Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.

Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.

2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,

3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.

By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS J. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

AMERICAN RAILROAD, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL, sound new security issues, respectfully solicited for clients abroad; send detailed particulars; next address, care Box 331, Pittsburg, Penn. BARRISTER.

FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE WHO CONTROL PATRONAGE.

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POSITIVE INFORMATION
regarding a deal soon to take place, which will insure a profit of at least 50 points in two stocks within the next three months.
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Meetings and Elections.

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
August 17th, 1901.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the DR. TAFT BROS. MED. CO. will be held on the THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of said company, at 79 East 130th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y., for the purpose of voting upon the following proposition, to wit: To increase its capital stock from $50,000 common stock, consisting of 500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $300,000 of stock, to consist of 1,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 2,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, such preferred stock to receive in each year dividends of 7 per cent. and no more, which dividends are to be cumulative; the control and management of the said corporation to be in the hands of the holders of the common stock, and the holders of the preferred stock to have no voting power until there has been a default of at least five consecutive years in the payment of dividends on said preferred stock. The corporation to have the right to redeem at any time the outstanding preferred stock at par and dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the time of such redemption. The said preferred stock to be preferred as to dividends only.

JOHN S. PRICE, Vice President.
E. M. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Dividends.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, August 1, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

The Utah Fuel Company.
Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.
New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, August 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

$50,000,000 COPPER SCHEME.

Incorporation Papers Likely to be Filed To-morrow.

The incorporation papers of the proposed new $50,000,000 copper company will be filed this week, probably to-morrow, according to a statement made in Wall Street yesterday, and, according to the same authority, the name of the company will be the Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company.

Theodore Fitch of 120 Broadway, who has been drawing up the incorporation papers, when questioned in regard to the interests back of the new conecern and the identity of the seven companies intended to become component parts of the Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company, said:

"As counsel for the new corporation, I am not in a position to make any statement. The fact is that negotiations have not proceeded far enough as yet to warrant any statement on my part as to the plans and purposes of the company."

Mr. Fitch refused to divulge the names of any of the prospective constituent companies, nor would he say with what interests they were allied.

In view of the often followed practice of incorporating large concerns with nominal capitalization in order to avoid a large initial incorporation fee, the announcement that the capital of the new company will be placed at $50,000,000 in the incorporation papers lends color to the belief that the venture is backed by strong interests on a large scale, because the fees attendant upon the incorporation of a $50,000,000 company exceed $10,000.

Efforts to obtain information regarding the new company from leading copper men, and as well as from interests connected with gold mining companies, were as unavailing yesterday as on the day previous. The few officials of prominence who were in town disclaimed all knowledge of the Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company, its backing, and its component interests.

Coincident with the intimations of a rumored impending copper trust in the United States, as well as the news of the intention of launching a $50,000,000 company by interests whose identity has not been disclosed, came the action of Justice O'Gorman in the New York Supreme Court in appointing ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant receiver of the property of the Cobre Grande Copper Company at the instance of Alexander W. Hallenborg, as a creditor and stockholder of the company. Mr. Grant as receiver is required to give a bond of $50,000, and the Central Trust Company will be the depository of all moneys that may come into his hands.

It is stated that the appointment of the receiver is not due to any charge that the company is embarrassed, since it is said to be worth $25,000,000, but to the fact that litigation is pending in the name of Mr. Hollenborg against William C. Greene, the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, the Cobre Grande Copper Company, and the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company affecting the title to the mines of the Cobre Company in Texas and Mexico, which, it is alleged, the company has been deprived of in the course of litigation, in which Mr. Greene and the Greene Consolidated Copper Company have been prominent factors.

NEW MAIL COLLECTING WAGONS.

Six Designed by Postmaster Van Cott Now in Service Down Town.

Six new mail-collecting wagons, the first of those recently designed by Postmaster Van Cott, were put into service in the downtown district yesterday morning, and attracted much attention. Each wagon carries two men, a driver and a collector, and it is expected that from twelve to eighteen minutes will be saved on each tour over the time of the old one-man wagons.

The collector sits at the rear of the vehicle on a little seat reached by two short steps, the arrangement being a strong reminder of the long obsolete bobtail car. The only opening into the wagon box is in the back at the left side, to which the collector carries the key. In front the driver is protected in a measure by a square hood with sliding windows at the side, and communication is maintained with the collector by a speaking tube. In many cases the collector will be able to remove the contents of a street letter box without leaving the wagon at all.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The past week was barren of incident. The steel strike dragged along without important event, dwindling slowly to foredoomed failure. Crop rumor-mongers preserved unwonted silence. The feeble effort to start a little war scare over the Franco-Turkish dispute was a flat failure. In Wall Street's forcible slang there was "nothing doing." Yet security values steadily—almost uninterruptedly—improved, with pronounced increase in the volume of trading at the week's end.

Following the previous week's rise, market action is explicable only on the theory that natural conditions are asserting supremacy over artificial conditions—that manipulative effort to bring about lower quotations has been baffled by the inherent strength of the security position. Nor are signs wanting that the bear party is becoming dispirited; repulse after repulse will wear out the hardest nerves, a fact becoming painfully apparent to venturesome "shorts" who have followed Chicago leadership for the past three months. It is true that during that period declines have been effected, but not from the selling of real holdings—depression having been brought about by the creation of "short" contracts which must be covered. The hope of the bears that owners could be frightened into supplying the necessary stocks is fading away, for never have investments been clung to more sturdily—never has there been less disposition to part with properties under attack. The reason is not hard to find—it is discoverable in the prosaic columns where appear the weekly, monthly, and yearly reports of railway earnings, which with almost unbroken monotony register the still rising tide of prosperity. The month now closing will set a new high mark, and railroad officials are unanimous in the expectation that succeeding months will reach still higher levels—in anticipation of which they are bestirring themselves to provide adequate equipment.

The enormous wheat crop, (on which conservative authorities have raised the estimate to over 700,000,000 bushels,) will tax the carrying capacity of the wheat roads, for 300,000,000 bushels will be available for export, all of which will be wanted abroad, and all of which must be transported in the shape of wheat or flour. Three hundred million bushels of wheat equals 9,000,000 freight tons, certain to be handled during this harvest year, while there will be no falling off in the transportation of wheat and wheat products for domestic consumption. Nor is it at all probable that corn shortage will sensibly decrease railroad tonnage, if, as is now expected, 1,400,000,000 bushels are harvested; this, added to existing supplies, will be adequate for all purposes to which corn is put, though no doubt reserves will at the end of the year be very small with which to meet the harvest of 1902—a condition sure to keep corn prices relatively high until then. High-priced corn and high-priced wheat make prosperous farmers, and prosperous farmers make big west-bound tonnage.

Viewed from all points, the cereal situation promises to still further build up railroad earnings. The same is true of the South's great crop—cotton. Preliminary estimates indicate a crop of 10,000,000 bales. Stocks abroad are the lowest for fifteen years—foreshadowing heavy export demand—and the price maintained is remunerative to planters. Southern railroad tonnage seems certain of continuing growth.

Turning to the field of industry and commerce, there is nothing disturbing save the steel strike, which seems sure to be suicidal to the "association" conducting it, but from the effects of which the United States Steel Corporation is steadily emerging. In the conduct of other manufactures, and of coal mining, harmony prevails between capital and labor, the former making large profits, the latter earning high wages; while the stupendous volume of merchandise exports shows how far American manufacturers are exceeding domestic consumptive capacity—reaching out successfully for the trade of the world. And all make for increased railroad tonnage.

With the great tonnage being handled, and the greater promised, there can be no temptation to railroad managers to indulge in rate wars. Hence, (with petty, sporadic exception,) rates are firmly maintained and traffic agreements faithfully kept—a result in which the "community of interest" combinations are powerfully influential. Never before have American railroads been administered with such broad common sense, with such fidelity to the interests of shareholders; they cease to be the "layout" of gamblers, they have become the soundest investments in the world—their bonds and stocks yielding the best return, combined with reasonable safety, of any existing securities. And their appreciation in value should not stop until their yield is fairly commensurate with other safe forms of investment; at present it is considerably higher. This, of course, is to be taken broadly, not meaning that every security offered is irreproachable; for among stocks, as in families, there can be black sheep—and much as financial morality has improved there are not wanting, here and there, "powers that prey."

To sum the survey: it is plain that the agricultural, commercial, industrial, and financial outlook promises increased railroad traffic, intelligently handled at well-maintained rates. That is the simple warrant of security strength. Wiseacres who watch Wall Street Blackboards and think that prices must go down because they have gone up are ever shallow reasoners. Fluctuations must always occur because of the part speculation plays, but the trend—the long swing—of a market must follow the conditions which make it. Even such an earthquake shock as the May panic could do no more than arrest the present movement, which is the outward, visible sign of the Nation's prosperity. Therefore it is not surprising that shareholders refuse to sell when bear manipulation forces quotations down.

It is an aphorism, recently backed by a judicial opinion, that quotations do not necessarily correspond to value, and certainly when a bear raid knocks 5 points off a stock whose earnings keep increasing, whose dividend is maintained or bettered—and such cases have been frequent of late—there is no correlation between the decline and the facts. Sensible shareholders realize this, and refuse to be frightened—and hence the extreme stagnation which has followed every recent depression; when the bears finished there was nobody else to sell.

Meanwhile public speculation has been at a lull. No doubt the time of the year and the disagreeable weather count for something in this. The situation has been taken advantage of by allied banking interests to accumulate large lines of securities at prices which would not have been possible had speculation been rampant. Heavy short selling has greatly aided this accumulation, and many short sales must still remain uncovered. Day by day the floating supply of securities grows scarcer. It must be that in the regions of high finance securities are considered cheap at current prices, such purchasers endeavoring to follow the Rothschild precept to "buy when they are low, sell when they are high." Of a certainty they have been and are buying, a fact which speaks for itself. Some faint signs of revival of public interest were visible at the end of last week; commission house business increased and out of town wires were busier. With the advent of September and the return to the city of Summer absentees, transactions will normally increase, and it seems quite probable that the coming Fall will be a period of marked speculative activity. Business conditions and money market ease tempt capital to carry securities as the most profitable operation to hand; and from this to a speculative boom is but a short step.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 24	440,386
To date this year	199,797,449
Corresponding date last year	75,491,811

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 24	$1,389,500
To date this year	$713,620,720
Corresponding date last year	$329,775,960

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Int. Pump.	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Int. Pump pf.	1
Am. C. & F.	1½	Kan. City So. pf.	2
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Locom.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Smelting	⅞	pf.	1⅞
Am. Sugar	1½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Woolen pf.	3	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	2	Missouri Pacific	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1
B'klyn Union Gas	1	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pressed S. Car.	½
Chi. & Alton	1	Reading	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Rubber Goods	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¾	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¾	Southern Railway	⅝
Col. & H. C & I.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Union B. & P.	⅝
Diamond Match	1¾	Union Pacific	1⅜
Erie	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1
General Electric	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1⅝
Glucose Sugar	¾	Wabash pf.	½
Illinois Central	1	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	⅝	Chi. & N. W. pf.	¾
Am. Malting	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	5
Am. Smelt. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Int. & G. N. 1st	3⅞

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's short session witnessed a marked revival of activity in the security market. Transactions for two hours were greater than for many full days of late. Prices generally advanced under the leadership of Erie, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, and Reading—all of these issues scoring substantial gains on heavy trading. The steel issues were strong, the common advancing ⅜ and the preferred a full point. After the opening there was general and heavy profit taking, but it encountered sufficient fresh buying to overcome any tendency to react. There was nothing in the morning's news to affect movement, the advance being evidently a continuation of Thursday's and Friday's strength—based on general, not special, conditions.

London was closed yesterday, and there were practically no orders received from there. Chicago wire houses were conspicuous purchasers, much of their buying being the covering of short contracts. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific continue to be heavily accumulated by the banking interests in control of those properties—important developments are expected daily affecting the financing of these properties. Among the industrials, sugar was moderately traded in at a net advance of 1½ points, with "lower Wall Street" reported as buying.

The bank statement was construed as negatively favorable, trading growing more animated after its appearance, and top prices being recorded around the close. It is plain that, for the time being at least, pessimism has been discarded in considering the security situation. The last half of the week saw the reappearance of considerable public buying, and commission houses are once more a factor in operations. A large short interest still remains uncovered, but professionals are beginning to desert that side. Wall Street talk now runs on the favorable elements perceptible but which have been so long ignored. Interest will attach to London quotations tomorrow morning as indicative of to what extent London is prepared to support a rising movement here—London being practically bare of American securities.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The changes in yesterday's bank statement were not marked. The increase in cash was somewhat less than estimated; the increase in loans was small, in view of reviving speculation and foreign sterling loans reported by bankers. The changes for the week follow:

Surplus reserve	Dec. $273,800
Loans	Inc. 3,027,100
Specie	Inc. 1,215,500
Legal tenders	Dec. 699,200
Deposits	Inc. 3,520,400
Circulation	Dec. 31,400

Herewith are the averages compared with the corresponding date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$887,837,400	$817,402,300	$756,789,900
Deposits	968,149,600	901,358,300	858,135,100
Circulation	29,007,600	28,586,000	14,072,400
Specie	182,926,900	173,511,200	172,381,100
Legal tenders	77,258,900	75,696,800	54,531,200
Total res.	$260,185,500	$249,228,000	$226,912,300
Res. req'd	242,037,400	225,339,900	214,533,775
Surp. res.	$18,148,100	$23,888,925	$12,378,525

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Increase.
Loans	$884,810,300	$887,837,400	$3,027,100
Deposits	964,629,200	968,149,600	3,520,400
Circulation	29,039,000	29,207,600	*31,400
Legal tenders	77,868,100	77,258,300	*609,200
Specie	181,711,100	182,926,600	1,215,500
Reserve	259,579,200	260,185,500	606,300
Res. required	241,157,300	242,037,400	880,100
Surplus	18,421,900	18,148,100	*273,800

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,283,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,292,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	17,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,370,500	9,336,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,517,975	12,804,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	15,374,250	39,332,100
June 15	8,732,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,980,125	10,898,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	25,557,050	15,582,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$18,148,100	1895	$37,566,675
1900	23,888,925	1894	66,718,650
1899	12,378,525	1893	*6,737,675
1898	21,343,300	1892	9,887,875
1897	89,753,450	1891	14,109,800
1896	9,272,650	1890	*2,512,975

*Deficit under legal requirements.

THE OUTLOOK INSPIRITING.

JAMES B. TAYLOR of Talbot J. Taylor & Co.—The general market is in good shape. The hard coal roads should be much stronger, because they are likely to work much more closely together in keeping up anthracite coal prices. In past years an advance of 25 cents would be followed by a secret cut of 50 cents, but now they have a 75-cent advance with a 50-cent profit, which they mean to keep. On an estimate of 40,000,000 tons output, that means $20,000,000 added to the earnings of the hard coal roads—Reading, Erie, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, and Ontario and Western.

The corn crop damage affects only the Middle West and will not show for a month or two, and even then something may intervene to discount its influence. If the steel strike is cleared up the corn failure could be disregarded, and prices ought to be much stronger.

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H. L. HORTON—This country is in a very peculiar position just at the present time. The other large countries have been having their own difficulties. England has had hers, and Germany hers. This country has been free from these things, and the other nations have been looking to us to aid them in their affairs. We have been able to give them the aid which they desired and still carry on our own affairs.

The steel strike now going on means no more than delay, a delay which is likely to be the needed brake to prevent progress so rapid as to endanger stability.

There are many consolidations and big deals now pending—consolidations in the interest of progress and civilization. I believe in these consolidations and combinations, because they make for the best results which may be had in production. In fact, I believe in all trusts with one exception.

The union of labor is a trust of the most dangerous description, and must be crushed in the interest of the workingmen themselves and in behalf of the whole country. Labor must rid itself of its leaders who are men without the brains to handle the situations which they create. They put their followers in most difficult positions and cannot help them out.

This country must overcome the unions. England has been nearly ruined by them, and they have destroyed things wherever they have gained control. To strike is not enough. They want possession of the property and a chance to intimidate other workingmen, even at the cost of life. I do not believe that they can succeed in their attempt to get control in the United States. This strike is perhaps best, as the struggle must be undertaken. Capital needs protection and labor should protect it. To do otherwise would be equivalent for labor to pull down the roof over its own head, because unprotected capital is the most timid th

at 44½ for the commen and 103 for the preferred, while Tin Can common was well held around 23⅜. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
460..	American Can	24⅜	24	24½
205..	American Can pf	74	74	74
143..	Chicago City Railway	208	208	208
31..	Chicago Telephone	288	288	288
100..	Chicago Union Traction	17¼	17¼	17¼
541..	Diamond Match	151½	151	151
100..	Lake Street Elevated	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
550..	National Biscuit	44⅜	44½	44½
40..	National Biscuit pf	103	103	103
100..	Northwestern Elevated	42	42	42
180..	Shelby Steel Tube	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—The market today was very flat and featureless. The sales were slow, the movements were insignificant, and the interest was infinitesimal. The firm views of holders helped the list, however, enabling one or two issues to score fractional gains. Seaboards were perhaps the most noteworthy of the advancing groups. The tone held firm and closed with a pronounced bullish sentiment, despite the dullness. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,030 shares of stock and $23,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600..	Seaboard common	28½	28⅜	28⅜
130..	Seaboard preferred	51	50⅞	50⅞
25..	Old Town Bank	10½	10½	10½
25..	United States Fidelity	14½	14½	14½
50..	Norfolk Street Ry	11	11	11
200..	Consolidated Gas	65½	65½	65½
$7,000..	United Railways 4s	98	98	98
3,000..	Seaboard coll. 5s, 10-yr.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5,000..	Seaboard 4s, bond ctfs.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
4,000..	Virginia new 3s	95	95	95
4,000..	Norfolk Street Ry	111½	111½	111½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150..	Pittsburg Coal	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜
412..	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	94⅜	94⅜
880..	Crucible Steel	23¼	23¼	23¼
72..	Crucible Steel pf	84½	84¼	84¼
250..	Window Glass	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
50..	Window Glass pf	93½	93½	93½
300..	United States Glass	39	39	39
10..	Steel Car	40½	40½	40½
65..	West. Elect. 2s	71	70⅝	71
20..	Pittsburg Brewing pf	44½	44½	44½
$3,000..	Pittsburg Brewing 5s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
325..	Consolidated Ice	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
20..	Cons. Traction	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
225..	Philadelphia Co	62⅛	62	62⅛
21..	West. Air Brake	183½	182½	182
215..	U. S. Steel	43¾	43¼	43¼
100..	U. S. Steel pf	94	94	94
130..	Mon. River Coal	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
40..	Marsden	6½	6½	6½
100..	Switch & Signal	72½	72½	72½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$176,646,940
Gold	105,269,973
Silver	24,543,288
United States notes	14,065,995
Treasury notes of 1890	59,973
National bank notes	8,984,538
Total receipts this day	1,364,172
Total receipts this month	35,823,296
Total receipts this year	88,143,536
Total expenditures this day	1,155,000
Total expenditures this month	22,770,000
Total expenditures this year	85,077,590
Deposits in National banks	102,628,919

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$291,003,689
Silver dollars	438,499,000
Silver dollars of 1890	78,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,644,792
Total	$774,225,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$291,003,689
Silver certificates outstanding	438,499,000
Treasury notes outstanding	44,723,000
Total	$774,225,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,217,563
Gold certificates	19,052,410
Silver coin and bullion	19,280,101
Silver certificates	5,263,187
United States notes	14,065,995
Other assets	19,802,449
Total in Treasury	$163,681,706
Deposits in National banks	102,628,919
Total	$266,310,626
Current liabilities	89,663,685
Available cash balance	$176,646,940

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week August	$36,540	$27,324	$29,848
From July 1	241,326	207,070	206,242
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	328
3d week August	142,252	113,114	92,528
From July 1	936,954	815,028	546,257
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	885	820	710
3d week August	72,152	66,705	64,599
From Jan. 1	2,724,119	2,300,089	2,219,542
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,569	6,422	6,154
3d week August	883,996	836,472	761,130
From July 1	6,076,271	5,503,543	5,637,175
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week August	15,056	17,010	19,049
From July 1	116,938	117,037	109,197
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for July—			
Gross	1,404,736	1,309,284	1,312,338
Oper. exp	752,899	749,087	725,590
Net	651,837	560,147	586,978
For the six months ending July 30:			
Gross	9,498,359	8,936,524	8,083,798
Oper. exp	5,450,605	5,257,575	4,941,611
Net	4,047,748	3,441,249	3,142,187
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for July—			
Gross	605,296	541,050	486,500
Expenses	442,922	381,641	330,014
Net	162,377	159,409	156,480
MAINE CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—			
	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$5,868,540	$5,612,923	$255,623
Oper. expenses	3,962,339	3,753,971	208,368
Net earnings	1,906,207	1,858,952	47,255
Other income	92,390	6,000	86,390
Total income	1,998,597	1,944,696	53,901
Charges	1,394,488	1,379,099	15,389
Balance	604,109	565,597	38,512
Sinking fund	29,440	29,440	
Balance	574,669	536,157	38,512
Charged off	200,000	153,467	46,533
Balance	374,669	382,690	*8,021
Dividends	298,554	298,543	11
Surplus	76,115	84,147	*8,032

*Decrease.

PITTSBURG & WESTERN for June—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	408,212	408,626	350,661
Op. expenses	220,362	126,197	175,186
Net	187,850	277,429	175,475
For the fiscal year:			
Gross	4,080,686	3,835,035	3,309,936
Op. expenses	2,546,656	2,497,172	2,234,071
Net	1,534,030	1,337,863	1,075,265

STATEN ISL. R. T. for quarter ended June 30—	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	101,058	128,475	27,417
Op. expenses	70,230	61,296	*14,934
Net earnings	24,828	67,179	42,351
Other income	13,459	13,631	172
Total income	38,287	80,810	42,523
Fixed charges	49,675	56,274	6,599
Deficit	11,388	$24,536	*$35,924

*Increase. ‡Surplus.

The balance sheet shows cash on hand $176,982; profit and loss surplus, $79,137.

Imports of Specie, New York, Aug. 17 to Aug. 23, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Maracaibo	La Guayra	$6,210
Maracaibo	Puerto Cabello	6,000
Maracaibo	Curacao	258
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,400
Mount Vernon	Port au Prince	20,000
American Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	532
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	164
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Orizaba	Colon	6,660
Orizaba	Central America	2,847
Gold Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	15,672
Orizaba	Colon	97
Orizaba	Punte Arenas	8,000
Maracaibo	La Guayra	300
Athos	Porto Columbia	3,480
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	27,151
Havana	Vera Cruz	11,329
Total		$105,100

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 19 to Aug 24, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 19	Lahn	London, S. B.	$251,030
Aug. 20	Oceanic	London, S. B.	263,885
Aug. 21	Columbia	London, S. B.	126,035
Aug. 21	Havana	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
Aug. 23	Lucania	London, S. B.	25,000
Total			$667,950

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 9	Andes	Santa Marta, G. C., (U. S.) $1,200
Total		$669,210

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little activity showed in yesterday's market for outside securities, but prices remained firm, and most of the changes from Friday's closing prices appeared as net gains. For several days past the market has been growing each day quieter, while at the same time prices showed increased firmness. In some cases yesterday's figures showed considerable advances over those of last Saturday, the net gains being more numerous than they were during the preceding week. The extremely quiet conditions that prevailed in yesterday's market were natural, in view of the season and the fact of the day being a half holiday.

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AMERICAN CAN remained quite strong, but the sales amounted to only 500 shares for both issues. The preferred stock closed with a net gain of three-eighths of a point, at 73⅞ bid.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s supplied trading to the extent of $50,000 between 67½ and 67⅝. These bonds yesterday began to show for the first time some recovery from the reactionary movement which has been in progress for a number of days.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred sold to the extent of 200 shares at 77½. It closed at 77⅛ bid, being 1⅛ points above the best bid at the close of Friday. No trading occurred in the bonds, which were quoted at 86¼ bid, as compared with 87 bid the previous day.

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DOMINION SECURITIES, on the purchase of about 800 shares, advanced to 71½, and closed at that price, with a net gain of half a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	23⅜	24½	23⅞	24
American Car. pf	73⅞	74¼	73½	73⅝
American Chicle	85	90	83	87
American Chicle pf	78	81	78	81
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9⅛	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	15	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98	98⅝
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	5½	7⅜	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34	35	33	34
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22
Central Fireworks pf	75	76	75	76
Central So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	15	16½
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2¼	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	4	26½	4	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67	67½	67	67¼
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	12¾	13½	12¾	13½
Detroit South. pf. w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	85	83½	84½
Dominion Securities	71½	71½	70⅝	70⅝
Electric Boat	19	22	20	25
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	50	55
Elec. Lead Reduction	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	10	15	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	⅞	½	⅞
General Chemical	63¼	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8½	9½	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf	43½	45½	43½	46½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77⅛	77½	76	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	80¼	87½	87	87½
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7⅛	8½	7⅛	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	22¼	21	22½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	86	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	1	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10	11	10	11
Otis Elevator	32¼	33½	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf	90	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	74	70	74
Retsof	48		46	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	100½		99⅞	100½
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	150¼	155
St. Louis Transit	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101¼	100⅞	101¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83⅜	83⅝	83½	83⅝
Seaboard Air Line	28¼	28¾	28⅜	28⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	50⅜	51	50⅜	51
Singer Mfg.	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	764	770	764	770
Storage Power	5	9	5	9
Tennessee Copper	20	21	20	21
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	5	3	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	5⅛
Union Typewriter	65	65½	64	66
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	80	88⅝	89¼	89¾
United R. of St. L. pf	82	91	81	91
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31⅜	30	31⅜
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90¼	91½	90¼	91½
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41½	42½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	7	9	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	40	42	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Brodway & 7th Av. 2d	103	108	103	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118	114	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R.	241½	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N & E. R.	200	220	206	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46	45¼	45½
Columbus Railway pf	103½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	109¼	109¾	109½	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N.	112½	115	113	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey City & P. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	26	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119		119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
25th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac.	23	25	23½	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Day State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 6s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13¾	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¾	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	110	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92¼	93¼	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112¾	114	112¼	114
Hoboken Ferry	80½	82½	81	83
Union Ferry	40½	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	96	96¼	96	96½

†Ex stock dividend.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅞d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.90, 2,000 Croesus at .01, 700 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 200 Ophir at .81, and 700 Phoenix at .00.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Saturday, Aug. 24, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
122	122½	44,920	Amalgamated Copper	121½	122⅝	121	122	+1
29	31	250	Am. Agric. Chemical	29½	29½	29½	29½	+½
31⅜	31⅞	2,450	Am. Car & Found. Co	30½	31⅜	30½	30⅝	+1⅛
85⅞	87	1,200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85⅞	86⅞	85⅞	86⅞	+1⅜
33	34	100	American Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	
31⅜	32	700	American Ice Co	32¼	32⅜	31⅜	31⅜	−⅝
6¼	7	100	Am. Malting Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
53½	53⅝	2,720	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	53	53⅞	52½	53⅞	+⅞
100¼	100⅝	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+½
26¼	27	600	American Locomotive	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+½
86½	87	465	Am. Locomotive pf	86	86½	86	86½	+1½
137⅜	137⅞	4,400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	136	137⅞	136	137½	+1½
97½	101	25	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	100	100	
79	80	100	American Woolen pf	78	79	79	79	+1
48¼	48½	3,100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	48	48⅝	47⅞	48¼	+⅝
79½	79⅝	17,900	At., T. & S. F	77⅞	79⅝	77⅞	79⅝	+2
98¾	98⅞	6,750	At., T. & S. F. pf	97⅞	98¾	97¾	98⅝	+¾
104½	105	3,420	Baltimore & Ohio	105	105⅜	104½	104⅝	
94	94½	30	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93¾	94⅝	93⅞	94¼	
77	77⅞	6,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77	77⅞	76⅞	77⅛	+⅝
215	217	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	216	216	216	216	+1
70	70½	200	Canada Southern	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	
112	112½	1,200	Canadian Pacific	111½	112¼	111½	112½	+1
47⅛	47½	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅝	47½	47¼	47¼	+½
40¾	41	1,100	Chicago & Alton	41	41	40	41	+1
77	78	200	Chicago & Alton pf	78	78	78	78	+1¼
23	23¼	1,600	Chicago Great West	23	23¼	23	23¼	+⅛
38¼	39	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	
167¼	167½	12,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	167¾	168¼	167¼	167¼	−⅛
		100	Chicago & Northw. pf	219¾	219¾	219¾	219¾	−¾
144⅞	145	1,300	Chi., R. I. & Pac	144	145	144	144⅞	+1⅝
21½	21⅝	2,660	Chi. Term. Trans	20½	21¾	20½	21½	+1
42½	42⅝	1,500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	41	42½	41	42½	+1¾
90⅝	90⅞	100	C., C., C. & St. L	90⅝	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝	
97	97⅜	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	98	98½	97¼	97⅜	−¼
15¼	15⅝	5,200	Colorado Southern	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+¼
56⅞	57	5,500	Col. Southern 1st pf	56	56⅞	56	56⅞	+1
26⅜	26⅞	3,400	Col. Southern 2d pf	25½	26¾	25½	26¾	+1⅜
		200	Col. & Hock. C. & I	20½	21	20½	21	+⅛
227⅝	227⅞	4,000	Consolidated Gas	226	227½	226	227½	+1⅝
67⅜	67¾	100	Con. Tobacco Co	67½	67½	67½	67½	+⅛
169¾	170	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	169½	169¾	169¾	169¾	+¼
		100	Del., Lack. & West	230	230	230	230	
45⅜	45½	600	Denver & Rio Grande	45	45¼	45	45	+¼
94	94½	1,610	Denver & R. G. pf	93⅝	94	93½	94	+½
150	151	100	Diamond Match	151½	151½	151	151½	+1¾
7⅞	8	100	Dist. of America	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
28¼	29½	400	Dist. of America pf	28	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
10¾	11	110	Dul., S. S. & At	11	11	11	11	
42⅜	42⅝	38,350	Erie	42¾	42⅝	40⅝	42⅝	+2
70⅝	70⅞	5,800	Erie 1st pf	69¼	71	69¼	71	+1⅝
56⅞	57¼	2,500	Erie 2d pf	54½	56½	54½	56½	+1¾
56⅛	57	600	Evans. & T. H		56½		56½	
265	268	500	General Electric	265	265½	265	265½	+1½
57	58	700	Glucose Sugar Ref	57	57½	57	57½	+¼
186½	187	1,400	Great Northern pf	186½	187	186½	186¾	+¼
76	76¼	200	Hocking Valley pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+¼
146⅞	147	900	Illinois Central	146½	146⅝	146½	146½	+1
1,500			International Paper	25¼	25¾	24½	25¼	+⅛
300			International Paper pf	78	78	78	78	+¼
200			Internat. Power Co	40	40	40	40	−¼
2,200			Iowa Central	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
1,000			International Pump	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+1
300			Internat. Pump pf	86	86	86	86	+1
33			Kanawha & Michigan	33	33	33	33	
200			Kansas City South. pf	42	42	42	42	+2
5,635			Louisville & Nashville	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	105¼	+⅝
4,445			Manhattan Elevated	120⅝	121¼	120⅝	120⅝	+⅛
2,200			Met. Street Railway	169½	170	169	169⅝	+½
250			Mexican Central	25⅜	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅛
500			Mexican National ctfs.	11¾	12	11¾	12	+⅛
350			Minn. & St. Louis	108½	108½	108½	108½	+⅛
200			M., S. P. & S. S. M	26⅝	26½	26⅜	26½	+⅛
200			M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	76	76	75	74⅞	+1⅛
100			Mo., Kan. & Texas	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+⅛
1,300			Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	56⅞	57⅝	56⅞	57½	+⅝
7,500			Missouri Pacific	107	108¼	107	107½	+¼
300			National Biscuit Co	44½	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+¼
100			Nat. Lead Co	21	21

BLUES WON THE SARATOGA CUP

Three-Year-Old Romped Away from Imp in Heavy Going.

In a Track Fetlock Deep in Mud Shaw Kept the Son of Sir Dixon in Front All of the Way.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The twenty-third renewal of the classic Saratoga Cup, at one mile and five furlongs, was run and won to-day by Frank Farrell's three-year-old colt Blues in a gallop. Blues was an odds-on favorite, going to the post quoted at 7 to 20. There were only three starters, Imp and Baron Pepper forming the rest of the field.

The going was very bad, the track being fetlock deep in slushy mud. Shaw took Blues to the front at the start, and there the son of Sir Dixon staid to the finish, winning, eased up, by eight lengths, while Baron Pepper was thirty lengths in front of Imp.

The Adirondack Handicap for two-year-olds, after a good contest, resulted in a victory for Fred Walbaum's recent purchase, Smart Set, who was favorite for the race. Byrne of Roscrea set the pace for the first half mile, with The Goldfinder his nearest attendant. When the field swung into the stretch Smart Set, who had been well up from the start, assumed the lead. Saturday made a bold bid, but Smart Set had a lot in reserve, and won cleverly by a length, with Saturday four lengths in front of Leonid.

The meeting will end on Thursday next, the management having decided not to give an extra day's racing. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Belle of Lexington, 103 pounds, (Rice,) 11 to 20 and out, won; Agnes D., 87, (Cochran,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, second; Locher, 87, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:30. Sadie Southwell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Blueaway, 106 pounds, (McGinn,) 7 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Alfred Vargrave, 111, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Astor, 107, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:51. Handcuff, Lady Chester, and Anecdote also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Adirondack Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Smart Set, 114 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Saturday, 112, (J. Woods,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Leonid, 108, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Pentiquis, Byrne of Roscrea, Essene, The Goldfinder, Caughnawaga, Dixieline, and Sir Oliver also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and five furlongs. Blues, 126 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 20 and out, won; Baron Pepper, 113, (Beauchamp,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Imp, 122, (Odom,) 13 to 5 and 1 to 4, third. Time—2:52 2-5. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the full course. Trillion, 133 pounds, (G. Smith,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Bacchanal, 141, (Dayton,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Bullingdon, 154, (G. Green,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, third. Time—6:30. Decameron, Mr. Stoffel, and Curfew Bell also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Herbert, 114 pounds, (L. Smith,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Chuctanunda, 104, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, second; Lucent, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:50 1-5. His Eminence, Terminus, and Specific also ran.

Telamon First in Stake Race.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Telamon easily won the Excelsior Stakes at Hawthorne this afternoon, beating a good field with little effort. Five horses started in the race, a mile and an eighth, with $2,000 added. Telamon opened at 6 to 5 and went up to 9 to 5. At the far turn the field was in a bunch, but on the stretch Telamon swung into the lead. Leo Newell made a strong bid, but could not overhaul the winner.

Whitney's Volodyovski Was Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Duke of Portland's William the Third won the Hurst Park Lennox Stakes of $10,000, one mile and a half, for three-year-olds, at the Hurst Park August meeting to-day. William C. Whitney's Volodyovski, ridden by L. Reiff, was second, and Energetic was third. Five horses ran.

Glen Head's Trot Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN HEAD, L. I., Aug. 24.—The matinée driving and pacing programme announced for to-day on the half-mile track of the Glen Head Driving Park Association was postponed because of the rain. Entries and races will stand over until next week, when a two days' programme will be decided.

The Abbot to Trot at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—W. L. Marks, manager of The Abbot, for Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell of New York City, telegraphed Theodore E. Coleman, manager of the racing department of the State Fair, to-day that the horse will go on Monday, Sept. 9, against the world's trotting record, held by Cresceus, at the State Fair mile track here.

Goshen Trots Declared Off.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Goshen Driving Park Association was compelled to declare off the races to-day, owing to the heavy rain. In the 2:14 class, pacing, purse of $800, unfinished yesterday, the moneys were awarded as follows: Prince A. first, Lady Intrigue second, and Alberta, third.

NEW WESTERN GOLF CHAMPION.

Phelps B. Hoyt, a Veteran Player, Wins the Title Unexpectedly.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Phelps B. Hoyt of the Glenview Club, and one of the veteran players of the West, won the Western amateur championship at Midlothian to-day by defeating Bruce D. Smith of the Onwentsia Club in the finals of the Western Golf Association tournament, by a score of 6 up and 5 to play. Young Russell of Detroit, who, because of his brilliant play on Friday, was looked upon by many as the probable winner of the much-coveted honor, was defeated in the semi-finals by Smith, 4 up and 3 to play.

The contest between Hoyt and Smith was something of a surprise, as Smith was backed to win by a majority of the gallery.

He was decidedly off his game, however. In several of his drives he failed to make a hundred yards, topping badly and continually got into trouble from his erratic playing. The first and second holes were halved, but at the third Smith took seven to his opponent's five, and Hoyt was one up. The fourth and fifth holes were halved, but Hoyt captured the sixth and seventh, when Smith went into the ditch and lifted his ball. Hoyt won the eighth hole, but Smith brought the lead down to three again by winning the ninth.

The tenth and eleventh holes went to Hoyt in 5, making him 5 up. Smith took the next hole in 6, but Hoyt took the thirteenth in 5 to Smith's 7, ending the match with 6 up and 5 to play. The score:

Hoyt—									
Out	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	5—45
In	5	5	5	*	*	*	*	*	*—20
Smith—									
Out	5	5	7	5	5	6	8	5	4—50
In	6	6	4	7	*	*	*	*	*—23

Close Matches at Innis Arden.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—Innis Arden golfers played for the President's Cup to-day. In the first round at match play Dr. S. C. Havoir beat H. Wallace 2 up and 1 to play. R. R. Mamlok beat F. Ridabock 6 up and 1 to play. J. H. Cooke beat C. Lutkins 1 up. L. Daniels won by default. G. Laughlin, Jr., beat H. M. Nichols 8 up and 1 to play. J. K. Hoyt beat E. A. Bobby 1 up on nineteen holes. C. Washburn beat E. J. Lucas 5 up and 4 to play. F. K. Rupprecht beat H. K. McHard 1 up on twenty-one holes.

Rain Postpones Golf Cup Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 24.—But four players braved the elements at the Park Golf grounds this morning and in consequence no scores were kept in the contest for the President's Cup. At the links of the Hillside golf grounds Frank Reinhart was the only man who had the temerity to stand the downpour of rain and cover the course. All contests for both the Mellick and Golf Committee Cups were declared off.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Only Two National League Contests—The Philadelphias and Chicagos Win.

But two of the baseball games scheduled for yesterday in the National League were played. The New Yorks and Brooklyns had arranged to play two games at Washington Park, but were unable to do so, the heavy rain interfering. The same cause led to the postponement of the Cincinnati-Pittsburg game in Cincinnati.

As the Brooklyns were unable to play, the Philadelphias widened the narrow margin between them for second place by a victory, Boston doing some slow fielding, while Willis and Dineen were hit freely. Hughes, the Chicago pitcher, made quite a record in the Chicago-St. Louis game. But three hits were made off his delivery, and eleven men struck out. Had it not been for a combination of misplays St. Louis would not have scored.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	Thomas, cf.	4	2	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	12	1	2	Barry, 3b.	1	2	0	3	1
Dement, 2b.	2	2	3	0	0	Flick, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
Cooley, lf.	2	2	3	0	1	Delehanty, lf.	2	1	4	0	0
Hamil'n, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	1	1	5	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1	Jenn'gs, 1b.	2	2	12	0	0
Long, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Kittridge, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Cross, ss.	1	0	2	5	0
Willis, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Towns'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	0	1						
Total	5	6	27	14	6	Total	13	12	27	12	1

Boston	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	1	0	5	1	3	0	0	3	0	—13

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Cooley, Long, Flick, Jennings, Barry. Home run—Delehanty. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Stolen base—Thomas, 2. First on balls—By Willis, 2; by Dineen, 3; by Townsend, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Lowe. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Dineen, 3; by Townsend, 2. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Green, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Dexter, 3b.	1	2	3	0	2	Donovan, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0	Wallace, ss.	0	0	4	3	1
Raymer, ss.	1	2	0	4	2	Kruger, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1
Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	Padden, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
Menefee, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Kahoe, c.	1	1	12	2	0	Schriver, c.	0	1	1	0	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Sudhoff, p.	0	0	2	5	0
						*Nichols	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	27	8	5	Total	1	3	24	10	4

*Batted for Sudhoff in the ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 8. Two-base hit—Kahoe. Sacrifice hits—Menefee, Childs, (2.) Stolen bases—Green, Dexter, (2,) Hartsel, Heidrick, Padden. Double plays—Kahoe and Childs; Wallace, Padden, and McGann. Struck out—By Hughes, 11; by Sudhoff, 1. Passed ball—Kahoe. Bases on balls—By Hughes, 4; by Sudhoff, 4. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	68	37	.611	Boston	50	52	.490
Philadelphia	59	44	.573	Cincinnati	41	56	.423
Brooklyn	59	46	.562	New York	39	57	.406
St. Louis	57	48	.542	Chicago	41	64	.390

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in Cincinnati. St. Louis in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 10; Chicago, 4.
At Boston—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 2.
At Washington—Milwaukee, 1; Washington, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 9; Buffalo, 5.
At Providence—Rochester, 2; Providence, 1, (first game;) Rochester, 2; Providence, 1, (second game.)
At Brockton—Toronto, 7; Brockton, 1, (first game;) Toronto, 1; Brockton, 0, (second game.)

New York State League Game.

At Rome—Rome, 16; Waverly, 3.

HOBOKEN ROWING REGATTA.

In Drenching Rain Amateur Crews Row Over Guttenberg Course — Rosedales Win Chief Event.

The Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association held its annual regatta over the Guttenberg course yesterday, and in spite of the unfavorable weather, managed to decide six of the ten events. The senior single, junior four-oared barge, senior four-oared barge, and Naval Reserve cutter races were not rowed.

As usual on such occasions, a barge conveyed the members and their guests from Hoboken to Guttenberg, and it had a rough and exciting trip, careening under the fierce attacks of the storm until the passengers were all more or less frightened, and some of the women were hysterical. The course was finally reached without a mishap.

There was a long wait for the heavy rain to slacken, and it was not until 4:30 o'clock that the first race was started. The most interesting event was the intermediate four-oared barge race, in which all the local clubs were represented. The Rosedale four made the best start, and though the stroke slipped his seat soon afterward and caused the loss of a stroke or two they still led by a length at the quarter mile, and retained this lead to the finish. The coxswain of the Active crew steered a very wild course, but his crew managed to beat out the Valencias for second place.

There were two open races in which New York City crews were entered. The first was a senior double gig race, which was won by the First Bohemian Boat Club by two lengths from the Union Boat Club, the Nonpareil Rowing Club crew, whose bowman had broken his oar, finishing last. The other open event was an intermediate single gig race, which was won by S. A. Cramer, the Lone Star Boat Club veteran. The summary:

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by A. Buchlein, Rosedale Boat Club; O. M. Erbs, Valencia Boat Club, second. Time—9:13.

Junior Double Gigs.—Won by Atlantic Boat Club —Bow, W. Trenkamp; stroke, A. Undeutsh. Valencia Boat Club—Bow, J. Peters; stroke, L. J. Strusberg, second. Time—9:20.

Special Single Gigs.—Won by Valencia Boat Club, A. B. Hedges; Valencia Boat Club, O. M. Erbs, second. Time—10:00.

Intermediate Four-Oared Barges.—Won by Rosedale Boat Club—Bow, F. E. Lawrence; 2, L. B. Neats; 3, H. O. Ernst; stroke, G. La Pointe; coxswain, F. De Largy. Active Boat Club—Bow, F. Russ; 2, P. Lane; 3, D. McDowell; stroke, W. Stuber; coxswain, C. J. Saenger; second, Valencia Boat Club—Bow, W. E. Stehl; 2, A. Kerr; 3, G. H. Smith; stroke, C. F. Dieffelbach; coxswain, W. B. Jones, third. Time—8:19.

Senior Double Gigs, Open.—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Bow, J. Behensky; stroke, F. Budry. Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, L. H. Connell; stroke, W. V. Rogers, second. Valencia Boat Club—Bow, G. Perry; stroke, J. D. Wareing, third. Time—6:34.

Intermediate Single Gigs, Open.—Won by Lone Star Boat Club, S. Cramer; Nassau Boat Club, New York City, S. E. Carr, second. Time—9:21½.

WAVERLEY B. C. REGATTA.

Annual Ladies' Day Events Were Held Regardless of Rain.

The Waverley Boat Club held its annual ladies' day regatta off the clubhouse at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, and several hundred members and guests braved the storm to witness the sport. The races were rowed over a half-mile course with a finish in front of the clubhouse, and resulted as follows:

Special Gig Race.—Won by J. H. Carter; J. Harden second.

Senior Double Gigs.—Won by Red crew, bow, George F. Johnson; stroke, J. H. Carter. White crew, bow, S. L. Searles; stroke, R. Egge, second.

Junior Double Gigs.—Won by Blue crew, bow, J. A. Riedell; stroke, Dr. Clery. White crew, bow, E. Flewitt; stroke, J. A. Patterson, second.

Four-Oared Barge Race.—First Heat—Won by Yellow crew, bow, E. Yennl; No. 2, A. Shoemaker; No. 3, R. Koch; stroke, G. G. Keeting; coxswain, R. S. Turcke. White crew, bow, H. McBride; No. 2, J. Becker; No. 3, R. L. Westerfield; stroke, W. G. Wigand; coxswain, C. H. Graham, second. Second Heat—Won by Red crew, bow, M. Flewitt; No. 2, F. S. Quigg; No. 3, G. Reith; stroke, L. McCabe, Jr.; coxswain, B. Schneider. Blue crew, bow, J. Harden; No. 2, J. Boylen; No. 3, W. Kleinschmidt; stroke, L. A. Schieck; coxswain, Henry Fallon, second. Race won by Yellow crew, Red crew second.

Swimming Race, 100 Yards, Handicap.—Won by F. S. Quigg, (scratch;) William A. Young, (5 seconds,) second; William Patterson, (scratch,) third.

Saratoga Polo Tournament.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Inclement weather somewhat marred the second day's sport of the second annual tournament of the Saratoga Polo Club. It was the initial contest for the Ballston Cup, presented by the club. The score:

SQUADRON A OF NEW YORK—HANDICAP.	
1—W. C. Cammann	2
2—R. T. Herbert	2
3—H. M. Cowperthwaite	1
4—H. S. Kipp	0
Total	5

SARATOGA—HANDICAP.	
1—Seward Carey	4
2—D. Milburn	3
3—H. T. Davis	2
4—E. L. Smith	3
Total	12

First Period—Saratoga, 7 goals; Squadron A, 0. Second Period—Saratoga, 9 goals; Squadron A, due.

Third Period—Saratoga, 7 goals; Squadron A loses quarter goal for safety.

Fourth Period—Saratoga, 2 goals; Squadron A penalized quarter goal for safety.

Game called on account of darkness five minutes after beginning of fourth period.

C. H. Mackay, referee; R. W. Smith, timer.

Total Score—Squadron A, by handicap, 8; less penalties, 1½. Total, 7½.

Saratoga, 25. Saratoga won by 17½.

Imported Bulldog Cost $7,500.

John J. Mullens, Jr., of the Bridge Kennels of Brooklyn has just imported a bulldog named The Parader, the first of his type seen here. He is built on totally different lines from the usual type of show bulldog. He is not fifteen months old. He is one of the highest-priced dogs ever imported, having cost $7,500, and he is by Doughnut-Colleen Bawn, by Donax. The Parader is a half brother to the bulldog Delaware, who was strangled to death at the last bulldog show in his crib.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Benjamin Stern's Fifth Avenue Purchase the Week's Feature.

Other Dealings by Brokers—New Apartment House on West Fifty-ninth Street—List of Auction Offerings.

What with the sale of an upper Fifth Avenue block front and an unusually large budget of fact and rumor affecting the Long Acre Square section, the week has not lacked material for gossip and has at the same time furnished evidence that the predictions of an early and active Fall season are in a fair way to be realized.

Benjamin Stern's purchase of a Fifth Avenue block front is doubtless purely speculative in character. Mr. Stern only recently sold his holdings at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street to Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce, and he certainly shows, by the acquisition of another large parcel of seven blocks further north, marked confidence in the upper Fifth Avenue section—even north of the Mount Sinai Hospital block. Another transaction along the same general lines was Alexander G. Mayer's purchase of the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street. It is understood that Mr. Mayer realized handsomely on the sale of his lots in Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, to the City Real Property Investing Company, and he, too, like Mr. Stern, in looking about for opportunities for a reinvestment, decided that the upper Fifth Avenue district was a good place to stay.

Long Acre Square gossip has had to do with the establishment there of two department stores and one theatre, but so far as can be learned, all of these enterprises are at present confined to talk of a most preliminary character. The one substantial event of the week in that section was the leasing of the apartment hotel now in course of construction on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, for a term of fifteen years at an aggregate rental of $240,000. Incidentally, it may be noted that Hallahan & Ahearn added another lot to their apartment house site in West Forty-seventh Street, so that it now includes 142, 144, and 146.

The Summer season continues to furnish a remarkably large amount of miscellaneous dealing, in which there are a number of good-sized transactions. Last week, for instance, Charles E. Johnston, already a large holder in the neighborhood, bought 25 West Thirty-fourth Street for about $135,000, and the Manhattan Island Corporation, the successor of Flake & Dowling's old New York Realty Company, disposed of its plot running through from 41 West Seventeenth Street to 38 West Eighteenth Street to a builder, who will improve it immediately.

Some brokers nowadays are devoting considerable time to getting themselves in position to comply with the law requiring them to have an owner's written authority before offering a property for sale. The law goes into effect on Sept. 1, and many and various are the opinions expressed regarding the probable effect of its operation. The views as to the merits of the law are widely divergent, the measure having some very obvious advantages and some equally apparent disadvantages. Talk with several representative down-town brokers, however, developed one fact of importance, and that is that few of them are making any systematic effort to get the written authorizations of their clients and that most of them seem to think that, so far as the vast majority of brokers are concerned, the law will soon become practically a dead letter.

"In the first place," said one broker, "the difficulty is that we cannot get, or rather would not ask, many of our larger clients to give such an authorization. Do you think that Smith or Jones (naming here two well-known operators) would put themselves down in black and white to sell at a certain figure? Not much!"

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Benjamin Stern has bought the block front on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, extending 125 feet in depth on the former and 200 feet on the latter. The nominal seller is D. O. Mills, but it is understood that the property has been under contract for several months to Isaac H. Clothier, and that he is really the seller in the present transaction. Mr. Stern pays in the neighborhood of $500,000 for the parcel.

Thomas Rosson has sold the northwest corner of Broome and Mulberry Streets, a plot 75.11 by 123.9 by 76.3 by 141.3, to Marrasco and Abbate, who will erect thereon three six-story tenements.

P. L. Crovat has bought the dwelling 138 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, giving him control of a plot 50 by 100.5 at that point.

Hyman Harris has sold to Lyman B. Lempert for about $23,000 the five-story tenement at 193 Division Street, 26.11 by 48.8.

Weil & Mayer have sold the three five-story double tenements 134 to 138 Avenue D, 75 by 80.

Kidansky & Levy have sold the seven-story tenement, with store, 200 Mott Street, 25 by 95.

Leonard, Weber & Co. have sold for John Smith for $40,000 the five-story brick flat at the northeast corner of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 90 by 100, also for Morris Ahl, the four-story double flat 663 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 92 by 100; also, for a client, for about $8,000, the two-story dwelling 716 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 17 by 52 by 100.

New Building Operations.

Of considerable interest, in view of the recent movement looking toward the transformation of Fifty-ninth Street, just west of the Grand Circle, is the announcement that the Municipal Realty Company will erect a fifteen-story apartment house at 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, a plot 125 by 100, now occupied by five-story flats. The Municipal Realty Company bought this property at auction about three weeks ago for $139,525, and only last week filed plans for alterations to the buildings now on the site. It has been decided, however, to abandon the scheme in favor of the one providing for a new structure.

Israels & Harder filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for the new eleven-story hotel to be erected on the site recently purchased by Frank P. Bloodgood at 18 and 20 West Twenty-fifth Street, at the rear of the Hoffman House. The cost of construction is estimated at $300,000.

The dwellings at 22 and 24 East Ninety-first Street, owned by Andrew Carnegie and situated just east of his new upper Fifth Avenue mansion, will be altered at an expense of $10,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Carnegie's architects, Babb, Cook & Willard.

Quackenbush Brothers will erect a seven-story storage warehouse on the plot 50 by 100.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 95 feet west of Madison Avenue.

The Auction Room.

The demand for flat and tenement properties brought about by the operation of the new tenement house law is also noticeable in the auction room, and four parcels of that character offered last week were all purchased by disinterested parties. The four-story flat 93 St. Mark's Place, near First Avenue, brought $21,000; E. & H. Weber took 432 West Forty-seventh Street on a bid of $22,500, while Adolph M. Bendheim paid $9,150 for 331 East Thirty-fifth Street—figures in each instance well above the incumbrances.

The schedule for this week is again made up wholly of small properties, among which will be noticed the six-story apartment house 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, and the flats at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street.

There were recorded last week 218 mortgages, for $4,998,402; of which 51, for $2,046,423, were at 5 per cent.; 99, for $1,050,-919, were at more, and 68, for $1,901,000, were at less. In the corresponding week of last year there were recorded 202 mortgages for $2,949,860; of which 61, for $1,062,250, were at 5 per cent.; 112, for $1,054,-110, were at more, and 29, for $833,500, were at less.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Union Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Third Street, Westchester, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Thomas J. Dolan of Second Street, Westchester, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 305 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story brick coal pocket, 30 by 71.11; E. Ellery Anderson, owner; Alexander R. McKinn of 106 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 18 and 20 West Twenty-fifth Street, for an eleven-story brick hotel, 50 by 88; Frank P. Bloodgood of 65 East Eighty-seventh Street; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $300,000.

Elliott Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Juliana Street, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 19 by 40; Archibald A. Skillman of 88 Elliott Avenue, owner; Frederick Mager of 170 West Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 147 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Katherine E. Drake, Riverside, owner; B. De L. Drake of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,600.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 412 feet north of Second Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Charles Sieber, premises, owner; William T. Mapes, premises, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 1 and 3 Union Square, to a ten-story brick offices; M. Crawford of 303 and 305 Sixth Avenue, owner; Cosmopolitan Range Company of 26 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 103 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Mrs. E. B. Lewis of 112 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Frank H. Hines of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $50.

No. 254 Second Street, to a three-story brick reception room, with store; Gross & Eisler, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 22 and 24 East Ninety-first Street, to two five-story brick dwellings; Andrew Carnegie, owner; Babb, Cook & Willard of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 330 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Anna K. E. Ramge, premises, owner; cost, $50.

Nos. 510 and 512 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to two two-story frame dwellings; Robert Huson of 331 East Twenty-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 310 Broadway, to a five-story brick loft; S. H. Stone of 135 Broadway, owner; John E. Mitchie of 20 Park Row, architect; cost, $10,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 26.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Blaikie, referee, 65 Leroy Street, or 17 St. Luke's Place, being at the junction of those streets, 27.9 by 80.9 by 73.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,749.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 215 feet east of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $22,413.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Samuel S. Slater, referee, 403 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 27.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21.11 by 94, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $29,322.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 347 Concord Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Division Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,440.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,369.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, Avenue B, West Farms, west side, 50 feet north of Fifth Street, 100 by 122, vacant. Due on judgment, $421.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 128.9 by 88.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,612.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 486 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 101.3 by 37.11 by 99.11 by 21.1, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,254.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 124.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11 by 19.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,810.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Murphy, referee, Columbus Avenue, Van Nest, northeast corner of Hancock Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,147.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence E. Brown, referee, 60 East Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 144 feet east of Madison Avenue, 22 by 100.5; four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,717.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anyway, referee, 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

ANTHONY AV, 2,088, e s, 25.4x95.11x25.1x94.8; William B. Schorer and another to Ida T. Patrick, (mtg $4,500)... $6,500

AVENUE A, s w corner of 122d St, 34.2x50; Jane Limmer to Dorothy Kuester, (mtg $3,000, R S $2).... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 32x100; Dora Asbel to David Brzezinsky, all liens..... 1

CHAMBERS ST, 148, s s, 25x77.8x24.10x77.8; the rector, &c., of Trinity Church to Samuel H. Stone, (R S $18)..... 38,500

CHAMBERS ST, 148, s s; Samuel H. Stone to Joseph Beck, (R S $19)..... 1

CRESTON AV, e s, 586.3 ft n of Wellesley St, 100.2x13.2x100.11x23.4; Lots 124 to 128, 6 and 7, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, opposite Jerome Park; Lots Y and Z, map of Jerome Terrace; Jerome Av, s e corner of Travers St, or 198th St, 26.7x95.9x25x85.7; Creston Av, s w corner of Travers, or 198th St, 99.8x25.1x102.10x25; Gussie Silverstein to Julius I. Livingston, (mtg $8,000,) and other liens..... 1

DAWSON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 38.4x165x6x162; Bertha Schmuck to Conrad G. Strubel, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

HOME ST, n s, 115.7 ft w of 199th St, 25 x80.2x—x49.6; Karen Petersen, individually, and another, executors, to Anna M. M. Jorgenson, (mtg $2,800)..... 4,500

INTERIOR STRIP, 100 ft w of Union Av, and 18.11 ft s of Edward J. Flynn 6x w 5.6x s w 20.11x n w 3.9x n e 28.11x e 8.5; Herman Schmuck to Bertha Schmuck, B. and S..... 1

LANE leading from Albany Post Road to Hudson River Railroad Station at Riverdale, centre line adjoining land of Mrs. Petrutio, runs n e 290x e 400x s — x w —; Nella Sondheim to Samuel L. Goldenberg, (R S $7.25)..... 100

LOTS 613 and 614, 504 and 505, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Charles Henry to Catharine A. Henry, quitclaim. 1

3D AV, s w corner of 40th St, 24x80; Henry E. Von Hagen and another, executors, to John Devine

RIFLEMEN AT CREEDMOOR

Sharpshooters Held the State Range for Practice.

DECORATIONS FOR EXPERTS

Stormy Weather and Wind Handicapped the Marksmen, but the Full Programme Was Finished.

Special to The New York Times.

CREEDMOOR, Aug. 24.—The second supplementary practice day of the season was held here to-day for the sharpshooters' class only. The weather was stormy, with a strong wind. The shooting and issuing of decorations were under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. The scores:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Name.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook, Co. A	22	20	42
Sergt. B. Dominick, Co. K	23	20	43
L. Corp. C. P. Losier, Co. D	22	20	42
Sergt. W. H. Ford, Co. A	22	22	44
L. F. Knust, Co. E	22	21	43
L. Corp. E. E. Sanborn, Co. D	23	21	44
N. McLeod, Co. E	22	20	42
H. W. Biddle, Co. K	22	20	42
Sergt. S. K. Thomas, Co. E	23	20	43
N. B. Bean, Co. C	22	20	42
Lieut. J. De Mille, Co. E	22	20	42
W. M. Phillips, Co. D	22	20	42
C. L. Acker, Co. B	23	20	43
Corp. H. Pinner	23	22	45
B. H. Weisker, Co. E	23	21	44
J. F. Felt, Co. G	23	19	42
Sergt. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F	23	23	46
Corp. W. B. Short, Co. C	23	23	45
D. C. Meyer, Co. C	22	23	45

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

F. Hoffman, Company I	24	19	43

NINTH REGIMENT.

Crp. Chaplain, Company C	22	20	42
J. Gillon, Company D	22	21	43
A. Taylor, Company C	23	19	42
Capt. A. S. Healy, Company E	23	20	43
F. Gunzer, Company G	22	22	44
Lt. W. M. Fliers, Jr., Company E	22	20	42
C. F. Ferguson, Company K	22	20	42

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. R. W. Butler, Co. K	22	22	44
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E	22	23	45
Sergt. H. Weede, Co. H	22	23	45
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B	24	21	45
A. B. Van Heusen, Co. B	22	22	44
S. Goldberg, Co. F	22	22	44
G. Takajin, Co. B	23	19	42
H. Ward, Co. K	23	19	42
J. Reisenauer, Co. G	24	19	43
Major J. W. Huston, Field	23	20	43
F. M. Darkingkellr, Co. C	24	21	45
Q. M. Sergt. D. J. Coughlin, Co. B	22	22	44
Sergt. R. Saunders, Co. G	23	20	43
Q. M. Sergt. S. Simons, N. C.	24	19	43
H. P. Wagner, Co. G	23	19	42

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. J. P. Narbasse, Staff	24	18	42
Lieut. L. B. Becker, Staff	22	20	42
Sergt. C. M. Schlimberg, Co. E	23	19	42
S. S. Johnston, Co. C	22	20	42

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Major J. L. Macumber, Staff	22	22	44
Capt. R. H. Harding, Jr., Co. M	22	21	43
Sergt. M. Murray, Co. E	23	19	42
Sergt. P. J. Farrell, N. C. S	24	19	43
L. Finigan, Co. D	22	19	41
Lieut. J. A. Maxwell, Co. M	22	22	44
J. J. Campbell, Co. A	22	20	42
Lieut. A. L. Kline, Staff	22	20	42
W. H. Shedd, Co. E	22	20	42
Sergt. Fred Wingate, Co. M	22	20	42
Capt. P. E. Wingate, Co. A	23	21	44
E. Fitzgerald, Co. A	22	20	42

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Corp. F. D. Wendel, Co. H	24	20	44
Corp. G. H. Johnson, Co. H	22	20	42
Private F. E. Stripe, Co. H	24	20	44

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. J. T. Hull, Co. F	22	20	42
Sergt. B. P. Phyfe, Co. K	23	19	42
Corp. H. Leach, Co. C	23	22	45
Private J. Robb, Co. C	23	21	44
Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B	23	21	44
C. D. Napier, staff	22	20	42
Private C. M. Eaton, Co. K	22	20	42
Private C. D. Vail, Co. H	22	20	42
Private C. V. Dixon, Co. B	22	20	42
Corp. E. Green, Co. G	23	22	45
Private C. Towner, Co. A	22	20	42
Sergt. J. Letzkus, Co. B	23	20	43
Corp. C. E. Potts, Co. A	23	21	44
Sergt. H. H. Miller, Co. K	23	20	43
Private J. J. Dimock, Co. C	23	20	43
Sergt. C. T. Bridgham, Co. E	23	20	43
Private E. R. Rodd, Co. K	22	21	43

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Q. M. Sergt. J. B. Christoffel, Company D	22	20	42
Lt. W. G. Schaefer, Company G	22	20	42
Capt. E. E. Jannicky, Company B	23	20	43
Lt. F. H. Hobby, staff	24	22	46
Capt. J. F. Henry, staff	24	24	48
Sergt. G. W. Lent, N. C. S	24	20	44
J. O. Snyder, Company A	23	20	43

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Major D. C. Devlin, field	24	18	42
Sgt. E. W. Heitmuller, N.C.S.	24	22	46
Sergt. W. G. Donahue, Company E	23	21	44
Corp. J. J. Nagle, Company I	22	20	42
T. J. O'Conner, Company D	23	19	42
M. J. Cosgrove, Company E	22	20	42
J. D. Donnelly, Company A	23	19	42
Sgt. J. L. Doyle, Company E	23	19	42
Sgt. J. J. Frieuman, Company G	23	22	45
Corp. T. F. Kerr, Company E	22	22	44

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. E. J. Flack, Co. D	22	21	43
Lieut. J. Hunter, Co. H	23	20	43
Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E	22	21	43
Sergt. F. C. Kruse, Co. B	24	21	45
Corp. H. H. Knapp, Co. G	22	21	43
Corp. H. H. V. Casey, Co. B	24	20	44
C. E. Smith, Co. B	22	21	43
D. H. Reid, Co. D	22	20	42
J. M. Evans, Co. B	23	20	43
Lieut. J. Eben, Co. B	22	20	42
Capt. W. S. Beekman, Co. B	22	20	42
Lieut. W. J. Johnes, Co. B	22	20	42
Q. M. Sergt. J. K. McDermott, Co. D	22	21	43
R. S. Calestone, Co. B	24	21	45
E. H. Powell, Co. A	22	20	42

TROOP C.

C. Sergt. J. Weir	23	19	42

SQUADRON A.

Sergt. A. Wandt, Co. I	23	18	41
Artif. E. Olmstead, Co. I	21	20	41

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

G. M. W. Ladd, 1st Div	25	19	44

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieut. H. W. York, 5th Div	23	19	42
Ensign S. Taintor, 4th Div	23	19	42

FLANAGAN'S THROW WAS FOUL.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Some good contests developed in the games of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America at Combination Park, Medford, to-day. John Flanagan gave a fine exhibition at throwing a 56-pound weight, making a throw of 38 feet, 7 inches, beating the record, but it was called a foul. New York athletes fared well, especially G. Wright, who won the mile and half-mile runs. Frank Kanaly had an easy time winning the two-mile invitation race. The summary:

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. D. Robertson, (7 yards.) Hillside A. C. Time—0:10 2-5.
440-Yard Run.—Won by W. T. Smith, B. Y. M. C. A., (18 yards.) Time—0:50 2-5.
Mile Run.—Won by G. Wright, Olympia A. C., New York, (45 yards.) W. McVicar, Hillside A. C., (20 yards,) second. Time—4:30 1-5.
880-Yard Run.—Won by G. Wright, Olympia A. C., New York. Time—2:05 4-5.
Two-Mile Run.—Won by Frank Kanaly, C. G. A.; Alexander McKenzie, New York, second; David Keeney, Hillside A. C., third. Time—10:13 1-5.
Putting the 16-Pound Shot.—Won by W. W. Cox, Somerville. Distance—43 feet 8½ inches.
Throwing the 56-Pound Weight; for distance.—Won by John Flanagan, G. N. Y. A., (scratch,) 38 feet 7 inches.
Running High Jump.—Won by M. E. Furlong, C. P. A. C., (5 inches,) 5 feet 9 inches.
Three Standing Jumps.—Won by Bernard Doherty, Boston, 32 feet 4 inches.
Special 100-Yard Run.—W. Eaton, Somerville, won from P. J. Walsh, New York A. C. Time—0:10 2-5.
Amateur Mile Bicycle Handicap.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York, (scratch.) Time—2:12 3-5.
Five-Mile Bicycle Lap Race.—Won by P. J. Logan, Boston; M. L. Hurley, New York, second. Won by two laps.
Bicycle Team Races.—New York defeated New England. Time—1:33⅓.

Tie for Roque Championship.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—In the national roque tournament here, four games were played in the first division in the morning, W. H. Wahly of Washington defeating Peck and C. G. Williams, while Dudley beat Williams and Bishop won from Peck. This afternoon H. W. Congdon of Norwich defeated Frank Foss of Norwich. The play for the Van Wickle medal, for the last year held by Duryea, is to be played for by Wahly and Cox on Monday. Wahly and Strong are now tied, and the game for the championship will be played Monday.

Vanderbilts in a Polo Game.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—The second Westchester polo team defeated the first team of the same club 4¾ to 1 goal this afternoon. It being the first day of the fox-hunting season, Newport society did not patronize the game as well as usual.

The make-up of teams was: Westchester, (second)—Reginald Vanderbilt, A. S. Burden, Arthur Iselin, and R. L. Beeckman. First team—Peter Martin, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Townsend Burden, Jr., and H. H. Hunnewell, Jr. The scoring was done in the first and third periods. Of the Vanderbilt boys, Reginald played a better game than Alfred.

For Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for oneplay.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickendorfers, Hammonds, Williamses, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE. 332 Broadway. Telephone 3105 Franklin.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,578 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

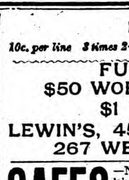
Send stemped envelope for list of books which ch.'t be bought elsewhere. Bookdealer, 406 East 75th Street.

For Sale—Winton motor; almost new. For particulars inquire of T. D. Smith, Room 44, 156 Broadway.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Excursions.

Amusement and Education Combined.



THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE.—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 A. M., 12.10, 1.00, 2.00, 3.58, 4.45 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 4, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS, including Admission to All Attractions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R. Leave N. Y. Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY. Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:00, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

EVERY SUNDAY
UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"
will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall st., 9.30; foot 31st st., E. R., 9.45 a. m. Returning, leave Glenwood 4.00, Sea Cliff 4.20 p. m.; due in New York 7.00 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NORTH BEACH

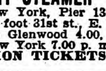
Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St., Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Trip.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On Sundays, also Labor Day, Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round Trip, $1.00.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON **50c**
ON SUNDAYS Str. "CITY OF LOWELL" leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as POUGHKEEPSIE Bridge. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M. Music. Table d'Hote dinner. Main deck lunch, popular prices.



Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe from steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 22d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
Best accommodations; lowest rates. Send for booklets. Weekly Trips Co., 1,135 Broadway, Room 416, New York.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, } CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONGBRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ERIE RAILROAD.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST, and LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 2D.
SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP.
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.
Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.
Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:50 P. M. Sunday. Returning Monday, leave 6:00 P. M.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
Buffalo and Niagara Falls $9.00 ROUND TRIP.
TORONTO, ONT., $10.50.
Tickets good going Saturday, Aug. 31, and Sunday, Sept. 1: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30, and 9:15 P. M. Leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier and Jersey City 15 minutes later. Return limit 5 days from and including date of sale.
Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Through Express Trains
EVERY SUNDAY
FOR
Rockaway Beach
FROM THE
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
Via Long Island Railroad.
Half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

PATTEN LINE.
Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.
INSIDE ROUTE.
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK
AND
All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. (*Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. (*Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little W. 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

LABOR DAY TRIPS,
Including Railroad Tickets, Hotels, &c.
Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, 5-day trips from $13.50
Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, and Lakes, 4-day trip. $30.00
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr...Aug. 27 Kaiser Wm. Gr...Sept. 24
Kaiserin M. Th...Sept. 10 Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12N
*Lahn.....Sept. 17 Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.
Gr. Kurfuerst...Aug. 29 Fr. der Grosse...Sept. 26
Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 Gr. Kurfuerst...Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 Barbarossa, Oct. 17, Noon
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'k. Au. 29, 7:30 AM Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM
Deutschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM F. Bism'k. Sep. 26, 7:30 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM Deutschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon *Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul. Aug. 28, 10 AM St. Paul. Sept. 18, 10 AM
St. Louis. Sept. 4, 10 AM Haverf'd, Sep. 21, 10 AM
Philia...Sept. 11, 10 AM St. Louis. Sept. 25, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland. Aug. 28, noon *Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon
Southwark. Sept. 4, noon Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESABA.....Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia...Aug. 31, noon Astoria...Sept. 14, noon
C. of Rome, Sept. 7, noon Anchoria...Sept. 21, noon
Cabin passage, $60 and upward. Excursions, $95.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Nord. America, Sept. 16 Citta di Torino, Oct. 1
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC
to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Hong Kong Maru..Sep. 4 Doric.....Sept. 28
China.....Sept. 12 Nippon Maru..Sept. 27
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 8, Dec. 1, Feb. 23
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 6, Dec. 29, Mch. 23
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 8, Jan. 26, Apr. 13
Imperial Lin'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 AORANGI.....Oct. 18
For rates apply 355 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
M. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St. Week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St. Week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, Week days 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight, Sundays 9:30 A. M. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK. See special week end ads. for Sunday, Labor Day, and Saturday half-holiday trips.
Note.—On September 2d steamers will leave New York at 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight. The 8 P. M. trip will be omitted.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.
DAILY except Sunday.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Music on each boat. Stop at all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y. O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to PO'KEEPSIE & RONDOUT.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, 4 P. M. Saturdays 2 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. Week days, except Saturdays, at 5 P. M. for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturdays, 3 P. M., and from W. 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE
Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.
DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

TROY BOATS.
REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE.
via the NEW LINE
Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.

$720	144th St., 3-story.	$1,800	90th St., 4-story.
825	83d St., 2-story.	1,800	80th St., 4-story.
1,200	87th St., 3-story.	1,800	44th St., 4-story.
1,200	64th St., 4-story.	1,900	76th St., 4-story.
1,300	79th St., 3-story.	1,900	82d St., 4-story.
1,350	98th St., 4-story, Amer. Base.	2,000	82d St., 4-story.
		2,000	76th St., 4-story.
1,500	94th St., 4½-story, Amer. Base.	2,200	86th St., 4-story.
		2,200	55th St., 4-story.
1,500	87th St., 3-story.	2,400	71st St., 4-story.
1,600	89th St., 3-story.	2,400	83d St., 4-story.
1,600	78th St., 4-story.	2,600	71st St., 4-story.
1,700	82d St., 4-story.	2,750	75th St., 4-story.
1,800	82d St., 4-story.	2,800	87th St., 4-story.
1,800	87th St., 3-story.	3,500	85th St., 4-story.
1,800	West End Av., 4-story.	5,000	81st St., 4-story.

Also many others from $1,200 to $5,000

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AVE., 81ST ST.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

8th St., 4 story	$1,600	9th St., 4 story	$2,250
10th St., 4 story	3,500	14th St., 4 story	2,100
13th St., 3 story	1,500	14th St., 5 story	1,800
15th St., 4 story	2,000	17th St., 4 story	3,500
17th St., 4 story	2,200	19th St., 4 story	1,800
20th St., 4 story	3,300	20th St., 4 story	3,000
21st St., 4 story	2,700	25th St., 4 story	2,500
25th St., 3 story	1,200	28th St., 4 story	3,000
30th St., 4 story	3,000	34th St., 4 story	3,000
35th St., 4 story	2,250	37th St., 4 story	5,000
39th St., 4 story	2,300	39th St., 3 story	3,200
39th St., 4 story	1,800	45th St., 3 story	1,800
45th St., 3 story	1,200	55th St., 3 story	1,250
55th St., 3 story	1,450	67th St., 4 story	3,500
73d St., 4 story	1,500	76th St., 4 story	3,000
76th St., 4 story	2,500	80th St., 4 story	1,800
90th St., 4 story	1,800	96th St., 4 story	1,600
126th St., 3 story	500	Gramercy Pk, 48 r.	5,000
Madison Av., 4 sty.	4,000	Lexington Av., 3 s.	1,200
5th Av., 4 story	3,700	Stuyvesant St., 3 s.	1,200

FOLSOM BROTHERS,
835 BROADWAY.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,
for rent—$1,500
PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER
11 HANDSOME HOUSES
113-133 W. 117th St.,

Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.

A.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT:

Henderson Place, E. 86th St.; 3 story	$420
46th St., near 8th Av.; 3 story	1,400
45th St., near 8th Av.; 3 story	1,400
44th St., near Broadway; 3 story	1,700
44th St., near 6th Av.; 4 story	1,850
43d St., near 6th Av.; 3 story	2,000
73d St., near West End Av.; 4 story	2,200
72d St., near Columbus Av.; 4 story	4,000

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St. and 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

73d Street West,
between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Three and four-story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

85th Street West
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
Apply 73 West 85th St., or office of
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

446 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

46TH ST., BET. 8TH & 9TH AVES.
3-Story Brownstone Dwelling, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

233 West 74th St.—3-story stone and brick basement house to rent; first-class condition; rent, $1,600. Apply to J. J. & A. Lyons, 76 William St.

A.—4 East 37th St., four-story English basement house; rent, $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
3½-story and basement, extension, 25-foot dwelling; 16 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood throughout; select block. Rent $1,800.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 350 Fulton St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE
Hotel Touraine
9 EAST 39TH STREET,
A STRICTLY FIREPROOF
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL
IN SUITES OF FROM TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.

Electric Light, Gas, and Room Service without extra charge.

Every apartment supplied with Refrigerator, Running Ice Water and Burglar Proof Safe for Valuables.

EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE AND LIGHT.

Dining Room Service by the week, or Table d'Hote.

LOCATION—On the crown of Murray Hill. Descriptive Booklet on application.

WALTER STABLER, Owner.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Manager.

THE CLINTON,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor 141st,
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $30 AND UPWARD.
One handsome corner apartment,
9 ROOMS AND BATH;
best on the Heights;
SEEN SUNDAY AND EVENINGS.
Other apartments,
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH;
rents $14.00 to $75.00.
Office open Sunday and evenings.
WEBB & COMPANY,
141ST ST. cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

121st St., 361 West,
COR. MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsomely decorated corner apartment, 7 large, all-light rooms; tiled bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water supply; finest and healthiest location in the city; rent $60. Inquire Superintendent, on premises, or
WEBB & COMPANY,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE., COR. 141ST ST.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-44 EAST 13TH ST.,
a short distance from Broadway;
five to ten room apartments, especially large and light; rents, $40 to $75 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. B'way, cr. 44th St.

86th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping.

To rent, furnished, an apartment of 7 all light (outside) rooms and bath; exceptional location; references required. X., Box 106, Times.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE MESTANIQUE

Model Apartment House, Built on Entirely New Lines. Iron and glass arcade, containing all stairways and elevators and leading by private hallway to each apartment, furnishing special protection in case of fire.

680 TO 702 EAST 138TH ST.

1 Block from 138th St. L Station and Convenient to all Surface Lines.

A FEW STILL LEFT. RENTS COMMENCE SEPT. 1ST.

FOUR ROOMS AND BATH.....$22 TO $24 PER MONTH
SIX ROOMS AND BATH.....$28 TO $30 PER MONTH
EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.....$38 TO $40 PER MONTH
TWELVE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.....$55 TO $60 PER MONTH

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE GOING WITH A HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT FURNISHED AT ABOVE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
DAY AND NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY, OPEN PLUMBING, FREE GAS FOR COOKING, STEAM DRY ROOM AND LAUNDRY.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED MAIN ENTRANCE, RECEPTION ROOM, AND CONSERVATORY.

H. L. PHELPS, Agent on Premises. Day and Evening.
TELEPHONE, 704 OR 705 MELROSE.

Leopold Kahn Co.

NEW APARTMENTS
NOW READY,
Nos. 353 to 359 West 118th Street,

Between Manhattan and Morningside Avenues.

7 ROOMS AND BATH,
$50.00 to $65.00,
AND
4 ROOMS AND BATH
from $30.00 to $35.00.

ELEVATOR AND ELECTRIC LIGHT SERVICE.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.
(The Lyonhurst.)—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing $60 TO $80
ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.

All Light Corner Apartments,
200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $45 TO $60

THE RENAISSANCE,
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $60
OPEN PLUMBING.

71 AND 73 WEST 104TH ST.
Single Flats, private hall, seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat. $40 TO $48

63, 67 AND 69 WEST 104TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; private halls. $34 TO $40

108 WEST 83D ST.,
SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat; second and third Flats. $50 TO $45

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.
Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $45

349 AMSTERDAM AVE.
Very light Apartments, four and five rooms and bath. $20 TO $21

566 AMSTERDAM AVE.
Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $27

572 AMSTERDAM AVE.
Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

391 WEST END AVE.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; electric light, elevator, and all modern improvements; rents $1,200-$1,500.

451 WEST END AVE.
Seven rooms and bath; all light rooms; corner apartment; hall service; rents $720-$1,100.

326 WEST 83D ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; electric light, elevator, and all modern improvements; rents $900-$960.

143-145 WEST 69TH ST.
One apartment, eight rooms and bath; rent $1,100.
Albert B. Ashforth, 4 West 33d St.

THE BROADWAY,
Southeast Corner of 40th St.
Attractive two and three room apartments with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av. 60 Cedar St.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

JANEWAY & SHAW,
1663 AMSTERDAM AVE.,
(Near 142d St.)
OFFER A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS ON
Washington Heights.
THE KAATERSKILL-SOUTH.
Modern Elevator Apartments
Five rooms and bath, $35 to $45.
94 AND 98 HAMILTON PLACE,
corner 141st St., just west of Amsterdam.
Inquire on premises.

EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT,
811 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
$22, $25, $27, 531 and 533 W. 145th.
High-grade modern apartments, five and six rooms and bath.
Also
3132-3134 BROADWAY,
near 125th St.
$25 TO $33.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
New modern apartments, five or six rooms and bath; redecorated to suit tenant. Inquire janitor.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,
306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms, $800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB AXELROD,** Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding all of the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,
51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
RENTS $40 AND $50.
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises,
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. **211 West 116th St.**

A.—OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.
Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, steam heat, &c.; $900.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.
Near 6th Av. "L" Station and Broadway cars. Eight large and light rooms and bath, in perfect order; hall attendance, &c.; rents, $40 and $55.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

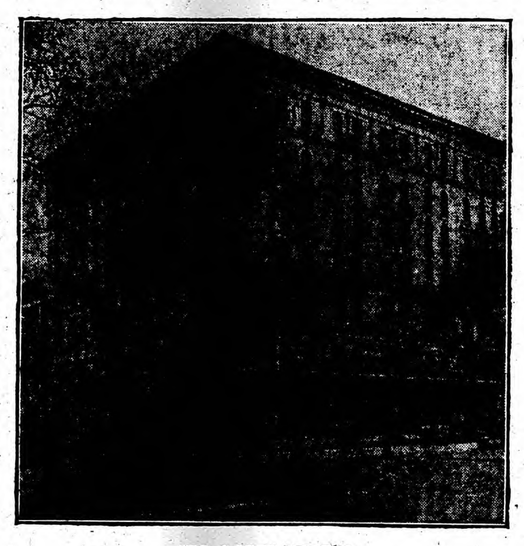
Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,

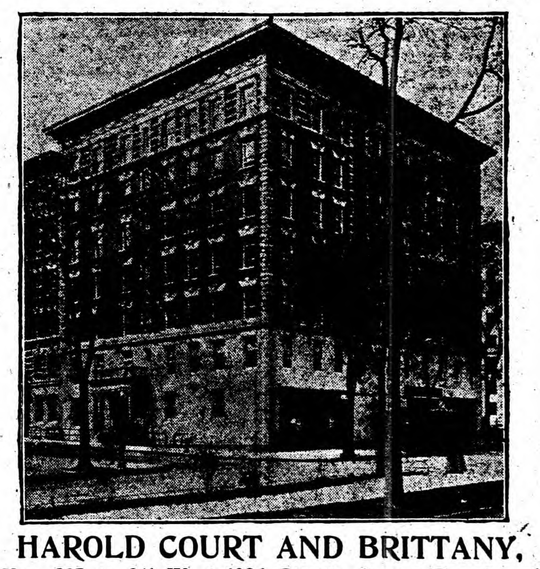
338 COLUMBUS AVENUE, CORNER 76TH STREET,

MANAGERS OF REAL ESTATE.



ELMHURST,
Northwest Corner Broadway and 98th Street.

THE ELMHURST, which is just completed, is thoroughly modern in all its appointments. It has open plumbing, tiled refrigerators, electric light fixtures, long distance telephone, and U. S. mail chute. The apartments are of six and seven rooms. The rents from $780 to $960, are lower than those of other houses of similar character.



HAROLD COURT AND BRITTANY,
Nos. 235 to 241 West 102d Street, Corner Broadway.

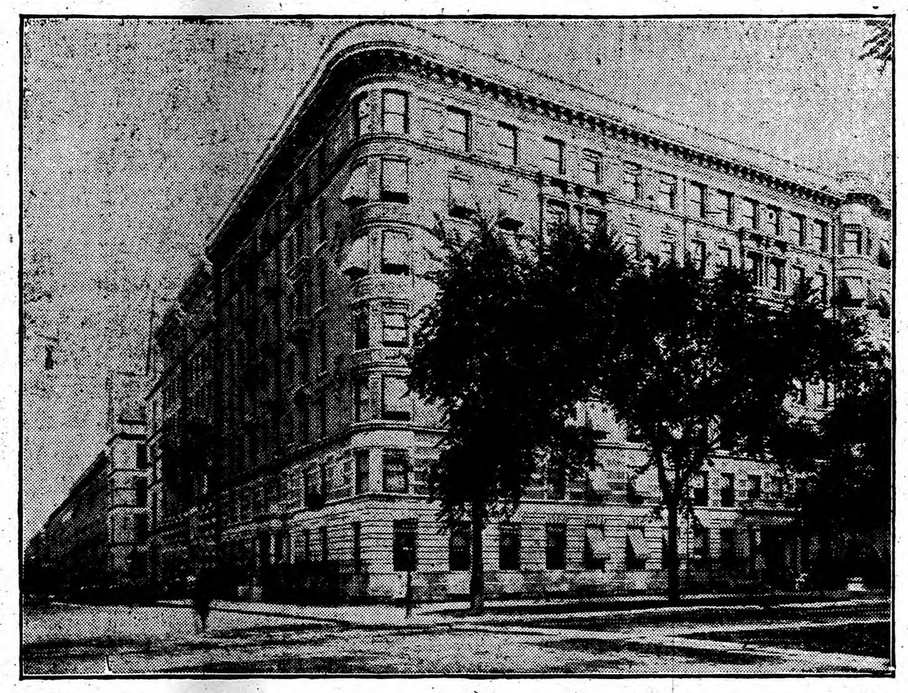
THE CONSTRUCTION of these buildings, together with the hardware, interior trim, and decorations, is considered better than that of any other building on upper Broadway. The apartments consist of six, seven, and eight rooms, and, on account of broad intersecting courts, ample light is secured to every room. Yearly Rents, $900 to $1,200.

The above houses referred to are of the high grade, modern type apartment buildings, fully equipped with all conveniences for the comfort of the tenants, including hall and elevator service day and night.

NOTE:—We are very particular as to the character and tenancy of all buildings in our charge. We make special effort to give first-class service and request that our tenants and visitors report to us any inattention on the part of our employees.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,

338 Columbus Avenue, Corner 76th St. Telephone 3248 Riverside.



The ROSALIE and the ELSINORE

NEW APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
56 WEST 112TH STREET AND 26 LENOX AVENUE.
TELEPHONES 2286 HARLEM AND 2287 HARLEM.
Elevators, Electric Lights, and every modern convenience. Rents $720 to $960 per annum.
F. BRONSON MONELL, 31 Broadway. Tele. 1255 Broad.

"THE LAURISTON"
89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $48. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or **McCAUL & SOLES,** owners.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

AAA—THE FIFTH AVE.—AAA
S. E. Corner Fifth Av. & 85th St.
Beautifully situated, directly opposite entrance to Central Park.
A few apartments, consisting of suites of ten large rooms and butler's pantry; also one fine apartment, desirable for Doctor or Dentist. All outside rooms, insuring direct light and perfect ventilation. Newly decorated. New open plumbing. New parquet floors throughout. Steam heat, gas, and electric light, free fuel, steam laundry and drying room. Passenger and servants' elevators, all night service.
Rental: $1,200, $1,400, $1,800, $2,000.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $600 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

34 GRAMERCY PARK
One small but very desirable apartment with southern exposure to rent from Oct. 1st. Apply to F. C. HALL, Supt.
MENDELSSOHN BUILDING,
113 West 40th Street.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
2 and 3 rooms and bath. For particulars inquire at the building, or office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

58th St. and 7th Av., convenient to all cars. Corner apartment, eight large rooms, from October 1st, $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $720 to $1,000 per annum.
Six rooms and bathroom, $45 to $55 per month. See janitor, 917 7th Av., or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE MARGUERITE,
2,731 Broadway, near 104th St.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath, elevators, telephone, electric lights, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rents, $33 to $40.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

112 WEST 44TH ST.
BACHELOR APARTMENT; 2 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $1000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, etc.; rents, $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

HAROLD,
N. W. cor. Manhattan Av., 118th St.,
near Morningside Park.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS.
4, 5, 6 rooms, marble baths; low rentals, $32 to $52; spacious, handsome entrance; ladies' reception room; elevator day and night; telephone; gas and electric fixtures; porcelain tubs and sinks; first-class service.
HANDSOME SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS, $40 AND $45.
ALSO TWO FOUR-ROOM APARTMENTS, $35 AND $37.

A.—THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AVE., CORNER 63D ST.
Splendid apartment; eight rooms and bath; elevator, hall attendance, &c.; rent $1,100; fuel supplied.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

THE MILWARD, 44 WEST 131ST ST.
RENTS $35 TO $38.50.
New 7, large, light room apartment; good neighborhood; private house, rear; adults only; owner residing on premises.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

To Let.—An attractive corner apartment in the Knickerbocker; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or Lovejoy & Noyes, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

148TH ST., 421 WEST.
3-sty. and bas.; rent $900.
148TH ST., 415 WEST.
3 sty. and bas.; rent $1,000.
BROADWAY, NEAR 142D ST.,
3 sty. and bas.; rent $900.
FOR PERMITS APPLY TO
WEBB & COMPANY,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., Cor. 141st st.

THE ALLSTON,
17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum.
Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,500 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE GANOGA,
35 EAST 27TH ST.
A few one and two rooms and bath apartments in this elegant new apartment house to let on yearly lease from Oct. 1st. Private telephones, electric lights, all-night elevators, and full hotel service. Call or send for descriptive booklet.

71 AND 73 EAST 128TH ST.,
near Madison Av.,
SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS. BATH, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY.
RENTS $30-$32.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH. 7th Av.
'Phone, Harlem—61.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
Several desirable apartments to let on west side, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rents $900 to $1,100.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 4 West 33d St.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.
7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70.
Premises or
F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

Furnished Apartment Wanted.

Wanted—To rent from party leaving city, for Winter preferred, furnished apartment, (or part of flat,) 2 to 3 rooms and kitchen, by refined, educated couple; no children; excellent references; state particulars. Z., Box 186 Times Office.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TUXEDO,
Northwest Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Can offer you six rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; see these before renting; $25 to $30. Superintendent, on premises, 473-475 Lenox Av.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.
Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.— CORONADO. A.—
New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

A LOVELY CORNER.
Seven rooms, tiled; all modern improvements; main floor for dentist, doctor, dressmaker, or private; top-extra light; $55. 101 East 78th St.

Five elegant, extra large, light rooms; bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

6 elegant, large, light rooms, bath, hot water; choice location; rent, $21. Owner, 138 West 133d St.

Central Park West, 374, 97th St.—Five rooms, bath, completely furnished; hot water; steam; $40. Duncan.

83d St., 128 East.—7 light rooms, tiled bath, steam heated, hot water, open plumbing; $38. Janitor.

84th St., 104 East.—6 all-light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing; $30. Janitor.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; decorated; $11.50-$14.

32d St., 327, between 8th and 9th Avs.—Four and five light rooms; improvements; $23 and up.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartment, 6 rooms and bath; newly decorated; price, $16.

124th St., 314 East.—Large apartment; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; $25.

60th St., 244 West.—Three rooms, tubs, and gas; house entirely renovated; $7 to $9.50.

98th St., 157 West.—Large, airy, five-room apartments; newly decorated; $14-$16.

5 elegant, extra large, light rooms, bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Handsomely furnished, 7 rooms and bath, apartment; silver, linen, and everything for housekeeping. 120 West 129th St.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Central Park West, 374 97th St.—Five rooms, bath, completely furnished; hot water; steam; $40. Duncan.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14 Room Queen Anne Dwelling.

First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.

Bronx Park Station.

Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address

Sonneborn, Bedford Park, City.

A salary of $50 weekly will be paid to man or women introducing or sending names of parties resulting in sale of one building lot weekly; no experience necessary; we do the selling; excellent opportunity for persons with large acquaintance, in or out of city; 1,200 lots $200 up; easy monthly payments; Jerome Av., Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St.; lots easily resold at a profit; a forfeited contract made before prices advanced for sale, a bargain; buyer can have benefit of amount already paid. Lawrence, 65 West 36d St. Telephone 391 38th St.

West 44th St., Near Broadway.—4-story brownstone; 20x88x100; price, $39,000.
Also, 43d St., near Broadway, a similar house; price, $35,000.
Also, 48th St., near Broadway, similar house; $30,000.
Also, West 58th St.; price, $30,000.
Also, West 20th St., near 5th Av.; 25x75x100; price, $51,000.
Register your houses; greatest demand.
Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x 100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Handsome residence southwest corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises; with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

Central Park West, vicinity of 59th St., 10-story fire-proof new apartment house; net income, $50,000; price, $800,000; mortgage, $425,000, at 4%; paying 12% on investment; exchanges considered with cash.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

5th Av., Near 23d St.—Magnificent corner, 78x 100; price, $500,000; also Madison Av., near 42d St. and Manhattan Hotel, 100 ft. on avenue by 65 ft.; price, $350,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

2 5-story basement brick and stone flats; steam heated; all improvements; 10 flats in each house; 5 rooms and bath; size, 25x62x75; rent, $2,500 each; price, $22,000; mortgage, $15,000 each. Apply Joseph Coleman, 502 West 130th St.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

$1,000,000 to loan in sums to suit; 3½ to 5% on 40 to 80% of appraised value; no law fees on first-class loans.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Four-story brownstone dwelling, 38th St., near 5th Av., 21x88x100, 3 rooms deep, dining room extension; price, $51,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A 5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $11,000; price, $19,000; rented to respectable colored families; make offer to Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

Charles St.—5-story tenement; price, $35,000; rents $4,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

29th St., near 6th Av.—32.6x98.9; price, $30,000; make offer.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

84th St., Near Madison Av.—4-story English basement house; asking $45,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

5th Av., Near 52d St.—Splendid hotel and apartment house, 200x100; price, $1,200,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 5th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—3,200 square feet, Stuyvesant St.; owner going abroad; will sell cheap.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

$500 cash will buy 1 or 2 family houses; $2,800 upward. Charles Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Bronx.—9-room house; $300 cash needed; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 150th St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer

FOR SALE

building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.
Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

POTTER & PRICE, PATCHOGUE, L. I., offer elegant country seat, the finest on south side of Long Island, with 1,400 feet water front, 200 acres, $100,000.
15 acres, with good dwelling, barn, poultry houses, shade, and fruit, well located, $4,750.
Good dwelling, 9 rooms, barn, and poultry house, with about two acres, in village, $2,750.
Farm, 23 acres, fenced, house, large barn, $3,200.
50 acres, with long water front, large dwelling, barns, and outbuildings, $20,000.
Elegant dwelling, with fine barn, 11 acres, 400 feet water front, $18,000.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Westchester Co., N. Y., Ardsley.—Must sell on account of removal to a distance; handsome residence, 13 rooms, cellar, bath; all improvements, including steam heat; lot 70x140; price, $7,000; mortgage, $2,500; will make sacrifice to quick buyer. Address M. U., Box 146 Springland, Queens Co., N. Y.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly.
No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $600 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,600; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

42nd STREET WEST AT 5th AVE.

A BUSINESS CENTRE.
No. 3, entire building, possession Nov. 1.
Nos. 7 and 9, offices and studios, ready Sept. 15.
No. 11, entire building, alterations to suit.
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

THAMES BUILDING,
Corner Greenwich and Thames Sts.
Cheap rent in up-to-date building; offices adapted for light manufacturing; space to suit tenant; power and electric service.
G. P. HOPKINS, Agt., in Building.

Large lofts, 2d and 3d, at 95 Chambers, running through to Reade; prices $50 and $40 per month. Curtis & Von Bernuth Mfg. Co., 88 West Broadway.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

8th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices: exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings on both sides of Sterling Place, forming the block between Underhill and Washington Avenues. Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens; electric light combination chandeliers; shower, tiled bathrooms; butler's pantry, and extension dining rooms; paneled ceilings.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.
Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time, 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER,
ON PREMISES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK.

Beautiful new, 2-story and basement, swell front, one and two family dwellings, 12 rooms and 2 baths, splendidly fitted and decorated throughout; ONLY 100 DOLLARS cash down and no interest on second mortgage; price $3,600; first permanent mortgage $2,000, balance in second mortgage, no interest, payable $10 per month—total payment $25, $10 of which is applied on payment of house each month; property situated in perfect location, Borough Park section; this is a rare opportunity for those who wish to purchase a good home upon safe and easy terms. I have also a few detached cottages in Martense, Borough Park, Bath Beach, and Bensonhurst to sell upon the easiest possible terms. Write or meet me personally at office. ERNEST RAYMOND, CORNER 40TH ST. AND FORT HAMILTON PARKWAY, BROOKLYN.

PROSPECT PARK WEST.
3-Story and Basement whitestone extension modern house; 13 rooms; two baths, steam heat, extension Dining Room; handsomely decorated, hardwood floors; Mott's open plumbing; wired for electricity. Price $18,000; might rent.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 350 Fulton St.

Bargain.—Near Van Siclen station; 8-room house, improvements; price, $2,800; mortgage, $1,200; easy terms; make offer; a two-family house, (East N. Y.,) frame, 12 rooms and bath, all improvements; price, $3,000; mortgage, $2,000; also 7 lots Grant Park, 4 lots Garden City, free and clear; all must be sold, owner going to Europe; will make sacrifice to quick buyer. Address M. U., Box 146 Springland, Queens Co., N. Y.

$4,500 CASH—PRICE $15,500.

Magnificent 4-story brownstone store property; rent, $1,560 yearly; elegant condition; splendid location. THOMAS ROSECRANS, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Advertising comes high. That's the reason we can't afford to enumerate the many fine points of this 2-story and basement brick dwelling, near Prospect Park; magnificently appointed, splendidly located; verify this; open Sunday, 423 5th St., Brooklyn.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Bargain in corner store property; first-class business location; actually worth $6,000; can be had for $4,000; occupied as grocery; must be sold at once to close estate; thickly populated neighborhood. John H. Delack, No. 16 Court St.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

$1,800 buys house and lot, 25x100; lot alone worth the price; only $100.00 cash needed to sell; house rented on Dean St., near Albany Av. Berkeley, (Attorney,) 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Absolutely the best Nostrand Av. corner, Brooklyn; never a vacancy; income $28,000; mortgage $17,000; price $24,000; must sell. Address Attorney, 530 6th Av., Manhattan.

Have few suburban homes for sale, foreclosure prices; $250 down; balance easy terms; unlimited first mortgage money. Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

FOR SALE

On the Housatonic River & Sound

(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water; fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.
Further information can be obtained from
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
60 CEDAR STREET. (8632)

FOR SALE—

COUNTRY SEATS, SHORE RESIDENCES, BUILDING SITES.
ALONG THE SOUND.
APPLY TO THOMAS N. COOKE, MOSHIER BUILDING, Greenwich, Conn.

Special Bargain.—44-acre fruit and poultry farm, ½ mile from station; all the latest improvements and appliances for successful poultry business; thousands of fruit trees; magnificent vineyard; brook from two large lakes runs through property; photographs; sacrifice; $4,500. For particulars apply Austin B. Burchell, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—At Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York, 77-acre farm, price $6,500; village farm, 10 acres, 9-room house, $3,000; 54-acre farm, 11-room house, $6,500; resident house, beautiful surroundings; price, $7,000. Thos. Rodgers, 185 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Ulster Co., N. Y.—House, outbuildings, garden, fruit trees, and 35 acres of land, near the Hudson, one mile from boat landing and R. R. station; must sell on account of removal; a great bargain to quick buyer. Address M. U., Box 146 Springland, Queens Co., N. Y.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

$50 per Acre.—250 acres; fine corner property; 2,000 feet frontage on main road; fine trout ponds; plenty fruit and shade; 1 mile from South Bay; near depot.
J. L. VALENTINE, BROOKHAVEN.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Farm.—26 acres; no building; long frontage on South Bay and Carman's River, with dock privilege; elegant property for building; $2,800.
J. L. VALENTINE, BROOKHAVEN.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City.
W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
Engineer, Railway and General Contractor,
Plans and Estimates Furnished,
Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.
Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates.
Office 250 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

FOR SALE,
AT ELBERON, N. J.,
75 acres of finest woodland along the Jersey coast; highly situated; half mile from beach front; three minutes' walk from Elberon Station; suitable for park or cottage sites. Address John R. Jeffrey, Post Office Box 57, Elberon, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 102 West 116th St.

Two Brooklyn privates; equity $10,000; will add cash for good income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Two Brooklyn privates; equity $10,000; will add cash for good income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

We have two hundred parties wanting houses between Washington Square and 59th St.; $1,200 to $4,000; send particulars of yours.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City and country properties; owners only; send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 102 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Country properties, including Florida, California, Western, wanted for city or suburban properties. Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway.

Owners having Manhattan or Bronx property to sell or exchange send particulars to Peter Breihof, 966 Westchester Av.

Owners having lots to sell to builders, with or without loans, send particulars to Peter Breihof, 966 Westchester Av.

Long Island Property to Let.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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RENTS $30 to $45—Opposite new Institute of Arts and Sciences, 820 to 840 Washington Ave., near Eastern Parkway; up to date; electric gas lighting, open plumbing, tiled baths, hot water supply; gas ranges; open daily, including Sunday. Apply on premises, or Ray L. Godfrey, agent, 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; smoking and reception rooms, telephone, electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, sanitary plumbing, basement laundry, steam dryer, bicycle room, servants' toilet, liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,200 per annum; situated in the very best residential part of Brooklyn, convenient to leading churches, stores, schools, amusements; about twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall; Catharine, Fulton, Wall, or South Ferry. Apply on premises, "The Clinton," northeast corner of Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

HOUSES TO RENT.
Large list of furnished and unfurnished dwellings and apartments; all sections of the city, at greatly reduced rentals; register your property; greatest demand.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

321 Putnam Av.—Choice apartments seven rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water supply; open plumbing; all improvements; $23 and $25. Apply to Geo. Marinor, 323 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Business Opportunities.

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Dividends One Per Cent. Per Month.—The United Oil Company of Ohio have four wells producing from 35 to 75 barrels of oil per day; these wells have been producing this amount of oil for the past eighteen months; the company has locations for ninety more wells upon the property; every one of these ninety wells will average as much oil a day as the four now in operation; to drill these wells as rapidly as possible, the company is offering $80,000 of its treasury stock at twenty-five cents per share, par value one dollar; send for prospectus or call. L. C. Sutton & Co., 44 Broadway.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or
Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

List of 5,000 investors for sale; suitable for oil or mining company. Address Bonanza, H Box 185, Times.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.60 paid for any date; gold halves before 1873, $1.00; gold quarters before 1873, 75c.; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's fine discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. Naftel, 744 6th Av.

Musical.

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Reopening of Season Tuesday, Sept. 3.
NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
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ALEXANDER LAMBERT, Director.
Private Instruction in Piano, Singing, Violin, 'Cello, and all branches of Music by a Faculty unsurpassed for its excellence.
Special Department for Beginners.
All Instrumental and Vocal Students receive free instruction in Harmony, Counterpoint, Vocal Sight Reading, Ensemble Playing, and free admission to Concerts, Lectures, &c.
Specially engaged for the singing department, Sig. BUZZI-PECCIA, Italy's foremost singing teacher, indorsed by Verdi, de Reszkes, Sembrich. Terms, from 15 to 50 doll. per quarter. Students received daily. Catalogues sent on application.

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BAR HARBOR HORSE SHOW A GREAT SUCCESS

Interest in the Exhibits Extended Through the State.

Splendid Decorations at the Vanderbilt Dinner Dance—The Flower Dance at the Louisburg Had Unique Features.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 24.—Horse Show week and the Vanderbilt dinner-dance have brought the season up to its most brilliant point. There has never been more glorious weather to round out such a series of entertainments. The Horse Show was a wonderfully clever exhibit. Some of the best-known winners at the Philadelphia and New York shows of this year were exhibited. The entry list included, among others, Col. Edward Morrell, William C. Whitney, E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, S. Megargee Wright, J. L. KetterHnus, George W. Vanderbilt, and J. S. Sanborn, and their exhibits were among the best in their stables. The interest in the show extended throughout the entire State, and during the three days the town was crowded with strangers. As if to be consistent with the gayety of the daytime, society made the nights quite as brilliant. Every evening there has been a succession of entertainments, and the leading one was the dinner-dance given by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Point d'Arcadie. The Vanderbilts, as if to make up for their previous inaction, made the affair one of the most delightful of the season. The great country house was transformed into a huge conservatory. The lawn was lighted with a thousand colored lanterns. The guests represented the leading New York and Philadelphia elements, and numbered about 100.

On Tuesday night a very unique and pretty event was the flower dance given at the Louisburg. It was planned by one of the best-known society women here, Miss Furniss. The patronesses included Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Craig Lippincott, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. W. L. Green, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. James Ross Todd, and Mrs. Van Nest. A quadrille was danced, in which the women represented the queens of the various suits of playing cards and the men represented the kings. They were made up of Miss Montant and C. R. Auchincloss, Miss Poor and C. S. Whelen, Miss Demur and Harold Tappen, Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. Grant, Miss Camel and L. Gourlie, Miss Howard and Mr. Cochran, Miss Baird and Mr. Tinkey, and Miss C. Miller and Mr. Hardy. The cotillion was led by Phoenix Ingraham. Some of the flower girls were Miss Pierce as a hydrangea; Miss Keyser, a sunflower; Mrs. E. R. Winslow, a rosebud; Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, an apple blossom; Miss Mildred Morris, a lily; Miss Bowler, a wild flower, and Miss Violet Whelen, a white lily.

Monday night the Pot and Kettle Club was the scene of an odd and delightful cotillion. It was the first dance given at the genial little clubhouse up the bay, and an air of unconventionality attended the event. The ladies were dressed as waitresses, while the men wore the caps and aprons of cooks, and after the dance they prepared the supper, which the ladies very daintily served. The affair was given by Mrs. William Lawrence Green and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright. Phoenix Ingraham led the cotillion. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Conover, the Misses Patterson, the Misses Lawrence, Miss Hall, Miss Edwards, Miss Barney, Miss Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Barney, Charles Winslow, Schuyler Schieffelin, and Mr. Ireland.

Attention from the Horse Show turned immediately on Friday to the annual yachting regatta, in which there were eight classes, including over 100 entries. The ladies' annual open golf tournament was won by Miss McLane, who defeated Miss Willing.

Saturday night at Kebo was a great crush. Dinners were given by Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Catherwood, Mrs. Seely, Miss Sharswood, and Mrs. Condon. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest entertained at the Malvern and Miss Furniss entertained at the Louisburg. But the diners all reappeared at the dancing hour at the club.

Mrs. Van Nest's guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. M. Stewart Barney, Miss Gurnee, Miss Griggs, Miss Knowlton, Miss Davis, Miss Brown, Miss Draper, Mr. Madison Grant, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Norman Grant, Dr. Stokes, and Mr. Van Nest.

Miss Furniss had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNutt, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Poor, Miss C. Furniss, Mr. Whelen, J. J. Emery, and Charles How.

Mrs. Condon entertained Miss Handy, Miss Draper, Miss Willing, Miss Biddle, Miss Kane, Miss Taylor, Grenville Kane, Waldron Bates, Mr. Burr, Arden Robbins, Charles B. Wright, Mr. Radcliffe, and Mr. Condon.

Mrs. D. B. Catherwood entertained Miss Snelling, Miss Fox, Miss Barney, Mrs. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Cox, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Clarence Lewis, Wilson Catherwood, and Mr. Bush.

Mrs. Seely entertained Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perin, Miss Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Todd, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Falls, Mr. Baltz, Miss Seely, and Miss Grace E. Seely.

Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained Friday night Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Waldron Bates, Robert Boream, and Mr. Kretchmar.

A notable visitor in town is Admiral Farquhar. He did not come with the blare of trumpets that marked his arrival last season, when he was in command of the North Atlantic squadron, but arrived quietly on Wednesday evening on the Lighthouse Board tender Lilac. Admiral Farquhar is now at the head of the Lighthouse Department, and is on a tour of inspection. He expects to remain at Bar Harbor for several days.

Lewis Niles Roberts entertained a dinner party Tuesday night. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wadsworth, Miss Violette, Miss Keyser, Miss Mildred Morris, Miss Richardson, Miss Handy, Miss Burbage, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Capt. Sweetnan of the English Army, who is the guest of Mr. Roberts, Mr. De Bilte, Mr. Franzen, and Robert Boream.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock gave the largest and most delightful musicale of the season at the Kebo Valley Club Friday afternoon. Mrs. Baldwin and Mr. Rodgers sang. The guests numbered nearly 200.

A bridge whist tournament will be given at the Kebo Valley Club Monday, Aug. 26, for the benefit of the golf links.

Wednesday night at the Malvern was gay indeed, and there was a comparatively unusual showing of young men. The night was probably the busiest of the season, for not only were many large dinners given at the Inn, but several others were given elsewhere. Everybody, however, came to the dance and acted as if enjoying it.

Dinners were given at the Malvern by Mrs. W. A. Rutherford, Mrs. Platt Hunt, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, E. Millett Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wadsworth, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, and Mrs. Winslow, while among the entertainers at their homes were Mrs. Fabbri, Mrs. Frederick Joy. Mr. Van Nest's dinner was given in the yellow room, the others in the Palm Garden.

Mrs. Rutherford's guests were Mr. and Mrs. McIlvaine Lauier. Mr. and Mrs. Groome, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Miss Lawrence, Miss Hare, Miss Stone, Miss Ripley, Miss Keyser, Mr. Denby, Mr. Conkling, Capt. Bush, Mr. Sears, Mr. Cochran, and Mr. Boream.

Mrs. L. Platt Hunt dined Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Miss Seely, Miss Barney, Mr. Greppo, Mr. Curley, and Mr. Rogers.

The largest dinner of the evening was given by Mr. Van Nest in the Yellow Room. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Barney, Miss Gregory, Miss Hollins, George Dorr, and Harrison Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox dined Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Baird, Miss Rogers, Miss Beale, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Thorndike, and Mr. de Bilte.

Mrs. Joy's guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooke Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Cary Hutchinson, Miss Barney, Miss Gurnee, Mr. Falls, and Mr. Radcliffe. Mr. Hutchinson has just arrived in Bar Harbor, having come here directly upon returning from a European tour.

Mrs. W. W. Seely entertained at dinner Wednesday night. The guests included Miss Shapleigh, Mrs. Jayne, Miss Seely, Mrs. Beales, Dr. W. W. Seely, C. C. Auchincloss, Pierpont Davis, and C. R. Auchincloss.

The Hon. J. P. Bass gave a dinner party at Columbia cottage in The Field Tuesday evening. The following guests were present: Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooke, George F. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. E. Chase, Major Adams of Gen. Brooke's staff, and Miss Barney.

Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri entertained at Corfield. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Miss Coles, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Gerard, Mr. Hubbard, Phoenix Ingraham, and A. Fabbri.

Mr. E. J. Curley entertained a large dinner party at the Malvern Tuesday night. The guests included Judge and Mrs. Patterson, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence, Dr. Guy Fairfax Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Col. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Lars Andersen, Charles How, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Furniss, the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. McCormick, Miss McMillan, Mrs. Joy.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle entertained the same evening at Donaque Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Todd, Miss Seely, Mrs. Ingalls, Waldron Bates, Miss Francis Hinkle, Miss Anderson, Clifford Shinkle, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. Rodgers.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson entertained at dinner Wednesday night Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCook, Major Gen. and Mrs. Brooke.

Dr. and Mrs. Seely recently entertained at dinner Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perin, Charles How, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland.

Mrs. Charles B. Wright gave a luncheon at Tanglewold Tuesday. Her guests were Mrs. Ruthlege, Mrs. Auchincloss, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Suydam, Miss Furniss, Miss Hall, Mrs. Drayton, Miss Snelling, Mrs. Catherwood.

Miss Eleanor Biddle of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. C. B. Wright at Tanglewold.

One of the leading affairs of the week was the reception given Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Gray of New York. Miss Barney entertained at luncheon Thursday Miss Lawrence, Miss Whelen, Miss Kane, Miss Edwards, Miss Taylor, Miss Morris, Miss Conover, Miss Patterson, Miss McCormick, Miss Hubbard, Miss Thomas, Miss McMillan, Miss Barnes, Miss Keyser.

The arrival of the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston and vicinity, which occurred Saturday night and Sunday morning, has given the harbor the brightest, gayest appearance it has known for years, save during the visits of the squadron. There were all sorts and conditions of yachts in the fleet, from the small single-sticker to the large steam yachts. The fleet was joined here by several of the yachts of the club that did not make the cruise. There were the former well-known racers, the Puritan, J. O. Shaw, Jr.; the Pilgrim, L. G. Burnham; the Sea Fox, Alason Thatcher, and the Sunshine, John Bryant. The yachts on the cruise which continued their trip to this port were the large steam yacht Stuna, the flagship, with Commodore A. S. Bigelow on board; the Shark, Rear Commodore F. L. Ames; Adrienne, H. P. Smith; the Charmer, Theophilus Parsons; the Gorilla, Gordon Prince; the Alga, W. E. C. Eusit; the Chiquita, E. V. R. Thayer, Jr.; the Uvira, Charles Hayden, and the Caress, W. B. Hopkins. The club reports pleasant weather and a very fine run down.

The yachts of the Eastern Club are not the only arrivals in the harbor. The Catania, which bears on its stern the proud letters R. Y. S., (Royal Yacht Squadron.) comes from Cowes, England, and is the property of the Duke of Sutherland.

A yacht which came in Sunday and has attracted considerable attention is the new Columbia, belonging to J. De Forest Junkins of Philadelphia. The old Columbia was a familiar sight here, as she was for several seasons chartered by William C. Whitney.

The steam yacht Corsair is anchored above the Bar and appears almost as large as an ocean steamer. The Corsair will remain until after the Horse Show. Mr. Morgan has a guest, Mr. Dawkins, the senior member of the London house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Dawkins will be the guest of Miss Eustis, West Street, during the stay of the Corsair in this port.

That golf continues to hold its popularity without a jot of abatement was shown Saturday at Kebo, when the weekly handicap drew out about the largest field of the season. H. Emmons of England was the winner after a good contest, in which excellent scores were made by a number of the golfers. Grenville Kane of New York was second, a couple of strokes behind Emmons, while Percy Pyne and Arden Robbins, the scratch men, finished a tie for third and ninth respectively. The other entries were J. De K. Bowen, Paul Dana, Dr. Collins, N. B. Burr, George Robbins, L. Gourlie, H. Thatcher, W. R. Thurston, J. L. Tappin, A. G. Hodges, A. Bridgham, T. G. Condon, W. F. Burrill, W. A. Taylor, J. B. Cleaves, J. H. Auchincloss, Dr. Amory, Dr. Abbe.

There was also a nice field in the ladies' putting contest, which was won by Miss Iselin of New York, with Mrs. William Gooch second.

The Northeast Harbor Golf Club held its weekly handicap Saturday and F. A. Sibley of New York was the winner. A new star at Northeast Harbar is J. G. Averill, Captain of the Harvard golf team, who on Friday lowered the record of the course to 70. The former record of 72 was held by J. G. Thorp. Averill was scratch man Saturday, but was not in his Friday's form, and could not do better than third place. The entries included F. A. Sibley, Mr. Lane, J. G. Averill, S. H. Kinnicut, Mr. Dolan, Mr. Ludlington, J. P. Soulter, W. H. Flagg, Blair Lee, J. H. Bowers, R. Tyng, A. S. Thurston, Mr. Jordan.

The programme has not yet been fully arranged for the hospital entertainment which will come off at the Casino on Aug. 29, but Mrs. Barney, who has the matter in hand, has already a clever list of performers. Among those who have promised their aid are Miss Eva Palmer, Miss Matilda Keyser, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Train, Miss Pierce, Miss Barney, Miss Handy, Miss Berry, Miss Draper, Miss Conover, Miss Strickland, Miss Ripley, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Vos, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Huger Pratt, Miss Thomas of Mossley Hall, Miss Ella Goln.

On Friday afternoon came Mrs. Burton Harrison's garden party, one of the prettiest and most unique affairs of the season. Down under the birches in the ravine were arranged appropriate stage settings for a play which Mrs. Harrison has written especially for the occasion entitled "The Reward of Amaryllis, a Pastoral in Pantomime." Those who took part in this were Miss Hetty Davenport as Amaryllis, Miss Eva Palmer, Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Mary Edwards, Miss Conover Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Violet Whelen, Miss Richardson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Arthur Patterson. The coachlnr for the play was done by Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Barney had charge of the rustic parade, in which nearly all the guests took part. They were attired in the costumes of shepardesses, milkmaids, and their attendant swains.

Mr. Larz Anderson's yacht Katoomba sailed Thursday morning for Eastport. Admiral Upshur was a guest on board. Thursday was Mr. Anderson's birthday and a dinner was given in his honor at the Malvern the evening before.

MANY VISITORS IN PITTSFIELD.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Aug. 24.—The town is overflowing with Summer visitors this season, and both the leading hotels are filled with guests. Among New York people who recently arrived at the Maplewood are Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Wall. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Remick, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Janwin, Miss Marguerite Janwin, Miss Brown, and Miss Halsey. There are informal dances every evening and a full-dress hop Friday night, which the society people of the town attend.

Dean Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman of New York are the guests of the Rev. Mr. Nickerson, rector of St. Stephen's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson gave a large reception for them Thursday afternoon, at which there was a large attendance of society people, not only in Pittsfield, but from other parts of the county. Mrs. Grover Cleveland and her daughter Ruth were in Pittsfield on Tuesday on their way to Buzzard's Bay. The Misses Allen, daughter of William Russell Allen, owner of the Allen Stock Farm here, gave a large dance at the Country Club Tuesday evening for their cousin, Miss Eleanor Allen of Boston. Mme. Amita Blanche Lloyd of New York, who is spending the Summer in Pittsfield, will give a concert next Thursday evening at Central Hall. Mme. Lloyd is advertised as a "dramatic soprano," and will be assisted by some of the local musical talent. The opening of the new boat clubhouse at Pontoosuc Lake, which took place Wednesday evening, was the largest event of the week, although somewhat interfered with by heavy rains. Over 1,500 people were in attendance, and the scene on the wide piazzas of the clubhouse was a brilliant one. There was music throughout the afternoon and evening by an orchestra and dancing in the large assembly room.

NEWPORT SEASON NOW ON THE WANE

Few More Entertainments of Note Will Be Given.

Golf Tournament, Gymkhana, Automobile Races, and Horse Show Yet to Come—Many New Cottages Will Be Built.

Special to The New York Times

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—With the present week the social season at Newport has reached its height, and, with the exception of one or two dances, the coming week and one in the first week in September, there will be no entertainments of note. There are still the golf tournament, the automobile races, the gymkhana and outdoor sports, the Horse Show and the steeplechase and running races; but when these are over there will be a rapid falling off in the number of entertainments and the number of Summer residents in Newport will be rapidly lessened. Many will stay, it is true, well into September, and some even into October; but there will be only a few picnics and unpretentious dinners.

The past week has been crowded with elaborate entertainments. A ball or a dinner dance on every night of the week is a record which Newport never had before; in fact, the present season has been a record-breaker in many respects. Newport has rarely, if ever, enjoyed such a season. The entertainments of the week have been much of the same character, except the dinner dance of Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Thursday, which far outshone all the others in elaborateness of detail and multiplicity of novelties. It was such an extensive affair that it is likely to remain a criterion by which to judge others for years to come.

For the coming week there is a dinner dance given by Mr. Louis F. Bruguiere, on Tuesday night, and the ball, which is to serve as a house-warming for the new Berwind villa, which, by the way, is considered by many the handsomest in Newport. The outdoor sports, driving and pony cart competition and gymkhana sports will occur on Tuesday at the Polo Club Grounds, the invitation tournament will begin at the Golf Club grounds on Tuesday and continue through the week, and the automobile races on Friday afternoon on Ocean Avenue will be a strong attraction. Then, there is a strong probability of an amateur tennis tournament for ladies at the Casino for those who enjoy that game as players or spectators, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday fox hunts for those who wish to follow the hounds across country. In the social line, also, there are many dinners and luncheons already arranged for, and there is little fear that there will be plenty for the society people to do before the Horse Show.

The sale of Gray Craig Park recalls a number of elaborate society events which have been given there, notably the supper and dance which followed the automobile parade two years ago. It is a very attractive place, but too far from the city to be popular. Its new owner will erect a commodious house there and make it what it is admirably fitted for—an ideal country seat.

The rentals for the season of 1902 thus far announced are but renewals of former leases. There are likely to be many changes in the owners of Summer residences here before long. Many who have hitherto rented are negotiating for unoccupied land on which to built or for some of the older houses, which would, in the event of purchase, be replaced by more modern and more pretentious structures. There is no doubt of Newport's continued prosperity when there is such a demand for sites or estates as there is at present, and Newport will undoubtedly continue to be the queen of watering places.

Mr. Arthur T. Kemp will soon begin the erection of a new house on the Rutherfurd property on the harbor front and Harrison Avenue, and this will be ready for occupancy next Summer. The new villas of Gen. Francis V. Greene, on Ridge Road, and of W. Storrs Wells are approaching completion. Major J. C. Mallory will make extensive improvements to the Hatch estate, on Kay Street, which he recently purchased, and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is expected to materially improve Lawnfield, and if he succeeds in securing the Dickey estate adjoining will have one of the most desirable properties on Halidon Hill and one easily capable of development and improvement.

There was a report in circulation this week that P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia had purchased the Griswold lot on Bellevue Avenue, near Wheatland Avenue, but the report has not been verified. The lot is one of the very few unoccupied places on the avenue, and is large enough to be made one of the show places of the city.

There is but one social entertainment of any size announced for Horse Show week, the dinner dance to be given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Vinland, on Sept. 3, but there will probably be others arranged for that time.

GOLFING AT CAPE MAY.

Tournaments Every Day with Teas and Receptions.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 24.—The lovers of golf have had an interesting week because of the exceedingly large number of events which have taken place on the links and at the clubhouse. The routine of the week heads with the women's golf tournament on Monday, on Tuesday the mixed foursome, on Wednesday's the invitation tourneys and foursomes, on Thursday and Friday the links are usually crowded with people enjoying quickly gotten up affairs, on Saturday the men's regular weekly handicap tournament occurs, and is very largely attended by the visiting population. During the progress of the tournaments on Saturday afternoons teas and receptions are held in the clubhouse by the members of the Women's Association.

Last Sunday was the biggest day of the present Summer, and it is estimated that there were from 18,000 to 20,000 strangers in the resort.

Miss Virginia Boyd and Mr. Clarence Boyd of Fordham and Capt. Albert McMullen of Morris Heights are guests at Cape May Point.

William V. McKean, editor emeritus of The Philadelphia Ledger and private secretary of President Buchanan, and Mrs. McKean, are enjoying the Summer at Cape May.

Miss Frances Goodwin, the sculptor, and her sister, Miss Helen Goodwin, the artist and painter, whose homes are in Indianapolis, who have resided for the last year in New York City, have a Grant Street villa for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Perot, Abner Howard, Morton Howard, Miss Caroline Howard, and Miss Sarah Perot compose a party of Yonkers residents who are here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Beale of Yonkers are spending the remainder of the season at Cape May.

Mrs. E. W. Fiske, wife of Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon, accompanied by Miss Louise F. De Wees of Mount Vernon, is passing mid-August days at the seashore.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Claflin have joined the New York colony here.

Mrs. Harriet M. Oakley of Brooklyn is spending the Summer with Cape May cottage friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Jesse Horton of Brooklyn are here for the balance of the Summer.

Late arrivals from New York are Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nelson, F. E. P. Lynde, W. F. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Rich, Miss Rich, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Colter, Edward Jeans, Mr and Mrs. H. M. Clements, William Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Morris, B. O'Raw, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Du Bois, Jr., H. H. Pearson, Jr., W. R. Brookes, R. F. Vogt, Mrs. H. H. Mitchell, Miss Marguerite Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rich, George Hathaway, Miss Lida Hathaway, Miss Lena B. Watson, J. A. Hickey, Schuyler Van Bloem, Edward Hann, E. W. Creecy, A. E. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mack, N. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Burchell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marins, W. J. Smythe, Henry Crane, Mrs. T. B. Ellis, Mrs. Randolf Vogt, the Misses Vogt, J. W. Donnough, Mrs. L. A. Hunt, Mrs. S. W. White, R. F. Vogt, Miss Owen Jones, C. M. Fitch, F. H. Clement, Miss K. Clark, G. H. Campbell, H. A. Simon, Morris E. Ebersole, J. W. Marshall, N. J. Kelly, M. E. Call, Miss Kate Kelly, Mrs. E. W. Davies, Mrs. Harriet Davies, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Saranle, John S. McVey, Mrs. H. S. Swartz, Miss Beatrice Swartz, Arthur B. Sullivan, A. H. Bishop, Miss L. Herne, C. A. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Tafel, J. Alfred Nichols, Mrs. E. P. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Raynor, and Miss Marshall.

NARRAGANSETT GAY DESPITE THE HEAVY FOGS

Receptions at All of the Country Clubhouses.

Sanford Estate on the Cliffs Sold to Edmund Davis of New York—Play in the Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 24.—The week at gay Narragansett has been filled with much entertaining, the Point Judith Country Club, the Grecian Garden, and the South County Golf Club, which is composed of women, being the centres of many of the little luncheons and dinners. The fog which has enshrouded the Pier for many days past has somewhat spoiled many of the social functions planned for the open, and as a consequence much of the entertaining has been within doors. Joseph Leiter of Chicago was a visitor here early in the week, and on Monday night he was the guest of honor at a dinner party given on the Gladstone porch by Mr. and Mrs. George Hoadley of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoadley of New York were in the party, covers being laid for eleven. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses. Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Beach, who are summering here, dined in the Gladstone Casino, and on Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Beach gave a luncheon to a party of six in the open.

The annual golf tournament was inaugurated on the links at Wildfield Farm Thursday, the events being play for the President's, Consolation, and a handicap medal cup. Thursday the tourney opened with play for the first round in the President's Cup. Interest in golf has not been strong by any means at the Pier this season, and this sport, so popular in recent years here, has been replaced to quite an extent by tennis and croquet. Nevertheless, there has been a good attendance at the golf tournament which was brought to a close to-day, and during the progress of the matches tea and other light refreshments have been served by the cottagers who have assembled in little groups on the lawn, where one is always fanned by a cool sea breeze, and where the gossip and life of the Pier have been discussed.

On Wednesday Mrs. Philip M. Prescott of Washington, D. C., gave a large golf tea at the South County Club, where a tourney took place, after which tea was served and about seventy-five ladies were guests of their hostess.

The musical programme at the Mathewson House concert on Thursday evening, which was presented under the direction of Purdon Robinson of New York, was filled with request numbers. Among the selections rendered was "The Summer in the Heart," an original composition by Mr. Robinson, with words by Frank L. Stanton of Georgia. Another new number was the ballad "Pleasant Dreams," words by Charles H. Dorr; music by Adrian Schubert, a song of the "always and answered." It was sung by Miss Effie Stewart, dramatic soprano. "Oh, Promise Me," by De Koven, was rendered by Miss Beresford Joy, contralto.

On Wednesday J. Ogden Hoffman of Philadelphia gave a unique morning breakfast party at the Point Judith Country Club. Covers were laid for fourteen and the decorations were American wild flowers. Those present at the breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Loeber Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Paton, Mr. Drayton, and Mrs. Cuyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Beach of New York have been among the frequent entertainers in the Grecian Gardens.

The sale of the Sanford estate on the cliffs this week to Edmund Davis of New York and Narragansett is the largest recorded here this season. It is understood that about $70,000 was the consideration given for the property, which comprises about seven acres of fine lawns and grounds on the ocean front and directly overlooking Narragansett Bay. It is just south of Dunmere, formerly the Summer home of the late R. G. Dun.

The table d'hote dinners at the Country Club have proved a popular fad here this season, and every Thursday from fifty to seventy diners have been in attendance.

Joseph Hoadley's steam yacht Miska was in port Wednesday. W. H. Ward of New York was also here with his fleet sailing yacht, the Shamrock.

A BIG LODGE BUILDING PLAN

Knights of Columbus Buy Lots in West Sixty-seventh Street.

The plot of five lots on the north side of West Sixty-seventh Street, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, has been acquired by the Knights of Columbus, and will be the site of an eight-story building, plans for which have already been prepared by L. & J. Brandt. In the structure there will be rooms for the accommodation of about sixty lodges. There will also be a large ballroom, bowling alleys, a café, restaurant, and roof garden.

Daniel E. Seybel purchased the site for about $90,000, and the estimated cost of the building is $200,000. A corporation known as the Knights of Columbus Building Company, of which Francis Sullivan is Managing Director, has been formed for the purpose of financing the building operation.

Police Captain Lees to Retire.

Police Captain Alexander Lees, now in charge of the Fort Hamilton Precinct, has requested Commissioner Murphy to retire him on half pay. A member of the force since 1879, he has been a Captain six years, having been appointed to that rank in 1895. Since then he has been in charge of the Stagg Street, Vernon Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, and Brownsville Stations. He is a Republican.

LINKS AT LENOX ARE WELL PATRONIZED

Practice for the Annual Golf Tournament.

Three Cups Offered as Prizes—Town Meeting Fixes Legal Speed Rate for Automobiles.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 24.—There has been a great deal of golf playing on the links of the Lenox Golf Club, the members getting into practice for the annual tournament, which will take place the last week in September. The plans and programme for the tournament were completed this week, and differ in some essential particulars from last season. There will be three cups contested for—the beautiful Lenox Cup, the President's Cup, given by William D. Sloane, and the Alexandre Cup, a very handsome trophy, the gift of John E. Alexandre. Owing to the fact that the tournament comes a little later in the season than usual, a number of the younger golfers, whose school and college duties call them away, will be unable to compete. A number of these young men, however, have entered the Stockbridge tournament, which opens on Tuesday of next week.

An interesting home and home match was played between the Lenox and Stockbridge golfers this week, the former winning by a score of 35 to 6. In the winning team were Messrs. J. W. Burden, H. P. Jaques, D. T. Dana, Lindsay Fairfax, and S. P. Shaw, Jr. For Stockbridge, Messrs. Lemond, Van Rensselaer, Tyson, Tuckerman, and Lawrence played. The latter team missed the presence of Malcolm MacBurney, one of their star golfers. Another match is to be arranged shortly.

Mrs. George W. Folsom gave a delightful dance on Monday evening at Sunnyridge, the Folsoms' country house. The principal feature of the dance was a cotillion, for which the favors were very pretty. The drive figure was especially attractive. Among the favors were flower-decorated tornucopias for the men and flower baskets for the women. The Misses Folsom assisted their mother in receiving, and there was a large attendance of the young society set. Dancing was in the white and gold ballroom.

The sudden death of Frederick A. Foster on last Saturday at the Curtis Hotel was a great shock to the Lenox cottagers. Mr. Foster was in his usual health until within a day or two of his death, and his sudden death at the last was due to heart failure. His niece, Miss Clara Lows, who has been spending the Summer with him, was with him when he died. Mr. Foster always brought to Lenox with him many fine horses, of which his saddle horse Monte was his favorite. The funeral took place on Wednesday at Irvington on the Hudson, and a number of the cottagers went over to be present.

David W. Bishop came up to Lenox on Wednesday, having arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He sent the first message by the wireless telegraphy system to his mother, Mrs. John E. Parsons, at Stonover. Mr. Bishop did not bring his new red racing automobile to Lenox with him, but forwarded it to Newport, where he intends to take part in the automobile races.

The question of fast automobiling in Lenox has been amicably settled at a special town meeting, when a by-law was passed fixing the limit within the fire district at eight miles an hour and fifteen miles outside the district. All the leading automobilists were present, and expressed themselves as desirous to avoid accidents by everything in their power. They agreed to stop their automobiles at a signal from drivers of horses which showed signs of fear.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived in Lenox this week and are now installed on October Mountain, where they will remain for a few weeks. Mr. Whitney is expected to come over from Saratoga while his son is here. Mr. Harry Whitney will entertain a party of men here during the shooting season.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New York was the guest of Mr. John E. Parsons this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan and Miss Caroline Morgan are among the week's visitors to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb in the Adirondacks.

Miss Meredith of New Jersey is the guest of Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare at their cottage here. Mr. Dennis Hare has returned from a visit to Newport.

Mrs. John Struthers and the Misses Struthers, who have just returned from abroad, arrived in Lenox this week.

Mr. Charles Lanier and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan are on a cruise on Mr. Morgan's yacht. Mrs. Appleton, who has been a guest at Allen Winden, the Lanier country place, has returned to New York.

Mrs. Chapin of Narragansett Pier is the guest of Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux of Philadelphia are in Lenox for the Autumn season.

Mr. Lindsay Fairfax and family have returned from a visit to Newport and are the guests of Mrs. Fairfax's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse sailed on Saturday for this country, and will come up to Lenox as soon as they arrive here.

Hebrew Children's Sanitarium.

There will be a reception at the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park, L. I., on next Tuesday, for the purpose of affording visitors an opportunity to inspect the building and grounds. In case of rain the reception will be postponed until the afternoon of the following day. Efforts are being made to raise $10,000 to extend the buildings of this institution.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

This Store Will Be Closed Daily at 5 P. M., Saturdays at 12:30.

True Genius in Modern Retailing.

Friends tell us we have a genius for retail merchandising. And if, as has been said, "Genius is a capacity for taking infinite pains," we must plead guilty to the compliment. No ware or fabric is good enough for Loeser's, if earnest thought, liberal expenditure, or painstaking effort can improve it. To-morrow's offerings are rich in opportunity for modest purses. Just a few of the many interesting items—straws that show how the bargain winds are blowing here—follow. Read on.

August Furniture Savings.

One Week More of Unusual Values.

Sale closes next Saturday—but it has already broken all records even at this store. It differs, too, from all other Furniture Sales that we have known of from the fact that our preparation was so thorough and painstaking that despite the heavy sales there are just as many bargains now as on the opening day of the sale. Fresh arrivals have filled up the broken ranks and everything needed in Parlor, Bed Room, Library, Dining Room, Hall and all other Furniture is here at

1-4 to 1-2 Off Regular Prices.

The cost of a trip here will be more than repaid by the saving in the furnishing of a single room. Every article in our entire furniture stock is included in this sale and all are plainly marked with both former and present prices, showing a saving to you of from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Whether your needs be small or great—now is the time to buy. Here's a sample price item:

$6.65 for $9.25 to $12.50 Oak Morris Chairs

Made from fine golden oak, spring seats, with handsome reversible velour cushions for seat and back; were $9.25 to $12.50—according to upholstery—now but $6.65.

Iron and Brass Beds Sharply Cut.

All Broken Lots at Half or Less.

Last week we advertised a "clean-up" of the remainder from our great Wiessner Sale. Nearly a thousand bedsteads in the lot—yet the last one was sold before 3 o'clock Monday. For to-morrow's sale we have gathered together every brass and iron bed in our various warehouses or now in the store and marked them at half price or less for quick selling. Some 700 beds

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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AUG 1901

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

EX-UNITED States Senator "Tom" Carter of Montana has the type of face that, decorated as it is by a neatly trimmed white chin whisker, suggests the typical gentleman farmer as seen in the cartoons of the comic paper. The Senator was coming out of the Waldorf-Astoria the other morning with an old travel-battered handbag in his hand. As he reached the sidewalk a rather ordinary looking young fellow came up to him and said:

"Excuse me, but are you not Mr. Gray of Atlanta?"

Mr. Carter looked at him for a moment in an effort to discern whether the fellow was in earnest or whether this was really the introductory part of the old confidence game. Finally he decided it was the latter, and he said softly to the questioner:

"No, Bub, you didn't come any way near it. My name is Vidocq. I belong to the Government Secret Service, and I am the original Old Sleuth."

It didn't take the young man long to get out of sight around the corner.

◆ ◆ ◆

John Drew, just back from London, walked down the aisle of Hammerstein's roof garden the other night when the performance was half over. His presence caused a sensation among the young men present when it was discovered that the actor had returned to the habit of parting his hair in the middle of his head and brushing it back boldly from his forehead in a style quite unlike any Mr. Drew has yet affected in the arranging of his coiffure. It is two years or more since Mr. Drew began parting his hair on the side. Immediately the vogue spread among the young men of the city and country, much to the dislike of their sweethearts and wives. Mr. Drew brought that style from London. Said one young lady remarking the change:

"Mr. Drew must have received an endless chain request from the women of the country."

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Hamilton Wright Mabie on his last trip to Europe encountered a humorous little incident on his voyage out. The morning of the second day he found himself in the vicinity of a miss who had previously informed him she was from the West and was making her first trip abroad, and who had evidently not availed herself of the register inspection privileges so dear to the hearts of old travelers. A little volume of his own "Under the Trees" lay in her lap.

"Oh, have you read this?" she began rapturously and without waiting for reply, "he is my ideal—Mr. Mabie. I read everything he writes—I've never heard him speak or even seen his picture, but I feel sure I know just what he looks like—he's tall and slender, with square shoulders and a mass of iron-gray hair, and he has great dark, shadowy eyes," (the speaker, of course, was fair to colorlessness.) "He must be, you know, to write like this—"

At this point Mrs. Bolton Hall stopped to introduce Dr. Mabie to the friend with whom she was walking, and in this merciful interlude the little schoolgirl disappeared.

"When it is a matter of ideals," mused Mr. Mabie, whose appearance is the reverse in every detail of the little enthusiast's portrayal, "I believe I'd rather the shattered than the shatterer be, to paraphrase Grant Allen—anyhow in this instance."

◆ ◆ ◆

When Councilman Joseph Cassidy became a member of the Municipal Assembly he wore ultra-fashionable clothes, and it was his delight to appear on a Summer day in a long Prince Albert coat of very light material and color with a light high hat of a size to make the end man in a minstrel show jealous. The first event which led Councilman Cassidy to forsake ultra-fashionable garments happened on a train bound for Manhattan Beach. As he was striding toward the door of the car the conductor shouted out:

"Kings Highway."

"And there goes the King," shouted a crowd of bookmakers bound for the race-track. Councilman Cassidy, muscular and powerful, thought of resenting the insult, but didn't.

In telling the story to Councilman O'Grady, who is one of the fun-makers of the City Hall, the latter said:

"I suppose they would reverse the thing now that you have served in the Municipal Assembly and shout 'There goes the highwayman.'"

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It seems strange that among the multitudinous live stock brought over by the Shamrock and Erin as mascots, a pig should not be included. Sir Thomas Lipton's first success was made by two of these animals. He owned a little grocer's store in Glasgow, and one day the people of that staid city were surprised to see two fat, white hogs led through the streets, each decked with a big flag bearing the words, "Lipton's Orphans." A Highland piper guided them, and eventually led them to Lipton's store. This made his shop the talk of "Glesgie," and Sir Thomas's good fortune dates from that happy advertisement.

◆ ◆ ◆

John De Witt Warner is an avowed advocate of the "under dog" whenever that creature has the slightest claim to championship. Insisting lately upon the acceptance of his resignation as President of one of the numerous associations for the betterment of municipal life—"and you've just accepted a similar position in that little mushroom society in the upper city that'll give you twice the work," a member complained.

"Well, what of that," returned the broad-shouldered champion of aspiration. "You and your cause have arrived, so to speak—you've sufficient momentum already to accomplish your end. I'd rather put my shoulder to some wheel that lags—in fact, the so-called 'hopeless' always has a fascination for me—"

"Ah," sotto voce from another member. "Now we know why he voted for Bryan last Fall!"

◆ ◆ ◆

"Joe" Weber of Weber & Fields has many funny tales of impressions gained on his recent European trip. One of these is of a visit to a beer garden in Germany on the banks of the Rhine. He ordered a glass of beer, and couldn't drink it because it was so warm, for Weber is used to the chilled beer of America.

"Ugh!" said Mr. Weber with a disgusted expression on his countenance. "Bring me some ice."

"Ice?" inquired the waiter in surprise. "You must be mistaken."

"I want a piece of ice," demanded Mr. Weber.

The waiter departed, and when he returned brought with him a towel gathered together at the ends. This he set down on the table carefully. He opened it slowly and cautiously, and finally displayed a piece of ice about as large as a two-carat diamond. Mr. Weber gazed at the infinitesimal particle of congealed moisture and then remarked to the waiter:

"You take that to the office and have it put in the safe. I want to take that back to New York and have it placed in a Tiffany setting."

The waiter couldn't see where any joke came in.

◆ ◆ ◆

Richard Croker's racing success at Folkestone last week, with Reiff up, calls to mind an incident that took place in the Democratic Club just before Mr. Croker sailed for England the last time. Men were standing about the rotunda, facing the Tiger above the door. They were speaking among themselves of their various tastes in the choice of pets. One man was fond of dogs, another cared for carrier pigeons, still another spoke of a pet monkey on which he lavished much attention. Suddenly one man turned to Mr. Croker and asked him what interested him in the way of pets. He answered shortly that nothing of the kind interested him.

"What? Don't you care for dogs?" said the man.

"No," said Croker.

"Nor for birds?"

"No."

"Well," spoke up one of the group, "you care for horses."

"Oh!" said Croker, "you can make them pay."

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The point of view which one expects to be peculiar to the man of figures was demonstrated in a small way recently by Henry Clews. He was about to present to a young woman a copy of his last Wall Street book, when it occurred to him that he did not know her given name.

"What is your first name," he asked as he was about to inscribe the book to her. Now, her name was not one to be expected of a hard-working woman—and she was a hard-working woman. She had borne the hardships of a highfalutin cognomen during many hardworking years. To her it had never sounded highfalutin because she had heard it from her babyhood.

"My name is Berenice," she said. The name does as well as another, for hers was just as bad.

"Heavens!" said Clews, "Would you call yourself that if you had it to do over again? It's of no use for you to work. You'll never make any money."

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Dr. Lyman Abbott recently telephoned across the city to have a suit case previously left at his office, sent up to the West Forty-second Street Ferry to meet the train he intended to take that afternoon to his home at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. The office boy commissioned with the errand was somewhat verdant, and returned from the Grand Central Station with the information that he could not find the Doctor. Whereupon a telegram was dispatched to Cornwall:

"Boy made blunder, L—— (a son) will bring case by late train."

When the dispatch reached its destination it read (whether the ignorance or humorous intent on the operator's part is unknown,) "Boy made thunder. Lightning will bring case by late train."

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A striking illustration of how easy it is for people prominent in the public eye to cross the Atlantic on a modern liner and never know of each other's presence until informed of the fact on their arrival in port, was disclosed when the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived last Tuesday. Among the Kaiser's passengers were Mme. Helene Modjeska and Miss Maude Adams. Mme. Modjeska, when she disembarked, was asked by an inquisitive reporter what she thought of Miss Adams.

"Was she on board?" answered Mme. Modjeska. "Really, I didn't know it, and I would have liked so much to have met her."

◆ ◆ ◆

John Arbuckle of "floating hotel" fame was importuned by a street mendicant the other day just as he was turning into his factory yard, at the foot of Jay Street, Brooklyn.

"No, I won't give you a cent," the bluff old man returned, "but if you really are hungry, come along with me, and you shall have all you want."

Together they climbed to the office far out on the dock, and, crossing the building to the dining room at the extreme end—where Mr. Arbuckle and his office force take their midday meal, cooked by electricity and served by a smiling Celestial—the supplicant was supplied with a hearty meal. As a matter of fact, however, he had already had enough to eat and drink to insure a stroke of apoplexy, and after tasting this and that, he gave up in despair, pleading sudden illness.

"That's the usual way," Mr. Arbuckle said, with a shake of his head. "I never pass by one who speaks to me on the street, and yet—will you believe it?—in all these years I have never had the truth told me once."

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. William Howe Tolman of this city, father of the "Get Together Clubs" now multiplying with such rapidity throughout the United States, was known in undergraduate days as "the Interrogation Point," apropos of his temper of mind as well as his middle name. In the Grand Central Station last week the doctor encountered a classmate from the Johns Hopkins, McComas by name, familiarly known as "Comma" in dormitory days, and as short and stout as the doctor is tall and thin.

"We're still in character," he said, laughingly, referring to their relative height, "but I'd like to assume your rôle long enough to inquire what on earth a 'Get Together Club' may be. Its advantages would depend somewhat on the state of the mercury, I should judge," mopping his brow; "its name certainly doesn't appeal to one in weather like this; but what is it, anyhow?"

"Well," returned the doctor, with a quizzical expression, "it's one of those things you have to experience to appreciate. Our crest is an interrogation point rampant, and in policy—well—we're a cross between a question mark and a jellyfish."

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Herman Stump, ex-Commissioner of Immigration and prospective United States Senator from Maryland, whose bachelor home is now in the little county town of Bel Air, Md., made a flying trip to this city last week on "Street" business. Passing City Hall Park in a Broadway car, he momentarily intruded upon his seat mate in his endeavor to get a better view of the Nathan Hale Statue.

"It's the calves of his legs," explained the little man, in apology, "and those ankles! If a man owned legs like those!"—with a deep sigh—"it does one good to get a sight of them—I hope I didn't incommode you," and the seat mate glancing from the bronze ideal to the Stump embodiment, smiled sympathetically and assured him he had not been inconvenienced in the least.

◆ ◆ ◆

Oscar Hammerstein's musical talents have aided him greatly in the building of his various fortunes. This same talent, however, according to a story which Mr. Hammerstein often tells, was responsible for his leaving the parental roof in Germany and embarking to America at the early age of fifteen. His father, Mr. Hammerstein says, was one of those men who believed that youth was equal to many tasks, and young Oscar was kept away from boyhood enjoyments learning to play the piano, the cornet, the trombone, and the flute, all at the same time—the latter being his father's favorite instrument, and on which he was an expert. It was after a lesson on the flute that his father told Oscar to adjourn to a dark room and repeat the instructions he had just given him. Oscar started to play, but after blowing a few notes his father rushed into the room, impatient at his son's mistakes, grabbed the flute from his hands, and with it administered to Oscar a thrashing. That night when all was still in the house, young Oscar arose and quietly dressed. Two months later he was stripping tobacco leaf down in Front Street.

◆ ◆ ◆

Cardinal Gibbons is expected at Southampton soon for a short stay. He is always made much of when he is there. He dislikes entertainments, and invariably takes up his residence with the priest of the parish. He eats a frugal midday meal, and when asked out to dinner in the evening, seldom touches any of the viands or wines placed before him. When he gets back to the rectory the very simplest of refections is sometimes arranged for him. The Roman Catholic Church at Southampton is almost a new institution, as it has only been built a few years, and it has had somewhat of a struggle for existence, as the number of wealthy Roman Catholics is small. A fair has been recently given for it, however, which has been very successful, both worshippers and non-worshippers helping to contribute. Cardinal Gibbons has given it a vogue, and his visits have benefited it a great deal.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Sidney Lanier—now a resident of Greenwich, Conn.—was making a tour of second-hand shops lately in search of an old volume not now to be had from the trade proper. On lower Sixth Avenue she met a well-known illustrator in what proved to be a favorite haunt of his.

"Yes," he said, "I love this place; it seems almost like the old store—Bunner and I used to go there often—and, do you know, it was seated on this very stepladder," laying his hand affectionately on the well-worn treads, "that he wrote those verses, 'Oh, for you that I never knew'—you remember? It was only a little while before his death that we talked over a story he wanted me to illustrate, in which the plot was to turn on the sale and subsequent separation of an old library and the final reunion of this leather-backed family in a 'second-hand' shop like this. The love story of a bibliomaniac ran through it, as well as that of two little brown-covered volumes that had always stood side by side on the shelf. And he was just the one who could write such a story—poor Bunner!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has adopted the fad of wearing very few, if any, jewels. All her gowns this Summer have been extremely simple, almost to plainness. Last Winter, at the Opera, it was noticed that Mrs. Astor wore very few jewels. To a woman of her aristocratic type this is most becoming. She has already had several followers at Newport, and next Winter may see an era of elegant simplicity in feminine adornment.

◆ ◆ ◆

"I have lived one long life of mixed laundry," said Mrs. Elihu Root, the wife of the Secretary of War, not long since, "and now I am a strong advocate of middle names."

The confusion in the family has arisen from the fact that her husband's name is Elihu, and her children's names, Elihu, Edward, and Edith, on each of whose belongings the initials "E. R." are to be found.

◆ ◆ ◆

Those who know Richard Mansfield's peculiarities are acquainted with his keen desire that every little detail on the stage, especially as regards the "supers," shall be in harmony. On tour Mr. Mansfield is more at the mercy of the "extra men," for companies on the road have to depend for "supers" largely on the resources of the town in which they appear. In a college town the poorer students act as supers, and from their number the entire ranks of the "army" and the "mob without" are recruited. Last Winter Mr. Mansfield, in "King Henry V.," visited New Haven. All his supers, numbering several score, were Yale students. In the play there is a battle scene, where the plumed knights rush into the breach crying, "For God, for country, and King Hal." One may imagine the awful shock to Mr. Mansfield's artistic sense when the two hundred knights yelled in mighty volume, "For God, for country, and for Yale."

◆ ◆ ◆

The great curiosity of a great people was demonstrated one day last week on a cable car of the Eighth Avenue line. It was likewise demonstrated that the people who ride on the Eighth Avenue Road have a large creative ability. Given a cause, and behold the celebration that takes place.

A very little man, grizzled and weather-beaten, entered the car carrying a dress-suit case. The case was battered and tanned and bore as many labels of foreign hostelries as the surface of it would admit. He placed the case between his feet and looked out of the window.

"He's been traveling," said a Bostonese-looking young woman.

"Pshaw!" said a pale-haired companion. "He's just advertising all of those hotels." There we have the imagination of a Lafcadio Herne.

"No," said the Bostonese young woman, "I'm sure he is a traveler; see how distinguished looking he is."

"Why, he's just a little man," was the

reply—which established the young lady's standard of distinction. Inches settled such matters with her.

An interested man leaned across the aisle, and with that sympathy of thought which makes a good deal of the world kin, said: "He's just a common or garden drummer, and is putting on lugs. I'll bet he travels for a button house and has just come in."

At this crisis the distinguished looking little man got out with his dress-suit case. Every passenger in the car 'rubbered' until he disappeared inside a saloon and became as other men.

An unobtrusive fellow who had been reading a paper then leaned toward the man who had declared for the button house and said dreamily: "Do you know who that man was? He knows more about your ancestors than any other man dead or alive. He studied 'em in Africa and wrote about them. There's another fellow who studied 'em, and he says they could talk."

"Oh," said the Bostonese young girl who had been listening pop-eyedly, "he's the gorilla man, Du Chaillu!"

And the unobstrusive man nodded.

◆ ◆ ◆

H. A. Cushing, the able professor of history at Columbia University, is at times given to the use of very long and involved questions. At the recent Summer class he had occasion to ask one of the young ladies in attendance a rather lengthy question, which she failed to understand. She therefore asked for an explanation, and the professor started off again. As he progressed an occasional gleam of intelligence lit up the young lady's face, but toward the end it was easy to see that she was not catching the drift of the remarks. Picking up a book she pretended to take a note, and then laying the book carelessly on the desk of a friend stood at attention once more. The friend was seized with a violent attack of sneezing, and this ended matters for the time being. Across the book the young lady questioned had written in a bold, plain hand, the word "help."

◆ ◆ ◆

Gov. Odell is fond of a good story, and does not withhold one even if the point of it is against himself. "Some years ago," he said the other day, "I was a candidate for a local office, and I did some canvassing in a country town. One of the most influential Democrats there owned a barber shop, and I was advised to see him. I entered the shop, and while the knight of the razor was shaving me, I sounded him carefully. But he soon told me that he could not support me. When I left the chair I remarked that if he could not vote for me he had at least improved my appearance. 'Well, it don't take much to do that,' he answered."

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Thomas Lipton's concern for reporters was noticeable when he arrived the other day. The first question he asked the reporters who went on the vessel to see him was, "Boys, have you had any dinner? I haven't had anything to eat since 1 o'clock, (it was then 6,) and I thought you might be hungry." Sir Thomas said he wanted the reporters to come to him every time they wanted to know anything while he was here. "Don't ask my secretaries anything, because I will not be responsible for what they say. Come to me every time, and then I will stand by what I say."

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske (then only Minnie Maddern) visited Chicago some fifteen or more years ago unheralded and little known. She was graceful, and had red-gold hair that reminded one of the red Lord Chiltern. Few saw in her, however, the talent that later would aspire successfully to ambitious and difficult rôles. But she has one champion, though perhaps she doesn't know it to this day—a poor Irish reporter, one exiled to the stock yards for the greater part of each of his laborious days.

"Mr. Hatton," said he to the editor of the evening paper for which he wrote, "let me give this little girl a good notice. She has genius, she will win in the end, but she needs a little lift."

"All right," replied the good-natured Frank Hatton, "go ahead and praise your Indian treasure all you like."

The notice was written and published, and it was one of the most appreciative, intelligent tributes the actress ever received. Its effect also was potent. It pointed out the merits of its subject so clearly that the flippant remarks of more successful critics fell unheeded upon the ears of Chicago people.

◆ ◆ ◆

Every now and then reports come from over the ocean as to the movements of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin. The English people regard them as the living exponents of money spending and lavish American hospitality. Just now, the United Kingdom is quite excited over the fact that Mrs. Bradley Martin has not only taken an enormous party, including Lord and Lady Craven, in a private train to Balmacaan, but that she has also hired half a hotel at Inverness to accommodate her friends who are to be present at the northern meeting.

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Few young men of the opportunities of Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., would be willing to substitute a life of arduous duties in connection with a great modern university for the existence possible to him. Mr. Stokes, who has not yet turned thirty, is the wonder of all New Haveners and of members of Yale University circles. The number of things that Mr. Stokes can do, and do well, are amazing. Besides being the assistant rector at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in New Haven, Mr. Stokes is secretary of Yale University, and one of the most potent forces in Yale. He is, besides, an enthusiastic golfer, and plays a first-class game, going through several rounds of match play at the last Connecticut State golf tournament with honors. In his leisure moments Mr. Stokes has invented a pocket golf game, which he has patented and put on the market. Mr. Stokes is regularly at the Secretary's office at Yale at 9 o'clock every morning, and has been at work the entire Summer, preparing for the coming bi-centennial in October. At the last Commencement he managed to secure enough subscriptions at the last moment to fill out the amount necessary for the erection of the new Memorial Hall and Vestibule Building, making personal applications on the campus among old grads, and securing the last $5,000 at the telephone just before President Hadley was to announce the subscriptions at the Alumni dinner. Constant calls are made by the undergraduates on Mr. Stokes, and his influence is tremendous among the students. Besides these activities Mr. Stokes finds time to become interested in the city, and has served on the Committee for the Protection of the Elm Trees. He lives in a famous old house on Elm Street, opposite the green, which in Revolutionary times served as a hospital for the British when they invaded New Haven.

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The other day two Oracles met and smiled in the good old way. Said one: "I'm going to play 'the Henrietta' next season." "Ah!" said the other, "there is nothing like new plays. Where would I have been if I hadn't stuck to 'em? I'm going to play, 'Rip Van Winkle' next season"—and Robson and Jefferson parted smilingly.

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Senator William Mason of Illinois was attorney some years ago for James McGrath of the Chicago Post Office, a Grand Army Captain, who was injured by a street car. It took some considerable time to settle the suit that followed. Finally the car company compromised by paying $2,000. McGrath indorsed the check and took it to Senator Mason telling him to take out his fee and give the cripple the balance.

"That leg of yours will never get well, Captain?" inquired the Senator, indifferently.

"No," replied McGrath, "I am a cripple for good, I suppose."

"And $2,000 is a measly little bit of money for such a thing," mused the Senator. Then he looked up suddenly and asked, "Got a cigar?"

The Captain had one and gave it to his lawyer. Senator Mason lighted it and began to talk about Illinois affairs in general.

"But, Senator," interrupted McGrath, "how about your fee for your work for me?"

"My fee?" said the Senator. "Why, this cigar's my fee."

◆ ◆ ◆

Sienkiewicz, the great Polish novelist, has decided not to write a play. This information was brought to America by Mme. Modjeska, who during her recent trip abroad had several talks with the distinguished Pole. "Sienkiewicz," said Mme. Modjeska, "explained that he had found out that novel writing and play writing were two entirely different things, and as he had already made quite a success in the former line, he did not care to risk a possible failure in the latter."

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The death of the late ex-Collector of the Port Thomas Murphy has revived many reminiscences of his life and career. He was one of the original subscribers of $1,000 each to the erection of St. Patrick's Cathedral. This was prior to 1858, and at that time there were few Catholics in the city wealthy enough to make contributions of that amount. In these days large contributions are common. Thomas F. Ryan subscribed $250,000 toward the Richmond Cathedral, and the Kelly estate will probably spent $400,000 in building the Lady Chapel in connection with the cathedral. In those days, however, $1,000 meant a small fortune, and the increase in the size of sums subscribed evidences the prosperity of the Irish Catholics. Thomas Murphy was generous and most hospitable. His dinners at his residence in Thirty-eighth Street and Murray Hill were famous. At one of them—when strawberries were not cultivated to any extent for any but Summer markets—he surprised his guests with strawberries in the Winter time. It was said that they cost $1 apiece, and there were half a dozen or more served to each diner. He is said to have provided a large fund to carry through an emergency in one Republican political campaign, for which he was never reimbursed. In spite of all the money he had at various times he died a poor man.

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A. B. Seamen of Denver, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is one of the men prominent in Colorado politics who took an active part in the campaign when "Bloody Bridles" Waite was elected Governor. One day Waite made a white-hot threat to go and chastise Seamen for some fancied wrong. Waite had never seen Seamen, and when the two men met a day or so after the threat by Waite, the matter was amicably adjusted. Seamen weighs about 280 pounds, and stands 6 feet high. Waite, who did not weigh over 160 pounds, said to one of his friends apologetically after seeing Seaman: "A quarrel never does any good. It is always best to arbitrate."

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. Jones of the Aquarium was visiting ex-Senator David B. Hill at Normandie-by-the-Sea not long ago. When the shades of evening had fallen a party had gathered round the sage of Wolfert's Roost on the veranda. Some remark of a man named Brown in the party caused Senator Hill to make one of his typical caustic remarks about the Joneses, the Browns, and the Smiths. Jones waited till the laugh had subsided, and then said:

"Senator, up in a little place called Jones-ville, Mass., where I once visited, they have a legend that when the first voyagers were settling in this country they were all named either Smith, Jones, or Brown. But as they got into politics and office holding, and got tangled up with the courts, it became necessary to take aliases from time to time; that's how we get the names of the Hills, Stones, Wells, and a few others I could mention."

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A. W. Pinero, the English playwright, it is said by those acquainted with his habits, when beginning the building of a play locks himself in his study, gives the key to his servant, and for a period, even though it is six months at a time, is never seen by even his closest friends. Though it cannot be said that he is imitating Pinero, Augustus Thomas also retires to some secluded place when he wants to work, deciding on the locality only a few hours before he goes away. There he takes good care he will not meet any of his friends on the way to the railway station. He works hard for six months of the year, and spends the remainder of the year in or out of the city in travel and recreation, meanwhile manufacturing plots for the next season's plays.

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"Joe" Cooper, an old Western mining man, was in a party at Demonico's, where they were talking about a recent pretty stiff poker game on a transatlantic liner. This prompted Mr. Cooper to say: "The funniest poker game I ever saw was between the late Senator Tabor of Denver, a mining promoter of the name of Fields, and a stranger to both, that was played on a snow-bound railroad train near Dilion, Col., in the Winter of 1890. We four were the only passengers in the only sleeper on the train. Fields proposed poker. I staid out. Tabor had two bars of gold worth perhaps $4,000 apiece, which he was bringing up from one of his, at that time, producing mines. Fields had a check book, and the stranger had some currency. The game began with one of the $4,000 gold bars as a 'buck.' It lasted eleven hours. Tabor had $11,000 worth of Fields's checks besides his own gold bars, and the stranger was just $4 loser when the game ended. For taking good care of the players the porter received $50. They had only two decks of cards on the train, and I now have one of them."

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Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the young millionaire who is fighting the east side policy shops, has some odd experiences. They have been circulating a cartoon on the east side which represents Goddard wading in money and holding a typical east sider up to ridicule. The picture was made by a man whom the Captain befriended when he was dispossessed after losing all his month's earnings at policy. Capt. Goddard says: "Charity is the most mysterious of all the virtues, judged by its results."

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At the recent quarto-centennial banquet at Colorado Springs, the seat of honor next to Vice President Roosevelt was given to Thomas F. Walsh, to the exclusion of Senator Teller, who has represented Colorado in the Senate ever since there was a Colorado. This was a recognition of the fact that Mr. Walsh has an income of $10,000 a day. Such an income places a golden halo around the head of its recipient which is enough to light up a whole banquet table. Mr. Walsh is the Irish miner who struck it rich at Ouray, down in the southwestern corner of Colorado. After he made his strike he moved to Denver. Denver society was oblivious of his existence. Perhaps the fact that a relative of the family kept a saloon in the disreputable district had something to do with that, and then the Walshes were offensively new. Mr. Walsh moved to Washington, got himself appointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, chummed with King Leopold of Belgium, gave soirées, at one of which he paid Nordica $3,000 for one little song, and entertained the entire American colony. Probably no such sight was ever seen as Mr. Walsh's entertainments, when guests would pour in by hundreds, asking to have their host and hostess pointed out, as they had never seen them, and in many cases had never heard of them until they received their invitations. In all these gorgeous functions Mr. Walsh was distinctively the master of ceremonies, Mrs. Walsh being a singularly cold, indifferent woman, without the social instincts possessed by her husband. Having been accepted in the seats of the mighty, Mr. Walsh goes back to Colorado and is placed in the shadow of the throne. Mr. Walsh depends unaffectedly and openly for his social progress upon his success as an entertainer. He refuses to give in charity or philanthropy, even to his church. He makes no secret of the fact, for this Irish miner who hobnobs with Kings is absolutely without affectation. The other day, when he was complimented on his toast at the banquet, he responded with a frank smile:

"Glad you like it; the man who wrote it for me said it was all right, and I took his word for it."

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The latest about the naiveté of Oom Paul. A few years ago the French colony in the Transvaal, on the occasion of the French national fête, on July 14, gave a grand ball at Johannesburg, which, after much persuasion on the part of M. Aubert, the French Consul, President Krüger, who hated social functions of all kinds, was induced to attend. Elaborate costumes had been donned by the ladies, all of whom were en grande décolleté.

At the hour fixed President Krüger arrived, accompanied by M. Aubert and a number of prominent Transvaalians. He preceded the party through the passage that led to the ballroom, and himself, without ceremony, opened the door. As he did so he turned very red, and stammering, "Oh, excuse me," hastily closed the door. Then, turning to his astonished escort he exclaimed, with great embarrassment:

"Gracious! What have I done! The ladies are not yet dressed!"

There was a great scurrying in all directions to secure négligé and high-necked attire for the ladies, and Oom Paul passed the best part of the evening apologizing for his supposed inopportune advent.

Nothing Common for Her.

FLASHING with silk and satin and sparkling with diamonds she swept into the broker's office, a creature of fashion and society, patrician from the tip of her ostrich feather hat to the sole of her French heel.

"I'd like to buy some stock," she said sweetly as the broker came forward. My husband, Mr. M—, is your customer—"

"Yes, to be sure," said the broker, "what stock do you wish?"

"Why, just stock," she answered vaguely.

"I know," he responded patiently, "but there are many stocks—"

"Oh, are there? Of course," she asked and answered in a breath. "Why, let me see," and she bit the end of her glove pensively. "I think it was some sort of metal."

"Steel?" he ventured.

"Yes, that's it," she exclaimed delightedly. "Get me some."

"Well, there is common and preferred, which do you wish? I should suggest the common."

"Mr. N—, the idea!" she burst forth angrily. "I have always been accustomed to the best and I still want it. I wish no common stock, and I am astonished that you should even hint at such an idea!"

"But—," he began helplessly.

"I want the very best stock there is. I don't care what it costs, and if you care to insult me by offering to buy poor stock I shall go elsewhere. Common! ugh!" And in a fit of virtuous indignation she blazed out of the office.

A Jersey Coast Fad.

The Pleasure Bay habit is a fad of the cottager and hotel guest on the Jersey coast. There is not a day that a number of parties do not drive or trolley over from the different resorts to Pleasure Bay for luncheon, dinner, or supper. The consequence is that the old restaurants are taxed to their utmost capacity, and new ones are springing up, until quite a colony of eating-houses has been established. Some of the restaurants are very odd. One is over one hundred and fifty years old, and boasts great broad shingles on its roof fastened with hand-wrought nails. These have been taken away as souvenirs in such quantities by guests that a rule has been made and a notice printed forbidding them to carry the roof away, as they are doing piecemeal. At another place the proprietor has arranged any number of portable cabins in the grounds. These are made to accommodate parties of from two to twenty-four. The proprietor always makes his appearance at the end of the meal to ask if the guests are satisfied, and to state that each party is in its own house, and every one must make him or herself at home. At another sailboats are provided to bring the guests up and down from the trolley. All this goes into the daily routine of life along the Jersey coast.

Hotels at Fashion's Lounging Places.

The invasion of the hotel in some of the cottage Summer communities is beginning to raise a storm of opposition. There is still a rumor that E. J. Berwind and other wealthy capitalists are contemplating the building of a modern hotel on the site of the burned Ocean House at Newport, but the Barbeys hold the site at a very high figure.

Lenox is to have a new hotel, on a beautiful site overlooking the entire range of the Berkshires, but the Lenox people who are attached to Curtis's are not overjoyed at the prospect.

Southampton is without a large hotel, and the residents have opposed any scheme to have one built. This Summer, however, may change their ideas, as much inconvenience has been suffered by the severity of the local prohibition law, which has excluded the clubs from selling alcoholic beverages in any form. There seems to be a way by which a hotel could get around this enactment, and the Southampton people are even willing to allow their privacy to be invaded by the "tripper" rather than go through such another drinkless Summer.

Finding His Rating.

It was on the beach at Southampton. A number of children were playing and digging in the sand in charge of nurses and governesses. Two little fellows in immaculate white duck sailor suits had scraped up an acquaintance. Neither of them was much over three years old.

"I live in New York," said one, with somewhat of an air of superiority, "and where do you live?"

The other chap looked him over for a moment and then retorted: "I live at Tuxedo Park. How many horses does your father keep?".

This last was a crusher, but it showed the spirit of the rising moneyed generation.

Where They Come in Handy.

"I don't think I should care to be seen in the New York streets wearing a pair of sandals such as are becoming popular in London now," said a New Yorker, who has just returned from the British metropolis, "but I have brought some sandals with me, and I am glad to have them. I wear them in the house, and find them as much superior to slippers as slippers are to patent leather shoes when you want to be comfortable."

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1901

DARK HORSES, SOMBRE CARRIAGES, INCONSPICUOUS LIVERIES.

W. D. GRAND of the American Horse Exchange, when asked if the wealthy families of New York frequently changed their horses, replied: "Very frequently; otherwise we dealers would starve to death." Asked to state the favorite color of the horses in some of the principal private stables of New York notables, after referring to his books, this authority on the heavy harness horse said:

"Chocolate chestnuts are the only animals which Senator Clark drives in his four-in-hand, and William C. Whitney tools nothing but bays.

"Mr. Belmont rides behind seal brown or very dark bays.

"The Goulds favor brown horses, and while the Vanderbilts have no special color in horseflesh, they give the preference to bays, browns, dark chestnuts, and very quiet colors.

"Clarence Mackay buys chestnuts and cross-matched pairs of chestnuts and gray or gray and black.

"Abram S. Hewitt drives blacks or very dark browns.

"Dr. W. Seward Webb has no preference as to color, but wants hackney-bred horses, and breeds most of them himself at his stock farm in Shelburne.

"There must be no white marks on any of the Astor horses, most of which are dark seal browns.

"Dapple gray is sometimes cross-matched with a chestnut in the carriage of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and J. Pierpont Morgan uses nothing but bay horses."

As to the carriages used by fashionable private families of New York and the color and style of the liveries worn by the servants, Mr. Grand said: "Gaudily painted vehicles and gorgeous liveries are a thing of the past, and to-day the private carriages of the families of the best-known people in the social life of New York are painted in sombre hue, and the coachmen and footmen wear liveries equally inconspicuous. I speak now more particularly of the liveries worn by the servants of wealthy New Yorkers like the Astors, the Vanderbilts, William C. Whitney, the Belmonts, Stuyvesant Fish, the Goulds, Clarence Mackay, United States Senator W. A. Clark, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Walter Seward Webb, and others of 'the smart set.' The prevailing colors of the liveries worn by the servants of these fortunate citizens are decidedly dark, if not black. Claret and very dark blue or dark green are also in vogue. These sombre hues are however, enlivened by the false collars, waistcoats, stripes down the trousers, and the epaulets and aiguletttes. Nearly all the families mentioned have their cloth made to order in the West of England, and we thus have the 'Gould claret,' the 'Oelrichs green,' the 'Mackay blue,' the 'Belmont claret,' and so on.

"The style or shape of the various garments of servants' liveries are almost standard—that is, they are nearly all cut alike, and innovations are not countenanced. The silk hat of coachmen and footmen must not be too much on the 'bell' shape; otherwise, it is considered 'sporty' and not the thing.

"Cockades are rarely seen, being very bad form, except in the case of Congressmen's servants or those whose masters are attached to embassies or legations to foreign countries. Congressman Belmont's coachmen, footmen, and grooms wear cockades, and they alone wear them at the present time.

"There is no official 'Presidential' livery, as each incumbent retains his private colors, and that of President McKinley is singularly sombre and inconspicuous.

"Coachmen wear high, standing linen collars, with rounded corners an inch apart. Gentlemen's servants do not wear whiskers or mustaches, being smooth shaven, by an unwritten law. The family butler, like his master, wears a plain black dress suit in the evening, but in the forenoon custom permits him to wear with his swallow-tailed coat a pair of dark gray striped trousers and a double-breasted, dark, fancy waistcoat, with a dark figure or spot. This latter attire he may conscientiously wear at breakfast and luncheon."

Here are some facts about the liveries of a few well-known people: Richard Croker and Andrew Freedman have adopted the same livery, consisting of a double-breasted frock overcoat, with black velvet collar, yellow false collar, black and yellow striped waistcoats, and either buckskin breeches or black trousers with a yellow cord, according to the weather. The Croker livery is ornate with gold buttons bearing the monogram R. C.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay's colors are blue and red, with silver crest buttons. For indoors the servants wear a dark blue coat, plain red waistcoat, and blue trousers, with a red stripe or cord. Blue is worn by the stablemen. In the cold weather the coachmen and footmen wear double-breasted overcoats, lined with furs and trimmed with Persian lamb collars and cuffs. The coats have plain frogs and silver buttons. In mild weather the coat is blue, with a black velvet collar and a red false collar. The coats are very smart and cut short, the grooms wearing coats shorter than the coachmen. In the country the livery is of drab whipcord or tweed, the coat being a "cutaway" waistcoat, and breeches of the same material, and tan boxcloth leggins.

The full-dress livery of W. Seward Webb is one of the most "stunning" in town. The black coat with gold lace covers a waistcoat of yellow plush and knee breeches of black plush with gold garters and buckles, stockings of yellow silk, with patent leather pumps, fastened by golden buckles. For ordinary occasions the indoor livery of Dr. Webb's servants consists of a regular black coatee with brass buttons, shoulder knots, a white duck waistcoat, with gold buttons and black trousers. In Winter the coachmen and footmen wear double-breasted frock overcoats of black box cloth, with velvet collars and brass buttons, and cut to show half of the boot top. Underneath the overcoat is a heavy, woolen-lined waistcoat with sleeves. Below this are white buckskin breeches and top boots, or, according to the occasion, long trousers. In the Summer Dr. Webb's men when in town wear single-breasted frock coats, breeches, and top boots. For the country they wear the regulation Bliss tweed or whipcord cutaway, with sleeved waistcoats, breeches, and lace shoes. Dr. Webb has a big stable at Shelburne, Vt., and at his town house he has thirty-five servants.

As smart as any turn-out in town is that of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. The coachmen and footmen wear green coats with green velvet collars, green and yellow false collars, and waistcoats of green and yellow. They also wear white buckskins and stunning top boots.

The Vanderbilt servants are still liveried in black for the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, except the coachmen and footmen of young Cornelius, who are draped in claret colored coats, red and white striped waistcoats, claret trousers with a red cord or stripe, or, in lieu of these, white buckskin breeches.

It is said that the Astors are the oldest family in the United States whose servants wear livery. It is of green, red, black, and yellow. For functions the English "shad belly" coat is worn. It is trimmed with black braid, gold-crested buttons, and black epaulets and aguilettes. With this coat are worn green plush breeches and a green plush waistcoat. The latter has gold buttons with the family crest and the former has gold lace garters and gold buckles. For ordinary occasions a green coat with a red and black striped waistcoat, is worn with green trousers with a red stripe or cord. In Winter the coachmen and footmen wear a double-breasted frock overcoat, with either trousers or breeches, as occasion may require, and in Summer a single-breasted frock coat is worn.

Claret is the main color in the livery worn by the servants of George Gould. The coachmen and footmen, for outdoor, wear box overcoats and undercoats, with red velvet collars, silver monogram buttons, and waistcoats of red and white stripes. They wear either white buckskin breeches and top boots or claret trousers, with a red cord or stripe. The indoor servants wear a claret coatee with a claret and white striped waistcoat. The indoor trousers of claret have a white stripe or cord, and the claret plush knee breeches have a silver garter and silver buckle, worn with black silk stockings and patent leather pumps with silver buckles.

United States Senator W. A. Clark, who is now in Europe, has establishments in New York, Washington, Southampton, L. I., and Butte, Mont. In Washington the livery is drab; in New York it is green, with silver buttons, and in Southampton it is a Bliss tweed Selby coat, breeches with box cloth leggins, and a waistcoat of striped green and white.

Perfection in every detail is the characteristic of the liveries worn by the servants of William C. Whitney. The Whitney livery is green and white. The housecoat is of green cloth. The waistcoat is of a green and white stripe, and the green trousers have a white cord or stripe. Only well built, big, and good looking men are engaged by Mr. Whitney, and the maids are equally presentable. The ex-Secretary maintains establishments at 871 Fifth Avenue, at Newport, at Aiken, S. C., at Westbury, and at Sheepshead Bay. The outdoor livery is, in Winter, a loose double-breasted overcoat, lined with mink, and trimmed with Persian lamb collar and cuffs and frogs. The silver buttons bear the Whitney monogram. In the country the Whitney servants wear drab tweed cutaway and sack coats, waistcoats and breeches of the same material, box cloth leggins, and "drag" overcoats in frock shape. Mr. Whitney employs more servants than any man in America, and his head coachman and head butler are men of great responsibilities.

James Henry Smith, the "silent man of Wall Street," is said to put his coachmen and footmen into more expensive Winter livery than any man in town. The livery is of black, trimmed with canary, and gold buttons. Over the livery last Winter were costly bearskin caps, capes, and robes. He has stables in New York, Tuxedo, and Newport.

The livery of Abram S. Hewitt is always a very smart affair, and consists of green cloth, yellow trimmings, and gold buttons.

The Dinsmores' livery is claret and silver buttons.

The Havemeyer servants wear blue, with silver buttons.

Frank Gould has his men in green, trimmed with yellow.

A. C. Bostwick's livery of black and yellow with gold buttons is regarded as one of the smartest in town.

Mrs. Fred Neilson (sister of Fred Gebhard) has her men in black, and Stuyvesant Fish's coachmen and footmen wear claret, with silver buttons. There is not much display in either case, but their equipages are always smart and fresh, as are those of J. Pierpont Morgan, whose servants wear a very democratic livery of black adorned simply with silver buttons.

The Ogden Mills's livery is of green cloth, with yellow trimmings, and brass buttons.

The Ogden Millses' livery is of green is drab, and in Summer green coat and trousers and white and green striped waistcoats.

Anson Phelps Stokes's men wear green coats, with black velvet collars; green trousers, with a yellow stripe, (buckskin breeches on fine days,) and green and yellow waistcoats, and false collars and brass buttons.

The colors of George C. Boldt are light blue coats, with black velvet collars; yellow false collars; blue and yellow waistcoats, with gilt buttons; white buckskin breeches, or, on wet days, blue trousers, with a yellow stripe.

G. P. Morosini's livery is blue, with silver buttons, red velvet collars, red shoulder knots, and on fine afternoons buckskin breeches.

The Drexel livery is of claret, a very light shade, with velvet collar to match, red false collar, a plain red waistcoat, solid silver crest buttons, and a red cord in trousers.

H. B. Hollins's men wear a blue double-breasted frock coat, with a velvet collar to match; a yellow false collar, and blue trousers, with a yellow stripe. The waistcoat is of plain yellow, with gilt monogram buttons. Drab is worn in the country.

James Stillman's coachmen and grooms wear green coats, with black velvet collars, green and white waistcoats, and false collars, and green trousers, with white stripes or cords.

In Winter drab is worn by Mrs. G. De Forest's people, and in Summer green, with yellow trimmings and gilt monogram buttons.

The Gallatin livery is a dark blue coat, with silver buttons; a black and white false collar, and waistcoat of blue and white.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones's coachmen and footmen wear very light claret-colored coats and trousers, or buckskins, and claret and yellow waistcoats. The false collar is also of claret and yellow. The coats have black velvet collars, and the trousers a yellow stripe.

The livery of Ernesto Fabbri is of a light blue, the trousers having a white cord. The false collar and waistcoat are in black and white stripes.

Wanted to Taste It.

The doctor and his wife, who live in New York, had gone to a seaside resort not 100 miles from the city, intending to spend a month by the silvery waves. They went to half a dozen hotels, including those to which they had been recommended, but found every place filled to overflowing.

They at last secured quarters in a hotel that seemed clean and comfortable, but at the first meal their hearts sank. There was barely enough food to go around, and all the guests had hungry and wolfish expressions. The doctor told his wife he was sure they measured the share of each guest with a rule before they brought it in from the kitchen, so diminutive were the portions.

The next meal was dinner, and when soup was served a little boy at the table put some in his mouth; and then held his head backward with his face up.

"You shouldn't do that, Eddie," said his father. "That is not a nice way to eat."

"I can't help it, papa," replied Eddie. "I am so hungry that I want to taste it before I swallow it."

The doctor and his wife left for New York by the next train.

SCIENTIFIC FISH STORY.

SINCE the general acceptance by the scientific world of the theory of evolution the facts of animal intelligence have acquired a new importance quite apart from their general interest from the strong probability that they furnish object lessons, so to speak, of the remote predecessor of the human mind in its early evolutionary stages.

The study of animal intelligence in the hands of such men as Romanes and Lubbock, Darwin and Spencer has been of exceeding value in tracing the evolution of mind. And, although the enthusiasm which leads to elaborate researches on the reasoning powers of angle worms and tadpoles may perhaps in the majority of cases be unproductive of anything practical, when the higher animals are studied by competent men data of the highest interest and importance may be expected.

Prof. Norman Niplett of Clark University has recently published an interesting account of such an investigation regarding the educability of two perch, which he kept in an aquarium and experimented with for several months. Fish may be said to be the lowest members of the higher group of animals, and thus present especial interest as being on the borderland between the two brain types.

Prof. Niplett was led to his investigation by the story by Möbius, which is thus recited by Bateson: Pike, having lived some time in a tank separated by a glass plate from another in which small fish were living, desisted from trying to catch them, and, on the glass plate being removed, never attempted to do so, the pike having evidently come to believe the minnows to be under special protection of some sort.

In Prof. Niplett's experiment two perch, a male and female, had been kept in a small tank in the laboratory for several months and fed on live minnows, 2 or 3 inches in length, which they took greedily. A glass partition was now placed in the tank and their food changed to angle worms. Just before feeding them with the worms a few minnows were placed in the new tank on the other side of the glass and allowed to remain until the worms were thrown to the perch. At the first trial, as soon as the minnows were placed in the adjoining tank, the perch began ramming the glass partition to get at them; their actions becoming more violent as the minnows approached the latter. They continued to strike the glass viciously until the worms were thrown to them, the female especially showing signs of great anger and impatience. At the second feeding their efforts were neither so long continued nor so violent, and after about a month's experience of the glass partition they paid very little attention to the minnows. One day, after the appetite of the perch had been a little dulled with worms, Prof. Niplett removed the partition and admitted a minnow. The latter swam around with the perch, over and under them, evidently seeking companionship. The male perch paid no attention to it, but the female, whose persistence at the glass had been much more marked, moved toward the minnow several times, but always stopped and turned away without striking, apparently thinking herself unable, for some mysterious reason, to reach him. Although this experiment was repeated for several days, and even when the perch were very hungry, the minnow was unmolested. Minnows were then left in the other tank continuously. The perch paid little attention to them and rarely touched the glass partition, although they occasionally took up a position near it and watched the minnows at play. When the partition was removed the minnows swam freely about with the perch, but were unharmed.

The curiously limited way in which these perch had learned their lesson was shown by another experiment. One day, instead of dropping the angle worms into the perch tank, as usual, they were dropped into the minnow tank. The perch immediately dashed violently against the partition in their efforts to reach them, and continued to strike the glass energetically for some time.

This brings out in a very striking way the extremely limited educability of most forms of animal intelligence, which, although qualitatively of the same sort as our own, perhaps, is so very sharply circumscribed as to be hardly worthy of the name of reasoning. The perch had finally, after a month or two's experience, learned that they could not get at the minnows; but evidently, instead of imputing their inability to the glass partition, they considered it some new and remarkable property of the minnows themselves, and were no doubt greatly surprised when they found even angle worms developing the same mysterious power.

The minnows were next removed from the sight of the perch for several days, and then placed directly in the tank with them. It was plain that the behavior of the perch had been very much modified by their previous experience with the partition. Although they were very hungry, they paid little attention to the minnows at first. Finally, the female followed one of them into a corner and, apparently much to her own surprise, struck and secured it. The male, although he chased the other minnow around the tank in a listless way, seemed to have lost confidence in his hunting powers, and after five hours the minnow was still unharmed.

As Paulsen suggests regarding the Möbius pike, "A strike at the minnow had come to mean a bump on the nose for him." When the glass partition was taken out the male perch would swim up to its previous position and make little bumps forward as if expecting to strike the usual obstruction, and was plainly at a loss when he didn't. He then turned and swam down as if following the glass.

During the whole of the time the perch were fed upon worms they showed a marked interest in any one who came about the tank, especially near their meal time, and would gaze out, snap their jaws, flirt their tails, and swim about the tank impatiently.

Regarding the sense of hearing in fish, although the weight of opinion seems to be that they hear little or nothing of sounds either in water or air, Prof. Niplett found some indications of such a sense, at any rate, one of "jar," if not of true hearing in his perch, and a tank of goldfish kept in the laboratory almost never failed to respond to his whistle, especially if hungry.

In his book on animal intelligence Romanes gives an interesting instance of the reasoning powers of a perch. It was one day discovered in a stream, guarding its nest full of small fry, and was evidently much disturbed by the attentions of the visitors. When next day they again returned to watch her she and the nest had disappeared, but upon looking a few yards up stream the female was found, still guarding her fry with jealous care, in a little cavity she had scooped out of the coarse bottom sand.

V. J. Y.

The Fate of Admiral Byng

A Famous Naval Incident Which Has Been Referred to as the Parallel of the Schley-Sampson Controversy Soon to be Investigated

REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS, in his book called "A Sailor's Log," has compared the charges against Rear Admiral Schley to the accusations which led to the execution of Admiral John Byng of the British Navy in 1757. Since this mention of a likeness between the two cases was made there has been frequent comment on the subject, but, owing to the remote period of history in which Admiral Byng lived and died, it is certain that most people have only the vaguest idea of who he was, what he did, or why his name should be coupled with that of Schley.

John Byng was born in 1704, the son of the Viscount Torrington. In 1756 he was the Admiral in command of a fleet sent to the Mediterranean Sea to relieve the beleaguered British garrison at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, in the Balearic Islands, Spain. The garrison was threatened by a French squadron under the Duke of Richelieu, in an engagement with whom Byng was the loser. At the instance of the Ministry in England, whose ineffectual war policy had rendered it unpopular, he was tried by court-martial and found guilty of neglect of duty. In spite of the unanimous recommendation for mercy by the court, he was shot to death on March 14, 1757, in the harbor of Portsmouth. The court, in asking for mercy for the Admiral, deplored the fact that the article of war under which conviction had been voted admitted of no mitigation of the punishment by the court, even though the offenses charged had been committed through a mere error of judgment.

A reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES has recently come upon a history written by a contemporary of Byng. Under the simple title of "The Siege of Mahon" are chronicled the trial and conviction of the Admiral and the causes that led thereto. By the author of the history it is claimed that the book is not biased, but the animus is so apparently red hot from a recent controversy and so humanly alive in the personalities written into it at the close range of last year's happenings that, were it not for the long "S" of its queer type and its otherwise quaint make-up, one might think it a recent issue from some modern press rather than a London publication of the middle of the century before the last, "at Shakespeare's Head, behind the Chapter House in St. Paul's Churchyard."

The triangular action of the history presents as simultaneous points of interest Minorca and the siege of Mahon, the doings of the British Ministry at home, and the proceedings of Byng, culminating in his trial. A somewhat striking topographical resemblance may be found between Port Mahon and Santiago de Cuba—"a fortified port town on the southeast coast of the island, its fine sheltered harbor, deep enough for ships of the line, extending several miles inland, with a narrow entrance between high rocky cliffs defended by batteries."

Here the besieged garrison of St. Philip's, under Military Governor General Blakeney, in April 1756, awaited the sending of a superior British squadron to meet the French fleet that had landed an army of 20,000 men from its transports.

Nothing, says the contemporary history, had been omitted by the Governor and officers to prepare for a long defense, nor did they doubt for a moment that a fleet and additional troops would soon arrive from England to succor them. Early in the year 1756 Gov. Blakeney had written to Mr. Fox, the Prime Minister, a letter stating that there was "all the apparent reason in the world to believe that the French intend to make an attack upon this island." To this had been added a request for aid in making the defenses on the island adequate. The letter had been sent on March 15, and the French squadron appeared off shore on March 25, retired shortly, and then kept reappearing at intervals up to May 18, on the afternoon of which day the garrison had its hope revived by the sight of another squadron, presumably English. Later it was ascertained certainly that the ships, seventeen in number, were friendly. The French troops that had been landed on shore and were harassing the garrison from all sides sent up distress signals.

Shortly the rescue fleet went out of sight—to find and vanquish that of the Duke of Richelieu, so the garrison thought. On the following day, however, the latter's vessels came back and took their position at the harbor's mouth. What was guessed at the time was proven by later news from French deserters; the English fleet had been conquered. Bonfires in the French camps blazed all night in celebration.

The history of "The Siege of Mahon," after describing what happened there, changes the scene of its action back to England, where, it says, the Ministry had been laughing for months at rumors, and even at positive intelligence, that a French fleet was on its way to Minorca. Besides the letter of Gov. Blakeney to Mr. Fox, other reliable news to this effect had been received. Says the historian:

Apprised of this formidable preparation and destination of this armament, the Ministry of England did not or would not believe the reports made to them repeatedly on the best authority from Consuls, ambassadors, agents, and other channels, which reports all agreed in every particular. Was not this evidence sufficient to convince, alarm, and actuate those at the helm? who, nevertheless, were by a most strange infatuation lulled into the most torpid state of inattention and supineness; nor was it till the beginning of April, 1756, after all these continued corroborations, that the Ministry awoke to any sense of danger; for they were either really or affectedly assured that the armament at Toulon was destined for Canada, and sent to Admiral Byng, then at Portsmouth, to sail to the Mediterranean, in order to stop or intercept the expedition. Nay, they laid very high wagers that such armaments, even then ready to sail, were not destined for Minorca, and when they were told that the French were landed on the island, gave so little credit to the report that thousands were won and lost in the betting. Thus our most serious affairs, nay, our imminent destruction, were treated by them as a jest, and the security of our possessions staked at a gaming table; they were led to be amused with the vague reports of an intended invasion at home, and, influenced by their apprehensions for their own interests, landed or moneyed, chose to sacrifice Minorca with open eyes to their properties at home. Hence Byng was sent to sea, not half enabled to look his enemies in the face, which may be one reason (allowing him to be mistaken in point of judgment) for our losing Minorca.

The Admiral [illegible] on the 7th of April, set sail with his [illegible]ructions, with only ten ships, some of these not fit for service, and without their proper complement of men, * * * nay, so disconcerted were our measures, so precarious our intelligence, at least in the eye of our Ministry, that even the Admiral's orders and instructions were vague implications not founded on the certainty of intelligence. * * * Fatal as these instructions were, calms and contrary winds co-operated with every other circumstance to destroy the effects of his expedition, for he did not reach Gibraltar till the 2d of May. * * * Arrived there, he learned that the Toulon squadron of twelve ships of the line, &c., had not only sailed with two hundred transports, but had already landed 20,000 men on the island. This advice the Admiral dispatched away to the Ministry, in which he imprudently throws a reflection on the conduct of the Ministry in sending him too late to prevent the landing of the enemy, his expression plainly insinuating so much, viz.:

"If I had been so happy as to have arrived at Minorca before the enemy had landed, I flatter myself I should have had it in my power to have hindered them from establishing a footing there." To this malevolent and oblique sentence it is more than probable he owed his subsequent misfortunes, which terminated in his destruction; for now the truth was all out!"

He had been sent too late, and the affair was all over; for this he was never forgiven. * * * His letter goes on to acquaint those at the helm of their own negligence, in downright asseverations, that Gibraltar wanted the necessary magazines for supplying a squadron's exigence, that the facilities for cleaning the ships were gone to decay and almost useless, that to throw even any small number of men into Mahon was now infeasible, since the French batteries supposed to be erected at the mouth of the harbor must effectually invalidate any such proceeding, and on these considerations a council of war, held at Gibraltar by the Governor and members, judged it not expedient to detach any force from that garrison to the island. * * *

However candid and ingenuous this declaration of the Admiral's might be, yet, in the main, and at that crisis, it was indiscreet to the last degree, as it produced all those ill consequences and calamities which befell him. The old adage, "Truth should not be told at all times," and the other trite proverb, "Children and fools tell truth," might have directed him to make the best of a broken measure and come off as well as he could, especially as he was at the head of an operation the ill success of which he might very well calculate would be imputed and charged by the enemies now created to his own misconduct. * * *

Byng lost Minorca. The contemporary historian cites the following facts from a letter of the Admiral: In the British squadron 42 men were killed, 168 wounded; in the French fleet 21 were killed, 133 wounded. No one was killed on Admiral Byng's ship, which fact was later used to augment the public clamor against him. His letter, giving his side of the matter, was not published until after his return to England, during which interval his enemies had ample time to bruit abroad whatever reports they wished.

Meanwhile another Admiral was sent out by the Ministry, carrying orders to Byng to return home. The latter thought that he was being punished by a recall for something for which he had not been to blame, but he never dreamed of what was in store for him. Neither in Gibraltar, through which he passed, nor on the Intrepid, the vessel that took him home, was he considered a prisoner, although, according to the author of "The Siege of Mahon," The London Gazette stated that such was the case in order to prejudice public opinion. On reaching England, however, the Admiral was placed under arrest and taken to Greenwich Hospital, his prison. After the court had waited for several officers to come back from the Mediterranean to testify, the trial began on Dec. 27, 1756, ending on the Feb. 8 following.

In the trial evidence was under three heads: 1. General facts. 2. Against the Admiral. 3. For the Admiral. To these were added the substance of his defense and the resolutions of the court-martial as a whole.

The general facts are given by the historian as follows:

The Admiral was within three miles of the French, the ship which was sternmost in the engagement was first ahead; so that the ships which afterward formed the rear, then formed the van. This order continued till the signal was made to tack. When the signal to tack was made, we had stretched beyond the enemy with the then van, but the rear was just even with them. After we had tacked, the Admiral's division, which then became the rear, was something astern of the French rear; but Mr. West's division, which then became the van, was not astern of the van.

The two fleets were not parallel to each other in either division, there being only one mile distance between the headmost ship of our van and the headmost ship of the enemy's, and three miles distance between the sternmost ships of our rear and the sternmost of the enemy's.

The distance between the two divisions of both fleets was about three miles; so that the rear division of the French was three miles astern of their van, and our rear division about the same distance astern of our van, though the distance of the French rear was either a little less than three miles, or the distance of our rear a little more, as our rear was somewhat astern of the enemy's.

While the two fleets were in this situation, the signal to engage was made, and the signal for the line of battle ahead was continued, which determined the order to be preserved during the whole action.

The Intrepid, the sternmost ship of the van division, was disabled in the beginning of the action.

In the evidence against the Admiral are many accusations, lengthily worded. He should have taken the men on board that were ordered to be shipped at Gibraltar, landing them later at St. Philip's; he would have rendered signal service to the garrison had he landed such troops; he had, of course, been able to land the men with great ease; he was blameable for having made no attempt to land them; he had not made each of his ships sail in proportion to her distance from the ship she was to engage, or else the engagement would have become general, as it should have been; such was the weather that had he sailed his vessels as above indicated he would have kept a good line of battle as easily and as well as with the sail he did make; he gave the signal to engage at the wrong time, and then the van of the fleet bore down on the van of the French fleet, which was lying to and waiting; the rear did not bear "right down" upon the enemy, but slantwise, and the Admiral, seeing the ships Louisa and Trident next ahead of him not making sail, attempted to back his main and mizzen top sails and hauled up his foresail to give time for them to get into their places; the van might have sailed faster; so might the rear; the arrangement of the vessels was all wrong; the Admiral fired when at too great a distance from the enemy; he ordered the ships to shorten sail before they were close enough to the enemy; he stopped fighting too soon and retired; he might have prevented much of the damage to his fleet by ordering the ships to crowd on sails at the right time; he did not make the general signal to chase after the engagement, and he neither returned to Mahon nor made any further attempt to aid the garrison.

Much evidence was introduced by the Admiral to justify or controvert the allegations against him. He claimed that he had not been answerable for not taking aboard men at Gibraltar, inasmuch as the commanding officer there refused to let them go; he would have been improvident in trying to land these men, even if he had had them; he could not have served the garrison better than he did with his fleet, the complement of his ships being short and many of his sailors being sick or unskillful; the manoeuvres he ordered were, taken altogether, the proper ones for various reasons; his van went "right down" because the ships in the van were "not astern"; the rear did not bear "right down" because the ships in the rear "were astern," and if they had borne "right down" they would have left the enemy ahead, and besides, the vessels in going "right down" would have subjected themselves to the risk of being raked by the enemy and beaten before having a chance to engage; the firing at long range was for many reasons unavoidable; the sails were laid back, it was true, but this was made necessary by an accident, which was explained at length in the Admiral's defense; he could not keep clear of the Trident because he did not see her, and he made sail as soon as he did get clear of her, but the enemy outsailed him after that; when he saw the French going he did signal for more sail, but it was not in his power to join the van before the enemy got out of reach; he had not sufficient forces to justify a general signal to chase, which fact he lamented to those about him at the time, and he did not return to Mahon because he was not in a condition for a second engagement, in the event of which he would "probably have suffered a total defeat."

With an evident attempt at fairness, says the historian, the court commented on the substance of the defense, but the Admiral was adjudged culpable on the whole. The sentence was as follows:

The court-martial are of opinion that Admiral Byng did not do his utmost to engage the enemy, and therefore are of opinion that he is fallen under part of the twelfth article of war, and adjudge and sentence him to be shot to death; but as it doth not appear to the court that it was either through cowardice, or disaffection, they do unanimously recommend him to mercy.

Article XII. of the Articles of War, under which Admiral Byng was convicted and sentenced, read this way: "Every person in the fleet who, through cowardice, negligence or disaffection withdraw or keep back or not come into the fight or engagement or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every of his Majesty's ships or those of his allies, which it shall be his duty to assist or relieve; every such person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court-martial, shall suffer death."

Notwithstanding the plea for mercy, the sentence was ordered to be executed. Later a member of the court-martial petitioned for an act of Parliament to release the members from their oath "not to reveal the vote or opinions of any particular member," on the ground that the court had something to disclose in order to do justice to the convicted Admiral. The execution was respited for a fortnight. After the House of Commons had voted to release the members of the court from their oath the House of Lords rejected the bill to that effect. Just before he was shot the Admiral delivered to William Brough, Esq., Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, the following statement:

These are my thoughts on this occasion. I give them to you that you may authenticate them and prevent anything spurious from being published that might tend to defame me. I have given a copy to one of my relations.

A few moments will now deliver me from the virulent persecution and frustrate the further malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them a life subject to the sensations my injuries and the injustice done me must create. Persuaded I am justice will be done to my reputation hereafter. The manner and cause of raising and keeping up the popular clamor and prejudice against me will be seen through. I shall be considered (as I now perceive myself) a victim, destined to divert indignation and resentment from the proper objects.

* * * Truth has prevailed over calumny and falsehood and justice has wiped off the ignominious stain of my supposed want of personal courage or disaffection. * * * But who can be presumptuously sure of his own judgment; if my crime is an error in judgment, * * * and if yet the error in judgment should be on the side of my judges, God forgive them, as I do, and may the distress of their minds and uneasiness of their consciences, which, in justice to me, they have represented, be relieved and subside, as my resentment has done. * * *

J. BYNG.

An Anecdote of Tom Murphy.

IN the palmy days of Long Branch, back in the sixties, when the steamer Jesse Hoyt was a flier, and the Wall Street men and politicians traveled on her, Thomas Murphy, who died a few days ago, was in his prime and on the top wave of popularity with the men who gathered on the broad piazzas of the Stetson House, Stetson, of Astor House fame, ran the hotel, and there was no more frequent visitor than Murphy.

He was brimming with good humor and loved a joke, whether at his own expense or that of somebody else. He was a good swimmer, too, and the bathing hour found him at the beach.

Just out from the briny, and with a pail of water, he was plodding through the sand to a bathing house, when a vision of pretty womanhood stood upon the steps leading from the bluff. A bathrobe hid the splendors of her bathing costume, and with an air of condescension and proprietorship she called to him:

"Here, my man; are you busy?"

"Not very, ma'am, at your service!" cheerily replied Murphy, putting down the pail and advancing with obedient air.

The robe was gently taken from the shoulders and handed to Murphy, who modestly inquired, with a thorough brogue: "What'll I do with it, ma'am?"

"Give it to my maid, over at house No. 5. Then come to me."

Murphy saw possibilities for a joke. He gave the robe to the maid, and, touching his forehead with his hand, put himself on duty, leading his self-constituted mistress to the surf, taking her out to the end of the life-line, and guarding her safely while she swam around, then, holding her hand, led her up the beach to No. 5.

"Ye'll want a pail o' water to take the sand off your pretty feet, ma'am?"

The question was put so nicely that even the compliment was not resented, so he filled the pail and carried it to the bathhouse, while the bather took a half dollar from her maid, handed it gracefully to Murphy, and inquired:

"What's your name, my man?"

"They call me Tom, ma'am, at your service. Thank you, ma'am!" and off he went to join the crowd of friends and bathers.

There was a "hop" at the Stetson that night, with many well-known men on the committee, and Murphy was the centre of a jolly party, while the lady of the bathrobe was among the dancers.

She looked at Murphy, not once, but often, and, with a whisper to her companion, joined "Charley" Stetson, and then Stetson laughed and nodded to Murphy, beckoning him toward the group in which the lady stood.

"Let me introduce an old friend," said he, and with an air of merriment, continued: "Mr. Murphy."

There was a smile on Murphy's face, only the courtly acknowledgment of an introduction.

"I thought your name was Tom, the Bather," blushingly suggested Murphy's late mistress.

"So it is, ma'am, and I'd be Tom the Bather every day for the privilege of escorting you to the water, and I'd not want half a dollar for the service, either!"

He held up the coin as a souvenir of the occasion, and there was a pleasant little supper, with the lady among the guests, and an all around toast to "Tom, the Bather," later in the evening.

AUG

1901

New York's First Nighters

NEW YORK "first nighters" are happy, at least such of them as are in town. Theatrical managers are arranging "openings" for the beginning of what promises to be one of the most successful and remarkable theatrical seasons the metropolis has ever known.

It will soon be time to entirely discard the bathing suit for the evening gown and the "spike-tail" coat. The first nighter is drifting back to town with his coat of tan, and is promptly seeing to it that he has his favorite seats secured for the conspicuous opening nights already announced.

First nights and first nighters are as distinctively a feature of the life of New York City as anything one can readily think of. The average New Yorker takes his theatre seriously, which is mainly responsible for this.

Your country cousin will tell you that the only two Winter divertisements of the New Yorker are the restaurants and the theatres. But he is generally envious, and his opinion cannot be taken as impartial.

The New York first nighter is of the greatest importance to a new production, although it would be hard to get a manager to confess that he paid any attention to what the first nighter said or how he regarded a new play, though some managers may grudgingly grant that the first nighters' criticism is generally indicative of how the majority of the audience is taking the play.

From the time of the establishment of the earliest theatrical enterprise here, the first nighter has been growing as an institution. About the time the Grand Opera House, on Eighth Avenue, was opened, the newspapers began to sit up and take notice of him, and when grand opera was moved over to the Academy of Music and the magenta bloods of Washington Square began to compete with each other for conspicuous stalls for the opening night, the newspapers began to use the "among those present" line, followed by the names of men and women whose presence lent added splendor to the various occasions. The names for the most part were not far different from those of to-day who are reported as being present from time to time at the interesting theatrical events. The difference lies largely in the fact that those of to-day are mostly the children and children's children of the folks who cheered Jenny Lind. Patti, Nilsson, Booth, Wallack, Neilson, and the rest.

Frank McKee was found huddled up in a dark corner of the Madison Square Theatre watching Peter Dailey rehearsing a new play by Augustus Thomas, which they all hope has as much fizz and pop as its name, which is "Champagne Charley." Between watching for lines to laugh at and opening telegrams, McKee paid his respects to the first-nighter in this fashion:

"He's a great fellow, the first nighter—I mean the real first nighter, of course. When I say the real one, I mean the chap who has been present at every important opening theatrical event since he began carrying a latch key and who can tell you off-hand the theatrical and generally the personal history of every one in the cast and who will begin to rant to his companion before the curtain has fallen if he hears anything in the lines or sees any 'business' that suggests plagiarism on the part of the author, and who mingles with the others like him in the lobby or smoking room between the acts and passes his opinion on the probable chances of the success of the new play, irrespective of how the majority of the audience may be taking it. In most cases he is a high-paying patron and seldom asks for more than he pays for, and is entirely unprejudiced in his criticisms, although frequently much interested by sentiment of one kind or another in the play or some one in it. Every manager is glad to see him on opening night, and he can't come in any too great quantities to suit me. As to what a manager thinks of his criticisms, I refuse to commit myself, although it is doubtful whether many managers hear his criticisms directly. You know that nowadays no manager who is making a new production can be found around the front of the house on a first night. The custom of standing in front of the box office shaking hands with people passed away with the one that carried a huge diamond in a broad expanse of shirt front as a managerial badge with it.

"The manager of to day leaves it to a representative to keep him informed as to how the audience is taking the new play; therefore, he gets the amalgamation of the criticisms of not only the first nighter, but of any one else whose opinion may help to make a general one by which to guess whether the new play is going to 'go' or not."

Marc Klaw and Abe Erlanger, whose specialties are making big productions of one sort or another, said they preferred to wait for the next morning's papers to get a line on what people thought of their plays, but as for the first nighter, "Why, bless your soul, he is as necessary to a successful opening as is an orchestra."

Alf Hayman, who conducts Charles Frohman's department of publicity, and who is the general dome of the Frohman-Hayman enterprises, said: "On the night of a new production Charles Frohman is generally not very far away from the prompter's stand. He has grown to know his audiences so well that he can tell almost to a certainty just how a new play is being received by an occasional glance at the faces in the audience, which vary but slightly on a Frohman opening night." Daniel Frohman, who is a very thorough stage director himself, has this same faculty to a marked degree, and he is able to tell what his first night audience thinks of a play long before the opinions of the critics appear in cold type.

The business manager of the Empire Theatre on Broadway is Thomas Shea, who has made the first nighter a study for years and is perhaps the best-posted man in New York City on his foibles and fancies. Mr. Shea has been catering to him also, and there are positively 561 men and women in and adjacent to New York City who look to Mr. Shea to see that they get the particular seats they feel comfortable in for every first Monday and every first Saturday night in a season.

The things that Mr. Shea could tell of the peculiarities of the first nighter would fill space in most interesting sequence, but for obvious reasons he prefers to reserve his reminiscences appertaining to and touching on such matters until some time when he is not so closely related to them.

"It will no doubt interest many casual visitors to this theatre," said Mr. Shea, "to know that many of the seats are practically rented by the year. While we have no system similar to that in vogue at the Metropolitan Opera House during the opera season, the result is much the same. I have here a letter from a well-known financier that I will read you, reserving his name, of course, and it will show you just what importance the first nighter attaches to the seats he will occupy during the season.

My Dear Mr. Shea: As you know, I have been trying for several years to secure the two seats in your theatre always occupied by Mrs. —— and her daughter. I am informed that she will in the future have her residence abroad and therefore will not need the seats in question. If I am in time, I would be obliged if you would reserve them for me for every "first" Monday night and every Saturday matinée during the entire season of 1901-2. If you will tell me the amount I will send you a check on receipt of your favor. Yours, &c.,

And here is another from Pasadena, Cal., which reads:

I will not decide for some weeks whether or not I shall return to New York, but I want the two seats I have always had reserved for every "first" Monday night and every first Saturday night whether I am in town or not. I will send you a check on receipt of your statement of what they will amount to this season. Yours, &c.,

"I show you this," said Shea, "to illustrate something I want to say that will interest lots of theatregoers who frequently complain because they cannot get this or that seat, although they ask for them in what would ordinarily appear plenty of time.

"A lady whom I have known casually for years came up to the box office just before the close of last season and said: 'I want 1 and 3 in the front row for John Drew's first performance next season; now, don't tell me I can't have them, for here I am asking for them three months ahead of time.'

"When I told her she could not have them she grew quite vexed, and I could only pacify her by showing her a check given me that day by the man who has had those seats ever since the theatre was opened, and who insists on paying for them for once a week the entire season, whether he is in Hongkong or New York City. Then, here is another letter that will show you how deeply the first night habit will take hold of some folks.

My Dear Shea: Last year I fell from grace at your theatre by thoughtlessly refusing to pay for my seats for an opening night, in which I was not much interested. Please pick me out two aisle seats for every "first" Monday night and send me the bill. I want to get back into line and join the rest of the first nighters. Yours, &c.

"Now you see this man had me reserve two seats for, as I thought, every first night. When he did not send for them or advise me what to do about them for the night he speaks of, I sold them to the cashier of a down-town bank, who was so pleased with them that he immediately secured them for the rest of that and all of this season, and any one who might come up and want these seats for any opening night would, of course, be disappointed. Generally they accuse us of not wanting to give them to them, but as a matter of fact we have no interest in the matter at all, except to get the money for the seats, and it is far more satisfactory to have them positively sold for a certain number of nights in a season than to have them wait for the casual buyer. I am gradually getting our patrons to understand this, which saves much ill-feeling. One of our loyal first-nighters who makes sure of a certain set of seats each year is Mrs. H. Schermerhorn of Fordham, whom I have grown so accustomed to seeing on our opening nights that if she were to miss a night I would probably notice it, even though the house were packed to the corridor.

"As for the criticism of the first-nighter, I hear very little of it, and I doubt whether very much of it exists. They come to be amused. If they are satisfied when they go away from a first night they generally tell their friends that the play is entertaining and let it go at that. If the play does not interest them they generally do not speak of it at all, and stay away. Then it has to give way to something else. Of course, in the case of Miss Adams, John Drew, Faversham, and the other particularly popular actors, the play does not make so much difference, but they are exceptions, and we are only dealing with the first-nighter, anyway."

What Mr. Shea had to say regarding the advance sale of seats for a season is practically the experience of every manager of the best class of theatres in New York. Such being the case, it will go far in explaining why irregular theatre patrons "can never get any seat that's good for anything at any of the popular theatres." The custom has proved so satisfactory, both to patrons and managers, that its continuance and increase is a certainty.

The first night habit is not confined to the patrons of the lower part of the theatre. In a certain theatre on Broadway the rector of a Fifth Avenue church has had four seats in the family circle for every "first night" since the theatre was opened. Another instance is that of a well-known manufacturer who has quite a family, and while he is quite well-to-do, he does not feel able to afford six seats down stairs, and as that is the number of the members of his family that he takes regularly to every first night, he has a standing order for six seats in a certain row at the rear of the balcony. Between the acts he can be seen in the lobby, faultlessly attired, mixing with the downstairs crowd with all the savoir-faire of a boxholder, and his criticism of the first performance can always be heard at a considerable distance.

Some of the most prominent of New York's first-nighters pay hundreds of dollars a month for their seats in the various theatres, exclusive of what the opera costs them, which is counted as among the necessary expenses in a year.

The Vanderbilts all have certain seats in the various theatres, but are more pronounced as Empire first-nighters. The Goulds are also Empire first-nighters, and the sum they pay to that theatre alone for first night seats would buy a lot of Winter clothes. Other well-known first-nighters are the Roosevelts, the Astors, the Fish family, and the Haggins. On every opening night, when nothing prevents, one may look over the audience and be sure to see among the constant, but not so conspicuous, first-nighters the following well-known persons:

Samuel F. Adams.
J. Church Brazier, Mrs. Samuel Shirley Blood, Mrs. Townsend Burden, George Young Bauchle.
Edward F. Cole, Harry Cleveland, Mrs. R. Douglas Carter, George A. Crocker.
Judge P. Henry Dugro, William H. Duval, Mrs. Otis K. Dimock, Louis Doblin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ritzema De Grove.
George A. Enell.
Terence Farley, De Courcey Forbes, J. G. Follansbee.
Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Joseph Gordon, Superintendent of Building Department; Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, David Gideon.
J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Arthur M. Hatch, Charles Heidelberg, Fred Hoey, Center Hitchcock, A. H. Hummel and Miss Hummel, Mrs. A. Hollender, Gould Hoyt, Jerry Herman, Arthur James Hamblen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hatch, E. St. John Hayes, E. C. Hinsdale.
David Johnson, City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, Edmund Knoedler, Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, Samuel Kayser, Dr. M. L. King, E. G. Kennedy.
Judge David Leventritt, Eugene Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Lichtenstein.
Clarence W. Mackay, C. W. Morse, William H. McIntyre, F. M. McWilliams, A. E. Merrall, George Mayer, Mrs. B. Mackey, Isaac T. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, John E. McGowan, James Kent Mason, Peter Morris, Joseph Mora, Mrs. Norma Munro.
Mrs. John Ainsley Oakley, M. J. O'Brien, K. B. O'Hara, W. H. Oakley.
Chaples Todd Parks, Julian Potter.
Dr. Clarence C. Rice, Francis Riggs, Dr. Louis Rosenberg, Chesley Richardson, Jr.
Judge Francis M. Scott, H. L. Satterlee, Commissioner John A. Shields, James Stettheimer, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
Robert B. Tilden, Mrs. M. Tilden, Edward Taylor, T. Suffern Tailer, J. Lee Tailer.
Julian S. Ulman.
Mayor Van Wyck.
Berry Wall, Miss G. B. Whitcomb, Mrs. Lemuel Wells, Evart Jansen Wendell, Hunter Wykes.

In a "Prohibition" House.

THE following story is told by one of the English soldiers recently returned to this country, who were sent to Australasia with the British troops to take part in the inauguration of the Commonwealth by the Duke of Cornwall and York:

"At Dunedin we were billeted on some of the householders. I was put up with a middle-aged couple and their two big sons. Soon after I got to the house the dad says: 'I must tell you that this is a prohibition house, and we have no strong drink on the premises.' I bore up and said it was all right.

"After tea the dad asked me if I'd like to look over the house. I went, and as soon as we were in a quiet corner the dad pulls out a bottle and asks me to have a nip; but he told me not to mention it to his wife or the boys.

"We went back, and the wife said she'd show me my room. When we got in the passage she whispered: 'Don't let dad and the boys know, but I've got a wee drappie put by for you, and you can have a nip whenever you want it.'

"After a short yarn with all the family again, the boys said: 'Perhaps you'd like to have a look at our workshop in the yard?' 'I would,' says I, and out we goes. Blest if the boys didn't sneak me into their room, make me swear I wouldn't tell dad or mother, and then I had another one."

Fashion's New Fad.

"What is the nature of this new-fangled malady which they call the 'golfing spine?'"

"That," responded Cynicus, "is easy. 'Golfing spine' is what the old man used to have after a hard day's plowing, but he called it the backache."

Comforts of New Apartments.

THIS is the season of the renting agent's prosperity and profits. Most leases for houses and apartments begin on the 1st of October, and there is a great rush on the part of landlords in all parts of the city just now either to complete the new houses they are building or to make contracts for the vacancies that are to occur in houses they already have.

"Never before was so much offered to the apartment hunter," said a real estate dealer a few days ago. "Architects have studied the question of flats to such an extent that the making of them has become a science. One of the oldest apartment houses in New York is on East Thirteenth Street, near Second Avenue. It is a very old-fashioned place, with small rooms, only two of them lighted by direct light, with uncomfortable staircases. It is not an undesirable place to live, as may be gathered from the fact that its six-room apartments rent for about $50 a month.

"But go up town among the new apartments, and see what can be obtained for the same money. There is one building now almost completed not far from Riverside Drive, and within five minutes' walk of an elevated station, that has in it every modern improvement almost, and the first-floor apartment in the rear of this building can be obtained for $50 also.

"The fact that this is in the rear does not cut off its light, for the builders of this house arranged that on every side there was to be a yard of at least thirty feet in width. Every room is lighted by direct light, and from some of the rooms a direct view of the river may be obtained.

"The hallway to this building has tiled mosaic flooring and high marble wainscoting. There is an elevator, and a long-distance telephone in the hall, with hallboy service all night long. The rooms are all light and capacious. The dining room and parlor have marquet flooring, with high wainscoting in the dining room.

"The bathroom is tiled, and all the plumbing is open. The two bedchambers are connected by a vestibule, on one side of which is a wash basin, with running water, and over it shelf space. Both of the bedchambers have good-sized closets. The kitchen is connected with the dining room by a passageway about ten feet in length, on one side of which is the pantry and a refrigerator, with glass shelving. A pipe runs from the bottom of the refrigerator to take away the water, thus doing away with the old-fashioned system of carting the water away in a pan.

"The kitchen contains a gas range, two large laundry basins, a cupboard, and plenty of light—a great essential. The servant's room opens into the pantry hallway rather than into the kitchen, as was the arrangement of many of these apartments a few years ago.

"There is a private telephone in the apartment connected with the office in the corridor. There is an electric bell from the dining room table to the kitchen, and electric lights in all parts of the flat, as well as gas. The chandeliers are neat and tasteful. There are open fireplaces in the dining room and parlor and steam heaters in the other rooms. Tenants are allowed to select their own wall papers and to fix the place pretty much as they like.

"This building represents just about the acme of apartment architecture up to the present time. It gives as much for $50 a month as certain well-known apartment houses in this city would have given for $200 ten years ago. In fact, there is one apartment house in this city that has a reputation throughout, the country which does not give any more conveniences than this little place does. The rooms in the expensive apartment are larger, and there is perhaps more of "style" about the name of the place, but for real comfort I had just as lief have the more inexpensive place.

"The great new apartment houses that are now going up on the west side, containing in some cases as many as twenty-two rooms, and having seven or eight bathrooms, are the perfection of architecture, but only so because larger. They do not contain any more conveniences, nor are they more cleverly arranged than the cheaper places. There is one place not more than a mile from the inexpensive apartment I have described which is to rent apartments in some cases at $10,000 a year. But the architect of that building confesses that he can do little more with his means than provide more room, and arrange that well. The small apartment is still the very best thing that the very best architects have so far been able to devise."

Brutal Man!

It was at an evening party at Southampton. A young woman with a fine "natural" voice had just finished a song. Every one applauded, but no one had understood a word uttered by the fair songstress because of her miserable mouthing of the words. An old fellow well known for his biting sarcasm asked:

"How charmingly Miss —— sings! Who composed the beautiful song she has just finished?"

"Oh, it is by Mendessohn," replied the hostess.

"Well, well! One of his famous songs without words, I suppose."

Yet the young thing refused to feel flattered. Women are such strange creatures!

What We Are Coming To.

Jones—Where are you going, Smith?

Smith (in a hurry)—Just going after a $3,000 traveling accident policy.

Jones—Going on a trip?

Smith—Yes. I'm going to Coney Island, and I want to be insured against accidents on "Dead Man's Bridge."

A Chat With Stuart Robson

OLD plays and new audiences are to be the thing. Some of these plays are but a season old, but some of them are very old indeed. Stuart Robson's is very old—born in the past century—1887.

"The Henrietta" is so old that the original cast is impossible. The delightful young woman who "played up to" Mr. Robson in the old Union Square Theatre has a family from ten years of age down. Mr. Robson alone is young enough to essay his former role of Bertie, the Lamb. He must

> Feel like one who treads alone
> Some banquet hall deserted;
> Whose lights are fled,
> Whose garlands dead,
> And all but he departed.

"The Henrietta" was written for Mr. Robson and Mr. Crane by Bronson Howard. Mr. Robson had faith in American play writers even before they had contributed to his success and fame, and one day he applied to Howard for a play that should conserve the mutual interests of himself and Crane.

"I can give you a play," said Howard, "but it won't have any particular literary value. It will be funny—tremendously funny. It won't be a great play, but it will make money."

Messrs. Crane and Robson were not indifferent to this argument. If they could be funny and literary at the same time, good! But at any rate they would be funny. The scenario was written, but before they read it Howard told them they would not shine with equal effulgence. Mr. Robson made some demur from a business point of view. Before that the two actors had pretty evenly divided the histrionic honors between them and it had paid. However, the scenario found favor and the play was accepted. After reading it it seemed to Crane and Robson that it mattered little who slid down the cellar door first. The play was the thing.

Plays came and plays went, but "The Henrietta" ran on for a couple of years with Tennysonian liquidity.

This season, in all his pristine freshness, Mr. Robson will again produce the old success. When asked if he believed in the usefulness of American dramatists Mr. Robson replied thoughtfully:

"Well, it would hardly become me to go back on them, would it? That man Thomas is a genius—he can do more than write a good play; he can advertise an old one. In the second act of 'Oliver Goldsmith' Thomas wrote so much of "She Stoops to Conquer" that I walked right around the country, after I had played 'Oliver Goldsmith' and played 'She Stoops and so forth,' with the success that attended it years ago. Thomas is a great advertising agent—and he never knew it. And he wrote a good play. I don't know whether he knew that or not. I guess I'll stick to the American dramatists for a time. I am going to play 'The Henrietta' again."

"How about the drama of yesterday?" Mr. Robson looked about the room, whose walls are lined with souvenirs and pictured faces of the classic dramatists, and fixing a bottle of beer—light brew—mildly, with his eye, seated himself and said:

"Old things are best, I suppose, but they are awfully silly—some of 'em. You want me to talk, don't you? Well, I can do it splendidly when nobody wants me to. You stay long enough and I'll give you some first-class witticisms and some eighteen-carat philosophy. It will be after you have grown tired of staying here. I shall not be so bright just at first, but later it will be all right.

"About the drama of the day before yesterday! For instance, I think that in certain respects Bronson Howard can discount Moliere—Beer?" Motioning solicitously toward the unopened bottle—"or something stronger after that?" I shook my head.

"I mean that in my mind the function of the drama is to present the emotions in full swing. If literature appeals to the intellect alone, still it may be good literature, but a play must first, last, and all the time present the emotions unadulterated with words—unnecessary words. It is not desirable that characters should appear and tell in fine measures what they are going to do or what they have done, or what they would like to do. It is for the actor to do. It is for him to do all of the time.

"The stage is no place for 'words, words.' Hamlet was tired of words. The classic past might have done better dramatically. You understand I am not including Shakespeare in this conversation. No one would think of doing such a thing. He is not to be included in a critical conversation."

"You think that Shakespeare—"

"Now, don't discuss Shakespeare. I am certain that you do not know enough about him to be permitted to talk on the subject. I—I mean no discourtesy," he said hastily and with concern. "I never knew but two or three people who were qualified to discuss Shakespeare. Theodore Tilton was one of them. A wonderful and brilliant intellect! Too bad—too bad," and Mr. Robson looked down at the young folks playing tennis or some other ladylike athletic game as if he saw clear to Paris.

"One of the most remarkable conversations I ever had about Shakespeare was with Theodore Tilton on top of a baggage wagon full of trunks many years ago.

"I was en route to some place, my baggage was piled upon a truck, and a conveyance ordered to transfer me to the train. I found that I was going to be late for the train, and, following the truckman's suggestion, I mounted the baggage wagon and started with the trunks. Presently some one carrying a portmanteau hailed us. 'Are you headed for the station?' he said. I replied that we were. 'Then let me join you.' Mr. Tilton then climbed upon the trunks beside me and said: 'Arn't you the man who plays ——?' mentioning a character with which I was identified. 'Yes,' I said. 'I think you are Tilton.' 'I'm Tilton,' he said, 'and I want to tell you all about it.'

"Then and there he began to speak of his unfortunate story, already ancient history, but in a few minutes he had switched to Shakespeare.

"I said to myself: 'This man is mad.' Presently, as he talked, I said: 'This man is the most remarkable of geniuses.' I wonder if I was right in my diagnosis either time! However, he talked of Shakespeare, and in my memory it was a wonderful conversation—his part of it."

"Aside from the drama of the day before yesterday—"

"The drama of yesterday, you mean? Well, there's 'Led Astray.' I was one of the flambeaux in 'Led Astray.' There is talk of its reproduction. I took it up the other day full of pleasant and enthusiastic recollection. What manager will be so 'led astray' as to produce that play? Of all the stilted, absurd mélange of emotional eccentricity! It's funny people wept and felt so much emotional dislocation over that play. I remember when I thought it real nice, though.

"People feel the same in every century, but it must be that they express those feelings differently every season—and who shall say that one way is better than another? The dramatist has succeeded in being an artistic success when he has successfully presented the emotional characteristics of the period.

"I'll tell you who I think the best constructive dramatist of the present time. It is Sardou. And an extraordinary play writer is Bernard Shaw. Crazy, but extraordinary. He is the more wonderful in that his genius compels one to tolerate things which offend his every sense of morality or good taste, whichever you choose to call it, and one has the unpleasant feeling that the author himself is incapable of making even ordinary discriminations in matters of decency. It is most difficult to wallow in enthusiasm for a hero, no matter how greatly you have esteemed him, while the heroine has been present on the stage, if, upon the exit of the woman he has seemed to love, the dirty fellow makes love to a wretched scullion.

"Mr. Shaw manoeuvres his hero in a manner that leads one to believe that he, Mr. Shaw, is as much in sympathy with his brutalities of conduct as with his excellence. This compels the reader to go behind the gentleman's plays and his genius and think upon the author himself—a thing inimical to great artistic results.

"Then there is W. S. Gilbert—I think him a great fellow, a splendid genius. And, apropos of nothing at all, I think old Van Alstyne, in the play of 'Henrietta,' is the greatest character in dramatic literature. There is no emotion left untouched by him. Other characters may be magnificent expositions of how to hate or to love, or to be good or bad, or avaricious or generous, or to be anything else, in fact, but I know of no other character who is everything, and everything complete. Van Alstyne is a great part."

"Do you believe in anything—in anything besides great plays, great literature, Shakespeare, great actors?"

"I believe in that, for instance," and he pointed to a picture of Robert Ingersoll above his head. "I do not mean perhaps that I believe in all that he believed in—nor, more than all, do I mean that I believe in all that he did not believe in, but I believe in what that man represented to those who knew him. I believe in the magnificence of great loyalty in friendships, in generosity of feeling, in gentleness, and in kindness and splendid intellect. You might have found all these things in this man.

"One of the most impressive things that I recall was the meeting between that man and Mr. Beecher. It was upon an occasion which will be remembered by many. I had gone to the entertainment with Ingersoll, and every little while he would say to me: 'Rob, I want to speak with him more than anything else in the world. He is certainly the greatest of great men.' It was an occasion when men of remarkable minds were to be assembled.

"Mr. Ingersoll took his place there and looked about him. Beecher had not yet arrived. Ingersoll seemed to take no interest in the proceedings but sat looking off the way Mr. Beecher was to come. Presently Beecher came upon the rostrum. He looked about him, obviously in search of some one. As he glanced about Ingersoll stood up, as if his action were quite involuntary, and Beecher at that moment saw him. The two met with that clasp of the hand which bore meaning even to the disinterested. It was a fine sight—this instant recognition of two great intellects. I knew what Ingersoll felt, and it was plain to be seen by the most indifferent what the meeting meant to Beecher. He had been looking for Ingersoll, and Ingersoll had been waiting for him.

"Yes, one treasures a lot of things—not because they are old books or old wine, nor because old friends are best—although they are, as a matter of fact—though it is not because they are old, but because of the principle of loyalty involved. One loves it.

"One must reverence the spirit of patriotism wherever you find it, and—and honest women—since, to be sure, most men have had mothers—and intellectuality and earnest effort and—oh, there are lots of things, but when you inquire into these matters you inquire into a man's soul, and why should you do that, if you do write for a newspaper? These things have to do with man's very self—with the man who is unknown even to his most intimate friends. And why should a man reveal himself?"

"Has the new order of things produced any great actors?" I asked.

"Whom have you in mind?"

"Well, how about Mr. Faversham, and Mr. Hackett, and Mr. ——"

"Oh, perhaps we would not call these gentlemen great, precisely." Mr. Robson looked with an appreciative countenance at a picture of the Booths, father and son. "Perhaps not great. However, I think they are badly handicapped. Young Sothern, for instance. Sothern is a studious, retiring gentleman—too retiring for his own good, perhaps, and yet he is referred to as a lady-killer.

"That is not fair play, you know. Give a dog a bad name and hang him. The other men of whom you speak work under the same disadvantage. They are known as matinée heroes. I do not think them fools. From what I know of them they are hard-working fellows engaged like most of us in making an honest living, and I do not believe they welcome those undignified reputations. Indeed, I know that they do not merit them. Neither are women so foolish as some newspapers would have us think. I recall the time of two of the most fascinating actors ever seen in America perhaps. Their personalities were absolutely irresistible. The men were Montague and Ringold.

"Ringold told me once that he never in all his life received but three letters from women the circumstances of which were not quite legitimate. And he added that two of those letters were from women notoriously bad, and the other from some ignorant young girl. He said that that which was then said of the popular actor being inundated with the thing now known as the 'mash' note was absolutely untrue—and Ringold should have known.

"Illustrative of the popular actor's attitude toward these things, I recall an incident connected with Harry Montague. I belonged to the same stock company at one time and we used the same dressing room. One day I was turning into the theatre when I was impressed with the large number of women and girls about the entrance. It indicated a big house, and when I entered the dressing room I said to Montague, thinking it would please him to know the house would be large, 'You never saw such a crowd of women as you have out there this afternoon. They fill the block.'

"'Fools,'" said Montague.

"I don't believe the young actor of today likes to be made a fool of, nor do I believe that women have such imbecile bad taste as some newspapers would have us think."

"What do you think of the syndicate—the Theatrical Trust? Is it as bad as it has been painted?"

"U-m-m. And you expect me to answer that? It—it—I am in the hands of that syndicate—it's good for me." He laughed.

"Is it a good thing for the future of dramatic art?"

"Now," he said, judicially, "I am first of all the father of my family. I am willing to be related to the dramatic art and to assume as much responsibility toward it as is consistent with the proper care of my family. I say that, as an individual, I am well taken care of by the syndicate—and I'm taking good care of my family.

"These things always adjust themselves. I honor the fighter, but it should be the privilege of age to be conservative. Some people may like to call it cowardly. I just call it conservatism. 'Fifty millions of people you know'"—and Mr. Robson's eyes twinkled.

"That reminds me. Boucicault was building a theatre with a baker's money at one time. He would let nothing be done that he did not personally superintend. No detail could be settled without his 'O. K.' He had many irons in the fire at that time, and he often neglected the theatre under construction. This was a source of considerable annoyance to the baker as well as to others. One day the contractor came to Mr. Boucicault and said: 'Mr. Boucicault, do you know that your attention to this is absolutely necessary? The man with the capital is becoming impatient and—'

"'Impatient!' said Boucicault. 'Impatient! I with fifty millions of people dependent on me for mental pabulum and he only to wait upon him a miserable baker's dozen. Impatient! Go away!'

"And the fun of it was that Boucicault half believed what he said. He was a rare chap when he wanted to be. I'm not going to talk any more about myself, but if you will come out some day during the next few weeks that I rest in this place, I'll tell you some rare things of better people."

I am not prepared to pass upon Mr. Robson's moral excellence, but he will certainly tell no stories of a more kindly or genial man than Mr. Stuart Robson.

DOLORES BACON.

A Trolley Car Romance.

THERE isn't much room in Fourth Avenue, at Twenty-sixth Street, between the street cars and the fence where the rapid transit road is in progress. The footpath is narrow, and as a down-town car, quite full, stopped, the end-seat passengers could see a Summer girl standing there, prettily dressed, with blue serge skirt and pink ribbons and lace. Two roses fastened at the waist added to the picture.

There were two gentlemen with the Summer girl; one young, the other somewhat elderly, and burdened with a lady's satchel. A petulant exclamation of "No room" escaped the young lady, while the young man scanned the car with a searching look. Then he took her hand and gave a significant look toward the man with the satchel.

To look was to understand. Quickly the Summer girl boarded the car, and the young man followed her, two pulls of the conductor's bell, and away they went, leaving the man with the satchel looking after.

"Left him that time!" said the younger one. "Isn't it funny? Just the chance I wanted."

So it seemed to a quiet observer on the seat behind them. A laugh that sounded like a sweet-toned bell was the reply, an accommodating passenger changed seats, and the young people were oblivious to all the world except themselves.

Then the young man fished in his pocket for a letter, handed it to his companion, and became silent. A white glove was removed from a hand embellished with a diamond and sapphire ring, the letter was quickly read, and with a look of anger torn in pieces and the fragments scattered in the wind.

"I didn't mean it. I had to write it, you know, and, oh, this chance to tell you so! Not a word to Harry about it, please—do promise me!" betrayed the lady's earnestness.

The jeweled hand pressed the hand of the young man, and as the car swung around the curve into Centre Street, one of the roses was given him, and he carefully stowed it away in an inside vest pocket.

There was a jam of cars ahead, and impatient riders became restless. Then other cars came, and the man with the rose token of forgiveness stood up with a warning exclamation and looked back. The next car was coming. Then it slowed up, and as the Summer girl asked, with just a little trepidation: "Is he coming?" the jam loosened and the car went ahead.

They did not see the man with the satchel running after them, and he found a place upon the rear seat, facing backward.

At the Park Row stopping there was a meeting of the three, and, with a smiling exclamation: "Why, uncle, I thought you were left!" the Summer girl accepted the hand of the man with the satchel to aid her in alighting, and the young man raised his hat as she followed uncle, who had nothing to say.

Somehow, the rose left at her waist broke away from its fastenings as she turned, and the young man picked it up and playfully kissed it. The Summer girl saw him do it and smiled.

Henry Watterson's Appetite.

HENRY WATTERSON, the great Kentucky editor, is one of the largest eaters among the public men of the United States. His capacity in that respect seems unlimited. As a fair example of his capabilities two incidents will suffice.

On one occasion he attended the bimonthly meeting of the Salmagundi Club of Louisville. A banquet was one of the attractions of these meetings. Before, during, and after the banquet there were discussions, but the banquet was the thing. On this night it was at the house of the editor of the Republican paper of Louisville. The menu was one of fourteen courses, with the usual wines. One course was quail, and Mr. Watterson had two; another was venison, and again he was served twice. This happened in about half of the courses.

Before the end of the dinner all the other club members were but tasting what was put before them, but Mr. Watterson was eating all, and often calling for more. When the dinner was ended the rival editors went to their offices together. When they reached Newspaper Row Mr. Watterson said:

"Colonel, I am hungry; let's go over to Beymer's" (a café much affected by newspaper men) "and have something to eat."

"Great Scott, Watterson, I've filled all the space in my lockers. But I'll drop in and watch you eat."

The Colonel claims that Mr. Watterson ate two pounds of cheese, half of an immense bologna sausage, a bowl of crackers, and drank six bottles of beer, and Mr. Watterson never denied it. After this he went to the office of The Courier-Journal and wrote his celebrated "Star-eyed Goddess" editorial, that was copied and commented on all over the United States.

At another time he entered a café in the rear of a saloon of which he was a regular patron and called out to the proprietor:

"What have you to eat to-night; I'm hungry."

"Well, Massa Henry, I have some nice fresh Ohio River jack salmon."

"How many have you?"

"Six."

"Well, bring me all six."

The Ohio River jack salmon weigh about two and a half pounds apiece. These six cleaned and cooked weighed fifteen pounds, the proprietor weighing them out of curiosity. Mr. Watterson finished the six, all but the bones, with a salad, some bread, and quite a little liquid on the side. This is one of his favorite fishes, and he has said that he has never been able to get enough.

AUG

1901

HATRED OF THE RICH

Silas Larrabee discusses a wide prevailing evil

AN hour's halt in Ogunquit by a coaching party, while the village blacksmith overhauled the feet of the leaders of the four-in-hand, furnished the occasion for an interesting and instructive talk by Mr. Silas Larrabee.

"Pooty high-toned folks, them is," remarked Deacon Busbee as the coaching party disappeared down the road toward York Beach. "What do you jedge them four hosses and the kerridge and harness is wuth?"

"About $3,000," promptly answered Clim Bascom, "about $3,000 or $3,500."

"Must be richer'n I be," mused the Deacon. "I guess they wouldn't go round with no $3,500 outfits if they had to earn their livin's like I do. I tell ye, Clim, they's something wrong in the world when folks goes round the country in sich style as that, while them that's jest as good as they be has to ride behind crowbaits like mine, pooty nigh shuck to pieces in their old farm wagons. Why should them folks have everything they want and folks like me have pooty nigh nothin', and doggone little of that?"

"Hanged if I can answer that conundrum," Mr. Bascom replied. "Best thing you can do is to ask Uncle Si. Maybe he can tell you."

"Well, Silas," demanded the Deacon, turning to Mr. Larrabee, "what's your idees on the subject?"

"S'pose I ask you a question, Deacon," said Mr. Larrabee. "Is they any reason on airth why you should be the owner of a coach and four red hosses, with gold-plated harnesses? You're goin' on sixty-two year old; been workin' ever sence you was eighteen. What do you figure up you've earned in all that time? I jedge $20 a month and board would be a pooty liberal estimate—that would be $344 a year, allowin' the victuals you've et up was worth $2 a week. You'd have a nice time, wouldn't ye, supportin' a team like that?

"I'm terrible sorry the spirit of envy has ketched hold of you, Deacon. You ain't got no right to complain of the bed you're sleepin' on; you made it yourself. You had good schoolin' chances, but you wasn't so pious as you be now, and, accordin' to my recollection, you never got much higher than the tail of your class in nothin'. You had a chance when you got out of school to go up to Boston and go into business, but you wouldn't go away and leave Sophrony Hatch. You jest settled down on that little sand patch your father guv ye off the corner of his farm. You've managed to keep alive, and that's about all.

"Now, why on airth should you think you ought to be able to keep four hosses and a coach to drive round in? Ain't that old crowbait and farm wagon jest about your size? I'm sorry for you, Deacon; I wish you was wuth a million dollars so's you could have everything nice you wanted, but I can't see that nobody has done you no injestice, without it is your old friend Deacon Busbee. You might not be wuth a million dollars if you'd made the most of the opportunities that was guv you, but the chances is you'd be consid'able ahead of where you be now.

"As I said in a little talk I made a few weeks ago to the Philomathean Society of East Ogunquit, success in life don't always come to them that desarves it. On the other hand, a man has got himself to blame if, after vegetatin' on a little Ogunquit farm nigh onto half a century, he can't show no assets wuth speakin' of.

"It ain't very often you see a feller ketched by the back of the neck, drug out into the public areny and crowned with success agin his will. They's lots of truth in a little piece I used to speak in school. It goes something like this:

They guv me advice and counsel in store,
Praised me and honored me more and more,
Said that I only should wait for a while,
Promised their paytronage too with a smile.

But with all their kindness and consideration,
I sartainly would have died of starvation,
Had they not come an excellunt man,
Who kindly to help me bravely began.

Good Feller, he guv me the food that I et,
His kindness and care I shan't never forget.
But I can't embrace him though other folks can,
I am myself that excellunt man.

"You never helped yourself much, Deacon. You may have had the makin's of a big man in you—nobody knows. You can't blame yourself for not bein' a big man, but before you do such an awful sight of complainin', you ought to hire somebody to kick you over to Bald Head Cliff and back about sixteen times.

"I don't know nothin' about them folks that rid down the road jest now behind them four red hosses, but I don't believe they stole the brown mail wagon. I do believe that somebody owned the money to pay for that outfit in a way you wouldn't have hesitated to travel if you'd known enough. It don't follow that anybody that's got a higher brass than yours is a hoss thief. The chances is pooty strong in favor of the theory that most of that are outfit that has roused your angry passions so, is a mash. Like you, them hosses is human and poor, and free air my suit all the animiles the Lord ever let loose with feet and everything that been made this way.

"If you mean to walk over, Deacon, what I thought was the most thing your disposition is capable of, why, that shows—

thing that hovers over the people of Amerika, I would tell you it was jest the spirit and the disposition you've showed in talkin' about that are coach and them four red hosses—hatred of them that has things by them that hasn't.

"A man ought to be ashamed of himself fer lettin' any sech feelin' take root in his soul. He ought to chase it away, club it off the minit it comes anywhere nigh him. Some idees, when they git into a man's head, boosts him up, makes him three or four sizes bigger than he was before; but this one don't. Jest as soon as you begin to hate folks because they have money and things that money buys, jest so soon you begin to squizzle up. They's nothin' like it for makin' a man little; spiles him through and through.

"Why should folks that ain't smart enough to get ahead none hate folks that's got splendid houses, steam yachts, fine horses, and kerridges, better clothes than Solomon had, and all the money they want to spend?

"Why is it, for example, that when they's a Presidential election nowadays, you've always got to count on a pooty big vote for somebody supposed to represent the miserable idee that the rich has got something out of the world that doesn't belong to 'em?

"Why is it that whenever a political question comes before the people of Amerika they's thousands that, jest as soon as they find out which side of the fence the wealth and intelligence of the country stands, hustles over to the other side like they was chased by a lot of wild-eyed, snortin', Durham bulls?

"Did you ever hear of a strike that these same folks didn't say was a fight between 'downtrodden labor' and 'soulless capital'? You'd think to hear these folks talk that every man that built a mill and put hands to work in it ought to be cut into four pieces and then b'iled in goose grease.

"A feller up to Wells says to me only yesterday, speakin' about that 'ere steel strike, 'They had to strike or that gang of robbers that Morgan is the head of would have crushed 'em into the airth. Devilish cutthroats, they ought every one of 'em to be tuk out into the Atlantic Ocean and fed to cod and haddick.'

"'How do you know,' says I, 'that these gentlemen is robbers?'

"'Because,' says he, 'they wouldn't be so rich if they wasn't robbers.'

"Ain't that logercal, though! If I had a hen that couldn't reason no better than that I'd be afeared to eat the eggs she laid. If I've heard that propersition once I've heard it a thousand times. I'd like to run across the feller that could show me what it's standin' on. Hanged if I can see any legs under it.

"The time I went out to South Dakoty I had a couple of hours to spare in New York, and I went down and tuk a look at that 'ere Brooklyn Bridge. Do you know the fust thing that come into my head when I seen that bridge? I says to myself, says I, 'That wasn't made by no man. That's as much of a meracle as anything I ever read of in the Bible. If I had stuck to that idee I wouldn't be no foolisher than them is who says a man can't be a millionaire without robbin' somebody. The buildin' of that ere bridge looks to me to be a terrible sight more of an achievement than the accumerlation of as much money as the bridge cost would be.

"I was readin' in the paper a day or two ago about the new steamboat that had jest got into New York. She's 700 foot long and so big I guess you could put all Ogunquit inside her if you tuk the houses apart. A man made that ere vessel. Why don't you call him a robber and a hoss thief and tell folks how he b'iled and et both his grandmothers? Accordin' to my jedgment he's done somethin' that's consider'ble more wonderful than the gittin' together of a fortune.

"I seen you whitewashin' your old hog pen t'other day. You handle the brush pooty good, Deacon, but your work won't live an awful while after you're buried up there in the meetin' house buryin' ground. Why don't you hate folks that's paintin' things so wonderful that when you come back to airth a thousand years from now you'll see their picturs hangin' up in pictur galleries and sellin' at the rate of over $1,000 a square foot? Why ain't you got as much right to hate the feller that has the gift of paintin' and uses it as the feller that, bein' born with a business head on his shoulders, has managed to turn a stream of sold cash into his office safe?

"My darter Amelie reads considerble off and on, and once in a while she reads aloud to me. I've jist thought of something she read out of a book a feller named Dickens wrote. They was an old woman in the book that was all the time sayin', as nigh as I was remember, 'I'm a poor, lone and lorn critter; everything goes contrary with me.'

"You and the rest of your millionaire haters is like that old woman. That's about the size of it; that's all the matter they is in it. You are a lone, lorn critter. You ain't done nothin' the world over there was Scriptural, but that ain't what makes you feel sad here. You get that feelin' when you look at your wallet.

"What you want to do is to get them you are getting sore; you want to [illegible] wears that comes here from New York, Boston, and Philadelphy; you want a house with a lot of soft-bottomed chairs in it, and, most of all, jist now, you want four red horses and a kerridge with your coat of arms painted on both doors.

"It don't worry you none to think that you've spent your life sawin' wood, hoein' corn, and squashin' tater bugs; you don't feel no sorrer when you consider that you ain't done nothin' sence you was born that it will be wuth while puttin' on your gravestone. If you only had the money that some folks has, you'd be the happiest little Deacon in the world.

"It's jist the lack of spondulix that's upsot you, Deacon. That's what's filled your heart with hate and envy. It ain't no fit frame of mind for nobody to git into, least of all a Deacon of the Church. Instead of goin' about sayin', 'I'm a poor, lone, lorn Deacon, and everything that ain't lone and lorn goes contrairy with me,' you ought not to rest day nor night until you git that cussed sperit out of your system. If you can't do that you ain't fit to be the Deacon of no church in Ogunquit."

ROBERT W. WELCH.

Ogunquit, Aug. 22, 1901.

A Unique Bank.

As an example of economical administration in banks, probably unequaled in this country, the Broadway Savings Bank is unique. This bank has deposits of over $7,000,000, and has for years paid 2 per cent. semi-annually, or 4 per cent. annually. The affairs of the bank are conducted by only four employes. This bank is closely allied to the Broadway National Bank.

The Wily Plumber.

J Skinflint.

To I. Mendem, Dr.

12 feet 1 inch lead piping	$12
6 feet used in repairs	6
6 feet taken back to shop	5
Total 24 feet at $1 per foot	$24

Please remit.

What the National Consumers' League Has Done for Saleswomen.

THE utility of great organizations of women for the propagation of movements for specific reforms in varied lines has been illustrated in the history of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, organized as a union of clubs devoted almost exclusively to academic studies. The rapid spread of the work of the Consumers' League in the past two years has been very largely due to the fact that the general federation opened its platform and its programmes to it.

The federation devoted one evening meeting to the work of the league at its last biennial gathering in Milwaukee, and asked all delegates to report favorably to their clubs. As a result, for the past year requests for speakers and literature from clubs have poured into the office of the league, and demands for the labeled goods have come from all parts of the country.

The federation has also appointed Mrs. Florence Kelley Secretary of the league, as Chairman of its committee on industrial problems affecting women and children. Mrs. Kelley has just sent out to all clubs in the federation a suggestion as to a course of reading and a programme of practical investigation to be incorporated in the club programmes this Fall.

While the National Consumers' League employs itself exclusively with the consumption of women's white underwear carrying the league label, the local leagues concern themselves with local conditions which seem to most demand their attention. The Saturday half holidays for the employes of retail stores has been one of these.

The Consumers' League in Milwaukee was organized last Summer, just after the biennial gathering of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in that city. It speedily gained a membership of 300 and a tributary shopping list of 200, making 500 women pledged to further the interests of the league, and, in particular, to do no shopping on Saturday afternoons.

The league undertook at once to secure the Saturday half holiday through July and August, which was then not granted in any Milwaukee store. Sixty-two stores were visited and the managers talked into compliance. As a result the Saturday half holiday became general in Milwaukee.

The number of employes, largely women, benefited by this, may be calculated from the fact that from three stores alone 2,000 were released. The result was largely due to the President, Mrs. Guy Darrell Berry, a woman of wealth, high social position, and charming personality. She personally visited almost every store, some several times.

This Summer the Consumers' Leagues in Cleveland, Jersey City, and Grand Rapids all tried to follow the example of the Milwaukee league. In Cleveland the women circulated petitions and got seventy-five ministers to preach on one Sunday on the evils of Saturday afternoon and evening shopping. In Grand Rapids they interested the local press, the ministers, and the trades unions, and printed the names of 5,000 women who pledged themselves to do no shopping after noon on Saturday. In all three cities they have been unsuccessful, but intend to prolong the effort until their end is attained.

In Massachusetts the Consumers' League secured the law requiring the Saturday half holiday, which should be the object of every league. In New York, however, the same end is attained by custom. When the Consumers' League began its work in this city, ten years ago, the half-holiday was unknown. Now it is general in stores of all classes, except the smallest.

The history of the New York league is instructive, showing as it does the possible results of ten years of continuous effort. It was the pioneer, beginning its existence in a very humble way in a small room in Clinton Place. Its influence has spread, until now there are thirty leagues in eleven different States. Two years ago, at the call of the New York league, delegates came together and organized the National League.

At the time it was organized one of the leading city [illegible] that it would not last a year. It has established the famous "White List," publishing the names of those stores which conform to the league standard of a "fair house," in respect to wholesome [illegible], reasonable hours of labor, compensation for overtime, Saturday half holidays in Summer, legal hallways through the year, observation of the law as to seats for saleswomen, and the provision of proper lunch and retiring rooms, conforming with the sanitary law.

The league prints and circulates the names of the houses conforming to this standard. The list "boycotts" no one; it "blacklists" no one; it complains of no one. It simply mentions all those stores which come up to its standard.

This method has had a potent effect on not only the business sense but the pride of proprietors. One after another they have met the requirements which would place their names upon the list, and where, ten years ago, Mrs. Frederick Nathan and her aides were obliged to plead for permission to investigate a store, during the past year three well-known firms have written the league to invite investigation with a view to the placing of their names upon the "White List."

Directly or indirectly from the influence of the league have come the laws providing for one seat to every three saleswomen, prohibiting the employment of all children under fourteen years of age, requiring that all children under sixteen shall have health and school certificates, and providing that females under twenty-one shall work not more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week, excepting during the Christmas season from Dec. 15 to Jan. 1.

The more desirable conditions indicated in this résumé prevail very generally in the better class of stores, though, of couse, in some districts there are stores where the girls work eighty or ninety hours a week, and where many of them are undoubtedly minors. The late delivery of dressmakers and milliners, and the frightfully long hours of employes in the packing and delivery departments of stores during busy seasons, are also among the things which have engaged the attention of the league.

Features of the work done by the New York League appear in the work of all the other leagues. In Massachusetts the league finds almost every requirement of the standard embodied in law. It has therefore devoted most of its energies to creating the demand for the label of the National League, and has induced all the leading merchants of the State, as well as many of the second and third class, to carry the label.

The Michigan league is young, and its work has been mainly educational. But during the past Winter it had the triumph of securing the passage of a law requiring the appointment of a woman Factory Inspector. The New Jersey league during the past Winter circulated very widely a petition for such an appointment and forwarded it to Gov. Voorhees, who did not comply with its request.

The leagues at Cleveland and Cincinnati have carried on a good deal of educational agitation concerning the cruelties to the employes in the shops of Christmas shopping. The Oshkosh league, within six months after its formation last November, secured a membership of eighty women pledged to buy the labeled goods, and induced three leading merchants to place the goods upon their counters.

The Illinois league of 1,200 members agitated last Winter concerning Christmas shopping, and for the introduction of the labeled goods into the Chicago stores. It also co-operated very successfully with the journeyman tailors of Chicago in their effort to obtain workshops, and thus eliminate home work.

The college women of the country have sympathized with the objects of the league in a marked degree. The leagues of Illinois and Minnesota were organized by the collegiate alumnae. The latter body has kept Mrs. Kelley, Chairman of its Committee on the Teaching of Economics in Schools and Colleges, and has given a session on its annual programme to the league. In Wellesley and Vassar Colleges there are active leagues, from which women go out in every graduating class to form nuclei in many centres. The National Council of Jewish Women and the Mothers' Congress welcome the league speakers to their platforms and co-operate in other ways.

In ways like this it is that the great civilizing organizations of women are trying to educate the purchasing public in behalf of their sisters in the industrial world, and to give expression to the principle that the purchaser is responsible for the conditions under which goods are made and [illegible].

The Navy in the Nineteenth Century

"NEXT to that of its industrial achievements, the naval history of the United States has been its most brilliant record." So says Henry Gannett, the Chief Geographer of the Geological Survey, in his admirable work on "The Building of a Nation," and his statement is well substantiated by the maritime chronicles of the last hundred years.

At the time of Jefferson's inauguration in 1801 the foreign trade of the United States gave little promise of the great proportions it was afterward to attain, and the navy consisted of but fifteen warships, ranging in size from the forty-four-gun frigate Constitution to the twelve-gun schooner Enterprise; yet so admirable was the handling of our few warships, and so successful were their numerous encounters with enemies of every race, that, in spite of the war of 1812, against the most powerful maritime nation in the world, and, notwithstanding the attacks upon our merchant marine by the Barbary corsairs, the pirates of the East and West Indies, and the savage natives of the South Sea Islands, the year 1820 found the foreign trade of the United States surpassing that of every other nation.

The warships of the United States in the closing year of the eighteenth century were not only few in number, but new, little tried, and manned by crews that, however courageous and skilled in seamanship, were usually composed of riflemen from the backwoods and of untrained merchant sailors who were not held together by that rigid discipline which is a vital necessity among the men of a fighting ship. To be sure, some practice in ship drill and the handling of great guns had been obtained in the intermittent war against France which was begun in 1798, and the rough handling given to the forty-gun frigate La Vengeance by the thirty-six-gun frigate Constellation reflected great credit upon the American service. However, when, in the same year, the American 36-gun frigate Boston captured the French twenty-four-gun corvette Berceau, and found that, after a running fight of twenty-two hours and the expenditure of seven hundred cannon shot and twenty-one hundred musket shot, only twenty-one Frenchmen had been put out of action, the general efficiency of the Boston's crew seemed open to comment.

Peace was signed with France in February, 1801. On the 20th of May in the same year Commodore Dale, commanding a "Squadron of Observation," consisting of the frigates President, Philadelphia, and Essex, and the schooner Enterprise, was ordered to the Mediterranean. This squadron was to "observe" the actions of the Bashaw of Tripoli and the Bey of Algiers, who had become increasingly arrogant and offensive in regard to the tribute at that time paid them by the United States for the protection of their merchantmen when cruising "down along the coast of the high Barbaree." That this tribute should have been paid at all, even by so young and struggling a country as the United States, thousands of miles away from the scenes of the atrocious operations of the Barbary corsairs, seems remarkable enough; how amazing it is, then, that great nations like England, France, and Spain, whose powerful navies continually patrolled the very coast of the piratical countries, should have meekly united in paying tribute to these murderous buccaneers, instead of blowing them and their insolent pretensions into the Desert of Sahara.

Dale's vessels arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st of July, and, being the first American squadron to enter Mediterranean waters, created much interested comment among the naval officers of the foreign fleets. The younger Englishmen were disposed to be somewhat contemptuous in their criticism of the Yankee ships and sailors, but Admiral Nelson, after critically watching the manoeuvres of Dale's squadron, remarked to one of his officers: "There is in the handling of these transatlantic ships a nucleus of trouble for the navy of Great Britain."

Notwithstanding the friendly attitude of the various authorities, some of the foreigners on the Mediterranean station took it upon themselves to try the mettle of the American officers, and the latter had several opportunities to uphold the honor of the flag in personal encounters. For instance, shortly after the arrival of the Essex at Barcelona her commander, Capt. Bainbridge, while returning from the city one night, was grossly insulted by the Captain of the Spanish guard boat, which was anchored down the harbor. With vulgar and abusive language the Spaniard ordered the Yankee Captain's gig to pull alongside, and when no attention was paid to this piece of insolence several shots were fired. The next night a ship's boat in charge of Lieut. Stephen Decatur was treated in the same manner. The following morning Decatur boarded the Spaniard and inquired for her commander, only to be told that that officer was ashore. "Well, then," said the American, "tell him when he returns that Lieut. Decatur of the frigate Essex pronounces him a cowardly scoundrel, and will cut his ears off at the first meeting." This ultimatum brought not only an ample apology from the offending officer, but an order from the King of Spain that the officials of every Spanish port should treat all officers of the United States with courtesy and respect, and "more particularly those of the American frigate Essex."

While the Yankee squadron was detained at Malta by foul weather the second of these personal encounters took place. Midshipman Joseph Bainbridge was in the lobby of a theatre one evening with a party of messmates. A young British officer, Secretary to the Governor of the island, remarked contemptuously, "These Yankees will never stand the smell of powder," and followed this up by brushing rudely against young Bainbridge, who promptly retaliated with a knock-down blow. A duel followed, the conditions being navy pistols at four paces. At the second fire the Englishman fell dead.

Before the arrival of Dale's squadron at Gibraltar the Bashaw of Tripoli had cut down the American flagstaff and declared war, and the Bey of Algiers, the Emperor of Morocco, and the Bey of Tunis seemed about to follow his example. These latter were soon overawed by the American squadron, which, reinforced by four frigates and a corvette, proceeded then to the blockade of the Tripolitan capital. This city was fortified, protected by numerous gunboats, and garrisoned by 20,000 men, but the Yankee tars sank or captured most of the gunboats, battered the forts, and demoralized the Mussulman defenders so greatly that when a few thousand disaffected natives were persuaded to march under American leadership to assault the shore side of the forts victory was soon assured. On the 27th of April, 1805, the American flag floated for the first time over a fortress of the Old World, and on the 3d of June the Bashaw signed a treaty relinquishing all future claim to tribute from the United States.

During the war the Americans had sustained but one important loss, that of the frigate Philadelphia, which vessel ran ashore on the reef of Kalinsa, at the mouth of the harbor, and was captured by a swarm of pirate gunboats. The frigate was taken up close under the principal fortress and moored athwart the channel, with her guns pointing down the harbor. On the night of Feb. 16, under cover of darkness, Lieut. Decatur, with seventy-five men in the captured Ketch Mastico, ran the batteries, boarded the Philadelphia, and destroyed her by fire, an exploit that Lord Nelson, then commanding the British fleet before Toulon, characterized as "the most bold and daring act of the age."

Ignorant of the rough treatment that had been given to his fellow regent the Bashaw of Tripoli, the Bey of Tunis took what he imagined to be a favorable movement for a little bluster on his own account. He accordingly informed the American Consul at his capital that, unless a Tunisian corsair, which had been captured while attempting to run the blockade, was immediately returned, he would declare war. Shortly afterward Capt. Rodgers, with thirteen ships of war, appeared off Tunis, and informed the Bey that he would give him just thirty-six hours in which to answer to the terms of peace proposed by the Americans. The result was the most honorable treaty that any power had ever obtained from a Barbary State.

So, with their small navy, the Americans freed themselves from all further annoyance by the piratical Mussulmans under whose insolent tyranny the great nations of Europe continued to suffer for years. But this was not the only result of the Americans' resolute resistance to the aggressions of Barbary; four years of active service on a foreign coast had improved the discipline of the navy, brought Yankee gunnery to a high state of efficiency, and prepared naval personnel for the mighty struggle that was to come.

When war was declared against England in 1812 the Americans had seventeen ships, against 1,048 belonging to the British; 442 guns, against 27,800, and 5,025 seamen, against 151,572. At the outbreak of war the English had on the station from Halifax to the West Indies seven times the armament of the whole American navy, and, in addition to this superiority of force, possessed at Halifax, Bermuda, and in the West Indies naval ports which were fitted with arsenals, hospitals, and dockyards; the Americans had not a single navy yard worthy of the name, and did not own a dock. At the same time, the British Navy was at the height of its glory; it had fought all of the great maritime nations of the world, and in two hundred actions between single ships had been defeated but five times. On the other hand, the American Navy was but little tried, the sailors were mostly accustomed to plains and mountains rather than to lofty rigging and tumbling seas, and the Yankee ships were daring experiments, as regards construction and armament, experiments that the English declared contemptuously were foredoomed to disaster. When Capt. Carden of the King's ship Macedonian was dining with Capt. Decatur of the American frigate United States, shortly before the war, the Briton pointed out the superiority, ship for ship, of his own navy; criticised the American vessels for their ridiculous armament, and wound up by saying: "Besides, Decatur, though your ships may be good enough and you are a clever lot of fellows, what practice have you had in war? There's the rub!"

Yet in the short war of 1812 the British received fifteen defeats out of eighteen single-ship actions, and the Americans captured over fifteen hundred English merchant vessels and took prisoner twenty thousand English seamen! From the time of the destruction of his Majesty's ship Guerriere by the United States ship Constitution, in 1812, to the sinking of his Majesty's ship Avon by the United States ship Wasp, in 1814, the prowess of the Yankee tar amazed the world. His gunnery and seamanship won the admiration of the English themselves, and toward the close of the war the English admitted the superiority of American shipbuilders by constructing a frigate exactly on the lines of the American forty-four-gun ships—vessels which they had previously ridiculed as being "bundles of pine boards with a gridiron flag floating over them."

Referring to the treaty of peace which had just been signed at Ghent, The London Times of Dec. 30, 1814, says: "We have retired from the combat with the stripes yet bleeding upon our backs. Even yet, however, if we could but close the war with some great naval triumph, the reputation of maritime greatness might be partially restored. But to say that it has not hitherto suffered in the estimation of all Europe, and, what is worse, of America herself, is to belie common sense and universal experience. 'Two or three of our ships have struck to a force vastly inferior!' No, not two or three, but many on the ocean, and whole squadrons on the lakes, and the numbers are to be viewed with relation to the comparative magnitude of the two navies. Scarcely is there an American ship of war which has not to boast a victory over the British flag; scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty that has beaten an American. With the bravest seamen and the most powerful navy in the world we retire from the contest when the balance of defeat is so heavily against us."

Scarcely had America brought to a successful conclusion this naval war against the "Mistress of the Seas" when another Yankee fleet was prepared for service against the Barbary States. The Dey of Algiers, learning of the war against England, and presuming that the immense navy of that power would speedily exterminate the few warships of the United States, resumed his impudent bluster and pretensions, ordered the American Consul from his capital, and sent out his corsairs to prey upon American commerce. Tripoli and Tunis joined the Dey in hostile actions, and on May 20, 1815, a squadron, under Stephen Decatur, sailed from New York for the Mediterranean. The squadron consisted of ten vessels, carrying 210 guns, and was directed primarily against the Algerian Navy of twelve vessels and 360 guns. Sixteen days after the Americans' arrival in the Mediterranean two Algerian cruisers had been captured and the rest threatened by a close blockade of the harbor of Algiers. On June 30, 1815, the terrified Dey—"Omar the Terrible"—signed a most humiliating treaty of peace under the guns of the Yankee fleet. It needed only Decatur's appearance before Tunis and Tripoli to bring the Bey and the Bashaw to an equal state of submission.

From now on to the Mexican war of 1846 the navy was principally employed in the suppression of piracy and the slave trade. In 1821 piracy became general in the West Indies, and a large force of frigates and smaller vessels was kept in the Spanish Main and vicinity. So prompt and salutary was the treatment of the buccaneers by this force that by 1825 few cases of piracy were reported from West Indian waters. In 1824 an officer of Capt. Porter, then commanding a squadron in the West Indies, was arrested at Foxardo, a fortified town on the Island of Porto Rico. Porter promptly landed, spiked the guns of the battery, and was only prevented from bombarding the town by the prompt release of Lieut. Platt and an ample apology for the indignities laid upon that officer.

In 1825 the Erie, an eighteen-gun sloop-of-war, commanded by Capt. Daniel Turner, touched at the French island of St. Bartholomew—how French to perpetuate the name!—and met there the Federal, a privateer belonging to Buenos Ayres. Learning that this vessel had recently captured an American merchantman, Turner denounced her to the French authorities as a pirate, and demanded her surrender. This was refused, and the Federal ran up the harbor to the protection of a powerful battery. On a dark night shortly afterward she was cut out by a boat party, led by Lieut. Josiah Tattnall, brought down the harbor under a heavy fire from the forts and sent as a prize to Pensacola. Four years afterward this same Tattnall, one of the most distinguished officers of the service, commanding the schooner Grampus, learned that the Mexican war schooner Montezuma had seized and plundered an American merchantman. Tattnall met the offending vessel off Tampico, and fought and captured her within sight of the forts. Learning that an American ship laden with a large sum of silver was detained by some pretext in the Mexican port, Tattnall headed another boat attack and brought her off successfully.

The American Navy did not, however, confine to its own coasts the exhibition of its solid excellence, and a pure bit of Yankee humor created gayety among the Mediterranean nations shortly after the rebuke administered to Barbary in 1815.

Naples, then an independent kingdom, had taken advantage of America's preoccupation with England to seize and confiscate a number of American vessels, and in 1815 Commodore "Dan" Patterson was ordered to co-operate with the American Consul in collecting an indemnity of $2,000,000.

The English had circulated the report that the American Navy had been practically destroyed in the War of 1812, and that by the terms of the treaty of Ghent they were allowed to build no more ships of the line, so when Patterson sailed into the beautiful harbor with the forty-four-gun frigate Brandywine his demand was not only haughtily rejected, but his own ship was threatened with capture. Patterson said nothing further, but apparently accepted the inevitable with meek resignation. The next day the forty-four-gun frigate United States blew majestically into the bay and let go her anchor just astern of the flagship. Two days afterward the thirty-six-gun frigate Concord slipped into the harbor and moored head and stern alongside her consorts.

All this time a suave reserve was maintained between the officers of the ships and the authorities of the town.

Two days after the Concord arrived the corvette John Adams appeared in the port and flaunted her gay colors against the haze of Vesuvius. Still the scornful indifference of the Neapolitans was maintained, but a languid interest was aroused by the arrival next week of a couple of eighteen-gun corvettes, which took the station assigned to them by signal from Patterson's flagship.

When, however, the seventy-four-gun ship of the line Independence sailed ponderously up the harbor and anchored as close under the batteries as her draught would permit the Neapolitan authorities scrambled off to the Commodore as fast as the shore boats could carry them and exhausted all the vowels of the Italian tongue in their promises to be good.

The incident reminds one of the occasion when the Captain of a small Yankee privateer ran up to a British seventy-four, under the impression that she was an East Indiaman, and hailed her to surrender; when, however, the Englishman slowly wore around and disclosed his tiers of guns, the Yankee skipper stepped to the rail, politely removed his cap, and remarked: "Oh, very well, Sir; if you won't surrender I will."

This was only one of many incidents where the American naval commanders were called upon to uphold the honor of the flag in time of peace. Perhaps the most famous of these occurred in 1853, when Capt. Ingraham of the sloop-of-war St. Louis was anchored in the harbor of Smyrna, near an Austrian vessel, the Hussar, vastly his superior in force. Learning that Martin Koszta, an Austrian who had spent years in America and taken out his first papers with a view to becoming a citizen of this country, was made prisoner by the Hussar while visiting Smyrna, Ingraham demanded his immediate release. An unsatisfactory answer being given, the American commander cleared ship for action, and announced that he would open fire if the prisoner was not released by 4 o'clock that afternoon. Before the hour designated the Austrian yielded the point.

A year after this incident the first trouble occurred between China and the United States. On the arrival at Shanghai of Capt. Kelly in the sloop Plymouth he was informed that foreign residents were being annoyed by a body of Chinese soldiers encamped near the town. Kelly went to the Chinese Governor and demanded the immediate removal of the offenders. The Governor replied that he had no authority over them.

"Very well," said Kelly; "then I'll attend to the matter myself."

"You may have some difficulty," replied the Governor, with a bland smile, "in chastising a body of 20,000 imperial troops, who hold a fortified position."

Nevertheless, at 4 o'clock the next day Kelly, with about 400 English and American seamen, attacked the camp and drove its occupants howling into the interior.

In February, 1831, the natives of Qualla Baltoo made a treacherous attack on the American merchant vessel Friendship, killed some of her crew, and captured the vessel. She was rescued the next day by the crews of three American trading vessels, and the following year the Malays were terribly punished by a landing party from the forty-four-gun frigate Potomac, Capt. John Downes. Long before this the activity of the English and American navies had practically stamped out piracy and the slave trade on the West African Coast.

During the war of 1846 with Mexico the navy sent landing parties on several occasions to act as infantry separately or in connection with the army, and materially aided the American cause by capturing Los Angeles, after marching far inland and defeating a superior force at the battle of San Gabriel. In this war the navy captured Guaymas, Mazatlan, Frontera, and Tabasco unaided, and after a heavy bombardment captured Vera Cruz with the assistance of Gen. Scott's forces. In this last battle shell guns were used by the navy for the first time.

Peace having been concluded with Mexico, the navy turned its attention to other things, and in 1854 Commodore M. C. Perry, commanding a strong squadron, appeared in the waters of Japan and concluded a most advantageous treaty with that hitherto isolated nation. Nine years afterward, being attacked in the Straits of Shimonoseki by a Japanese force of seven batteries and three warships, mounting in all 48 guns, Capt. McDougal, in the 6-gun corvette Wyoming, beat them off by sinking two of the ships, disabling another, and destroying one of the batteries. The Wyoming came out of the fight practically unscathed.

On the same station shortly before this, Capt. Tattnall, in the chartered steamer Toey-Wan, attempted to proceed to Peking for the purpose of carrying on negotiations with the Chinese Government. War was being waged against China at that time by France and England, and on his

AUG

1901

arrival at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, Tattnall found a battle in progress between the river forts and the allied squadrons. The English, with a few ships, had succeeded in getting close under the batteries, while the French and the British reserve were unable to get up to their assistance, owing to the velocity of the ebb tide.

The English commander, Capt. Sir James Hope, had two vessels sunk under him, and the third ship bearing his flag was in serious peril.

Observing this predicament, Tattnall took occasion to pay Hope an official visit, in the meantime sending the Toey-Wan down the river to tow up the reserves. Just as the American gig came alongside Hope's flagship she was stove in, and the coxswain killed by a solid shot from the shore, but the remainder of the boat's crew assisted the English in handling their guns until the Toey-Wan came up with reinforcements. On being criticised for his breach of neutrality, Tattnall responded with his famous utterance, "Blood is thicker than water, and I cannot stand by and see men of my race massacred by barbarians."

The services of the navy in the wars of '61 and '98 are too well known to dwell upon, but the most careless student of history must understand what would have been the result to this country if Farragut had been defeated at Mobile Bay or New Orleans, or had Sampson's squadron been destroyed at Santiago.

Some marked act of individual heroism has distinguished the navy in each of our wars. In 1776 we have Paul Jones in a sinking ship capturing his apparent victor; in the war with France we look back upon the pathetic gallantry of Midshipman Jarvis; in the attack on Tripoli there is the desperate exploit of Decatur; in 1846 Haywood's heroic defense of his little post at San José; in 1861 Cushing's wonderful feat of destroying the Albemarle and in 1898 Hobson's venture with the Merrimac.

"Pax, neque tam bellum, victorias habet," and it is not alone as a belligerent force that the navy has distinguished itself. The service has stood pre-eminent in explorations of a scientific character, and the maps and charts of our Hydrographic and Geodetic Survey offices are famous the world over for their admirable accuracy.

Despite the deplorable tendency to neglect the navy after each of our wars, the steady attention which has been paid to this most valuable service in the last few years brought us in the closing year of the last century to the fourth rank among naval powers. Our flag is seen on every sea, and our vessels from the mighty battle-ship to the tiny gunboat are incomparable in their respective classes, but our present sea-power lies not so much in roaring cannon and walls of steel as in the glorious traditions of our naval service and the indomitable American manhood which stands behind the guns.

ROWAN STEVENS.

Language of the Ballet.

IT HAS been scientifically asserted that in the ear not in the tongue lies the reason of the successful pronunciation of the words of a language. Therefore a musical ear, capable of making finest sound distinctions, is essential to the linguist.

The linguistic feats of the ballet now in training under Albertieri up at the Metropolitan Opera House would seem to signify that music and the ballet haven't much in common.

One day last week, after a hot and irritating session, Albertieri got a figure properly formed, wiped the sweat from his brow, stood back beside the piano, and said to the girls lined up in front of him:

"Now, when I say 'Go,' you pirouette. Comprennez? Understand?" and a looker-on said under his breath, "Catch on?"

The ballet nodded as one girl. They comprennezed; they understood; they caught on.

"U-u-m-m-m-m, go!" called out Albertieri. Not one went. All stood marking time. Albertieri banged the piano viciously.

"Encore! Again!" sotto voce from the man on the side. All came again to attention.

"Now," said Albertieri. "U-u-u-m-m-m, go!" shouted the balletmaster. The ballet never moved, but continued to mark time. Albertieri wiped his face and swore in Italian and kicked at the leg of the piano.

"Encore! Again!" he shouted. They formed again, and Albertieri stood back almost too hot to live. "U-u-u-m-m-m, go!" he fairly shrieked. The ballet marked time.

Albertieri suspended proceedings and sat down on the table. He looked the aggregation over. After a moment he said:

"Say, what you call it when you mean to —to—move—to—to—act—to—to—do zis?" and he stood a minute before them, then pirouetted.

"Why," said a yellow-haired fairy of the ballet, "you say 'Gauw.'"

"Oh!" shouted the poor man wildly waving his arms in delight at having discovered a road to the minds assembled. "Gouw! gouw! gouw!"—and they went.

A Difference of Meaning.

The literalness of some of our shopkeepers was aptly illustrated the other day, when a small party of young folks entered an up-town confectioner's shop and called for three plates of ice cream. The unctuous proprietor, after taking their orders, begged to know "would the ladies and gentlemen have French or American cream."

"What's the difference?" asked one of the party.

"Only about 5 cents a plate, sir," came the suitable reply.

Collection of Customs

How it is done. Vagaries of the System as to Passengers, Inspection of Freight, Express and Mail Packages.

WHEN it is recollected that the main financial dependence of this Government rests upon the revenues derived from its tariff upon imported merchandise, the importance of the mechanism by which those duties are levied and collected will be realized. And as great care is exercised to accurately appraise the goods upon which imposts are levied, even greater care is exercised to make sure that no merchandise shall be imported which does not pay its proper duty.

Veteran Custom House Inspectors at work in this port still remember how, as far back as thirty years ago, there was dumped from an unpretentious barge at a cement station up on the Harlem River some twenty-five barrels, dirty and hard worn, apparently destined for just the dirty place they were being landed at. Some of the barrels did contain something quite as heavy as cement—dirt, perhaps. It had all been imported, however, and an Inspector had to examine the material, at least to the extent of counting the barrels, for one would have taken for granted that this really was cement.

This collector, however, happened to tilt one barrel over on its side. It wasn't so heavy. "No cement in there," he mused. When the barrel was opened it was found to contain bolts of the finest silk. Other barrels had the same contents. There was no name upon any of the barrels, and the would-be smuggler was never apprehended.

That was a long time ago, when the modern development of Custom House methods is called to mind. But attempts at smuggling have gone on during all the history of this Nation, especially during the last quarter of a century, and the vigilance of detectives in many different countries has been necessary to prevent some of the frauds projected.

More than five thousand ships come into New York harbor during the course of every twelvemonth. These ships anchor at docks in Jersey City, New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Hoboken, Elizabethport, and on Staten Island, in some cases going up through Hell Gate to some Sound anchorage. It would seem to be a very elusive sort of quest to keep track of all these vessels and insure the due examination of the cargoes on each one of them, but the United States Government has studied this problem, and the resources of the Naval, War, and Treasury Departments are exercised in carrying out the laws.

Let the story of a passenger ship's entry into the harbor first be told. Almost before a vessel has caught sight of the American shore as she heads toward New York harbor, the watchful signal men on towers at Fire Island or Sandy Hook have with their telescopes "picked her up" just over the horizon, and immediately telegraphed their observation to the Health Officer's station at Port Wadsworth, on Staten Island, and to the Barge Office on Manhattan Island, where the revenue collectors make their rendezvous.

A coterie of "Deputy Assistant Inspectors" has already been detailed to meet this particular ship by the officer in charge representing the Surveyor of the Port. Advices have reached the Custom House from the foreign port of the exact number of passengers on the steamer, and their classification.

Two blanks are then prepared for each passenger, numbered and to correspond with one another, respectively. With these blanks the Inspectors board a little white tugboat, called a "revenue cutter," and go down the bay to meet the ship just as soon as the Health Officer has boarded her and certified that she is in a healthy condition.

At the head of the "Deputy Assistant Inspectors" is a "boarding officer," who goes aboard first to examine the ship's papers. Every ship must carry papers certifying the name of the owner, the port from which she sails and to which she is destined, the name of the commanding officer, and a list of the cargo. This list of the cargo is called the "manifest," and the boarding officer examines two copies which must have been made, to see that they correspond, takes one of them with him, signs the other, and leaves it with the ship. All of this for future reference.

But the Inspectors have now come aboard and they pass a little circular among the passengers telling them of the essential features of the tariff laws of the United States. The passengers are admonished to make a statement to the Inspector of everything outside of necessary wearing apparel that had been purchased abroad.

Each passenger receives a blank form of "declaration," on which he is supposed to enter the list of these goods. Having entered them, if in fact he enters anything, he signs the declaration, swears to its accuracy, and then receives the corresponding blank to show to the chief inspector when all of his baggage has been landed on the dock and is ready for examination.

And, it is safe to say right here, according to many of the oldest Inspectors in this port, that more perjury is committed in the making out of these declarations than is the case in any other place where the American citizen comes into legal contact with any branch of his Government. Reputable citizens will swear that they have nothing except necessary belongings, when, as a matter of fact, their trunks are laden with purchases made in Europe.

Excuse is made oftentimes that it makes no difference what sort of a declaration is made, an examination will be made of the baggage anyway. Many well-meaning people deliberately declare some small article or articles, while in their baggage will be dutiable goods of very much greater value.

There is no greater travesty in the American Government, the Inspectors who have been with the Custom House longest think, than this declaration and the closely following examination of baggage. It is a temptation to perjury for every passenger on every ship that enters this port. It has been suggested that when the declarations are passed around passengers should decline to make any entry upon them, simply saying, "You are going to examine my baggage anyway, so what is the use of my declaring anything?" But if a passenger does this the authorities will refuse to allow the baggage to be landed or examined. The Government requires that this declaration be made, and passengers must make it.

When a passenger's baggage has all been taken upon the pier, he takes his ticket for an Inspector, one who is assigned to him by an officer in charge of the work. This Inspector, with the declaration in his hand, then proceeds to open the trunks and parcels of the passenger, and to see in how far the declaration and the reality correspond.

Oftentimes there is no correspondence at all. Trunks are found to be full of dutiable goods. If the would-be smuggler—for that is just what he is—is a reputable citizen, the Inspector generally passes over everything that is not declared. He always passes over many things that are obviously dutiable and which have not been declared.

It is this examination of the baggage after its contents have been sworn to that puzzles most foreigners who come to this country with the idea that this is essentially a free Government, and that the Statue of Liberty which they see in the harbor is typical of all things American. It seems to them an indignity that after they have sworn to their possessions investigation should be made to see whether they have perjured themselves or not. And Inspectors say that more foreigners tell the truth about their baggage than do Americans.

The well-to-do foreign tourist coming to the United States encounters what he considers this barbarous custom of prying into the secret belongings of retiring, shrinking citizens. The immigrant, seeking a land of freedom, is amazed when he sees that before he can really breathe the air of this free land he must pass through iron bars and cages that resemble nothing so much as a prison. But the Treasury Department, which has most of this work in hand, must see that the laws are obeyed, and these are the methods taken to do it.

When during an inspection of a passenger's baggage the Inspector—if he is entirely conscientious—finds some article that he knows is dutiable, but which has not been declared, although no effort has been made to conceal it, he summons an appraiser, who sets a value to it, and the passenger is allowed to pay the duty and go on his way. The Custom House reserves the right to seize any goods thus found, however, and the passenger is liable to arrest and imprisonment for making a false declaration.

Only in flagrant cases, however, does the department take advantage of its liberty to seize goods not declared. Of course, when a woman calmly walks aboard the dock carrying a hand satchel with some $30,000 worth of diamonds in it, and has said nothing to the Inspectors about them, those diamonds are likely to remain in the safe of the appraiser's stores for some time to come, or at least until the United States courts have passed upon the question.

A decision was made only last week by the United States Court of Appeals to the effect that in seizing goods it is not necessary to prove that there was an attempt to defraud. If the law is not obeyed the goods can be seized. If a passenger is in doubt about the dutiability of a certain article it is his duty to interrogate the customs officer.

While the passenger's baggage is being examined on the pier detectives dressed in citizen's clothes are here and there watching the passengers. These detectives have perhaps been notified from Scotland Yard that a certain person is bringing over a large amount of jewelry. The baggage carried by many a passenger is known in the Custom House here for days before he arrives. If he declares it, all well and good. He never knows of the foreknowledge of the customs officials, but if he doesn't declare it he is pretty apt to get into trouble.

This Government maintains a regular secret service in foreign countries to assist in the proper collection of its tariff duties here. The detectives on the pier not only look out for cases upon which they have been "tipped," but they also closely observe the demeanor of tourists on the dock. If a man is unusually nervous he is likely to be examined pretty closely, while the hardened sneak thief who displays plenty of nonchalance is likely to pass unnoticed.

But custom Inspectors will tell you that when a man is trying to smuggle it is like the murderer's secret—"it will out." There are some detectives in the service of the Government at this port who have ability, their friends say, to detect diamonds in the inside leaf of a man's shoe. Certainly they have been known, without any apparent reason, to search men and find diamonds secreted in a belt tied around the waist next to the body. They have detected valuables in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, and it is very seldom that these unusual searches are made that something of a fraudulent character is not disclosed.

In fact, it can be stated with almost entire accuracy that scarcely a person comes into this port who would not have some of his goods seized if the Custom House was absolutely rigid in the enforcement of its laws. When it is recalled that thousands of passengers land from steamers here almost every week in the year, every one of them carrying dutiable articles purchased abroad, the travesty of the present system is seen in the paltry collections of not much more than $300,000 of duty during the last fiscal year at this the largest port by far in the country.

In this port there are about 350 Inspectors, and each one of them is paid $4 a day for his work. The Inspectors need to know only in a general way what is dutiable. It can be safely said that nearly all manufactured goods are dutiable, so the Inspector's job is easy from this point of view, if he discharges it properly. When he has picked out the dutiable goods from the passenger's baggage, appraisers are summoned, and they fix the value of the goods. There are appraisers for each separate class of goods, and they must be experts. When the value has been set the duty must be paid then and there or the goods will be removed to the appraiser's store—large storage warehouses where unclaimed imports are kept.

It would be a dangerous thing to try to bribe an Inspector to allow baggage to pass through free of duty. Very few Inspectors are inclined to make trouble for passengers, for the Custom House virtually condones a certain amount of perjury and disobedience of the laws on the part of travelers. Inspectors will oftentimes wink at obvious violations of the regulations, and yet they would spurn any gift that was offered them for the service. It is simply an anomalous condition of affairs—a condition which the United States enjoys to itself.

After the passengers are out of the way the freight carried by the steamship is examined. This freight is usually forwarded by European express companies, who consign it to an American company. This American company has deposited a bond with the Government and is allowed to take goods out, after they have been examined and appraised, and forward them to their destination in this country, there to collect the duty and turn it over to the Government. Dutiable articles coming by mail are forwarded by the Post Office and the duty collected by the Postmaster before delivering the goods.

It would seem to be an easy thing for smuggling to be done by the officers or crew of a vessel. They do not go ashore as soon as the vessel is landed, and could probably get articles off the vessel a few days after the ship has landed without difficulty. They are deterred, however, by the very strenuous provision that any ship whose crew is caught in the effort to smuggle can be confiscated to the Government. No ships have up to date been confiscated on this score.

Every freight vessel that enters the harbor is sighted and signaled to the customs officials just as are the passenger ships. The revenue cutter goes out to meet these boats and puts an Inspector aboard, after the manifest has been examined. This Inspector goes to the dock with the boat, and if she does not dock at once, he sees to it that nothing is landed until the cargo has been examined.

The ship's goods are examined under the manifest the boarding officer takes a duplicate of. The cargo must correspond exactly with this manifest, else there are penalties. There are a number of Inspectors on the docks and they examine the parcels after they are taken from the ship's hold, and select typical ones for further examination. Smuggling is theoretically easy through the means of freight boxes, but one never knows which parcel will be selected for examination.

The parcels regarded as typical are taken to the appraiser's stores and an assay, so to speak, is made of them. The similar packages are appraised after the value of this one. This is the case with heavy staple goods. Any fancy articles are ordinarily examined more minutely and with greater care.

Not only is this examination of the cargo made when the ship lands, but watchmen are kept around the docks at all times, and every package that comes off must have the seal of the Inspector. The greatest possible vigilance is manifested in all of this.

The customs officials are also instructed to assist in the enforcement of the immigration laws. Most immigrants come by steerage, and they are examined separately at the immigrants' station on Ellis Island in this port, but many of them try to get ashore by the first cabin exit. Inspectors are on the lookout for them, and any case that is in the least degree suspicious is inquired into.

The regulations enforced at the Port of New York apply at all ports in the country. Every vessel landing must be accounted for. The Government has customs officials stationed at every place where it is possible to land, and at places where it is not possible for a vessel to reach her dock there are often lighthouses or some other protective force to prevent the entry of goods into the country from small boats laden a short distance from the shore. It may be said that virtually the whole shore line and frontier line of this Nation is policed, and every immigrant and every dutiable article that seeks entrance must pass through the Government's court of inquiry.

The Massive Sea Wall Which Will Encompass Manhattan

COSTING nearly as much per running foot as the rapid transit tunnel, and often presenting more perplexing engineering problems than the latter work, the massive sea wall, which the Department of Docks and Ferries is building at many points along the North, East, and Harlem Rivers, and with which it is planned ultimately to encompass the whole of Manhattan Island, is probably more or less unknown to the great majority of New Yorkers.

The wall at the Battery, put up over a quarter of a century ago, is by comparison a primitive affair, and gives but an inadequate idea of the modern methods of construction. The newer wall, sections of which are now building at the foot of Broad Street, Market Street, and Twenty-third Street, on the East River, and at the foot of Gansevoort Street, on the North River, would look like a fortress in itself were not about nine-tenths of it below the water line and much of it far below the river bed.

The uses of the wall are several. In the first place, it makes possible wide marginal streets, which the enormous amount of traffic to and from the water front has shown to be indispensable. The sewers, of course, have to be carried out through the wall, and in this way their outlets are in deep water at all stages of the tide—a much-to-be-desired condition. Furthermore, it makes a solid and permanent abutment for any piers that may be erected beyond it or any type of superstructure that may be placed upon it.

In much the same way that a builder having in view only a two or three story building will sometimes put down foundations heavy enough to carry a ten-story structure, so the Dock Department authorities, both of this and many previous administrations, have built the sea wall for all time. The piers will fall to pieces and be replaced by new ones, but it will be many generations, perhaps centuries, before the wall, with its foundations resting upon the bed rock, will have to be rebuilt, or will even require any extensive repairs.

These few facts perhaps are sufficient to show that the city is making a wise investment, although every foot of its sea wall is costing on an average something over $300. One day last week, through the courtesy of Chief Engineer Bensel of the Dock Department and Allen N. Spooner, Assistant Engineer, having charge of all the work along the East River, a TIMES reporter was enabled to make a trip in one of the department's launches and to get a very good idea of the sea wall construction and of many interesting details in connection with it.

"You see, the type of wall varies with the character of the river bed," said Mr. Spooner, as the little launch put in at the foot of Broad Street, after threading its way through a maze of ferryboats and car floats off the Battery.

"Here the rock comes up very close to the bottom of the river, and after dredging and removing the mud with a large centrifugal pump we can build directly upon it. Of course, the surface of the rock is uneven, but we remedy that by putting down concrete in bags, until an approximately level surface is secured. Everything is then ready for the great concrete blocks, which form a large part of the wall."

Only a few feet from the launch, as Mr. Spooner spoke, was the City of New York, the Dock Department's 100-ton derrick, and on the other side of it was a scow carrying three of the mammoth blocks of artificial stone to which the engineer had just referred. "Each one of those blocks," he continued, "weighs about seventy tons. They are eight feet long, seventeen feet high, and ten feet six inches through from front to rear. They are made in the department's yards at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street and West Fifty-seventh Street, being built up in molds, and it takes a gang of eighteen men two days to finish one."

By this time workmen had passed chains through two large holes in one of the blocks, and with a great puffing by the derrick and a mighty straining of cables it rose slowly, the scow bobbing up at one end as the great weight was taken off it. Slowly the derrick swung around until the block was held suspended above its final resting place, and then it was lowered as easily as though it weighed seventy-five pounds instead of as many tons. Attached to the rear face of the block were two long upright sticks that projected several feet into the air, even after the block rested on the foundations.

"In spite of their immense size," said Mr. Spooner, "these things must be set very accurately. There is a diver down on the bottom there now, seeing that the block has a good bearing and that it is not leaning over too heavily on its neighbor. See that surveyor over on that pier? Well, he is sighting on those two upright sticks to see that the block is on line."

"About four inches out shore," yelled the surveyor a moment later.

The derrick gave a few sharp puffs, just enough to lift the block clear, and then put it down again. The surveyor waved both hands to say "All right," the derrick pulled around again, facing the scow, and made ready to pick up another of the little seventy-ton blocks.

"The top of those blocks is about three feet below the surface at low water," said the engineer. "The upper part of the wall is built up of granite, heavily backed with concrete, and behind it all are placed many scowloads of rip-rap, which, while it is nothing more than broken stone of large sizes, relieves greatly the direct strain on the wall itself and adds much to its stability."

The launch again took up its journey, and soon arrived at the foot of East Seventeenth Street. At that point is one of the longest sections of wall ever put up by the Dock Department, running from the south side of Seventeenth Street to the north side of Twenty-fourth Street, and, as the line of the water front at that point runs diagonally across the streets, this distance—about 2,500 feet—is considerably larger than the number of blocks would indicate. Difficulty has been added to the work on that section by the fact that the ferries running to the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, and Greenpoint, come in at the foot of Twenty-third Street, and it required much skilful manoeuvring to carry on the work without interrupting traffic for a moment, yet this has been successfully accomplished.

"The type of wall at this point," said Mr. Spooner, "is very different from that which we saw at Broad Street. Here the bed rock is anywhere from fifty to seventy-five feet below mean low water, so that the building up of a solid foundation of concrete is out of the question. Instead, along the entire area to be covered by the wall, and for a distance of about twelve feet behind it, piles are driven, separated from each other by three feet. For this work only the longest and best piles are available, and the pile driver with which they are put down hits little love taps with a hammer weighing 3,000 pounds.

"When the piles are all driven, the centrifugal pump is again brought into play, and the soft surface mud in between the piles is pumped out and the spaces filled in with 'cobble,' which is another name for gravel and small stones up to the size of a man's fist.

"The four front piles in each row—that is, those furthest outshore—are then sawed off about fifteen feet below low water, and it is upon these that the big concrete blocks rest. It is impossible to drive piles with absolute accuracy, so, before the blocks can be set, we have to make sure that each one will have the piles in proper position to support it. This process we call 'screening.' The 'screen,' made of heavy steel wire with very large meshes, is just the size of the base of the block, and is placed on top of the piles after they have been sawed off. A diver then goes down, and by catching little steel snaps in the screen outlines the top of each pile. The 'screen' is then taken up, the position of each snap is recorded, and by 'plotting' these on paper we can tell exactly how the block is going to rest. After the blocks are in position the wall is built up just as you saw it at Broad Street.

"There is no danger whatever that the pile foundation will deteriorate," added Mr. Spooner, in reply to a question. "Wood which is always kept under water is practically indestructible. The piles in some of our piers suffer from the work of the teredo, that little insect or worm which eats its way through wood. But the piles under this wall are not only under water, but they are also surrounded by the cobble, and, lower down, by the river bottom itself, so that they are wholly secure against the attacks of the teredo.

"Perhaps one of the greatest advantages of this wall leads also to one of the greatest problems in its construction. The wall is always built on the established bulkhead line, which is usually anywhere from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet further outshore than the line of the old water front. All this area must of course be filled in, making much valuable ground for the city, and at the same time being a boon to contractors, in that it affords a suitable dumping ground for stuff taken from excavations in the lower part of the city. In this respect this stretch of wall from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth Street has been the most opportune thing in the world for the rapid transit builders. See that line of wagons over there? Well, that's all rapid transit dirt, and it's been coming down here for weeks just that way, hundreds of loads every day.

"Now for the problem to which I referred. That wall looks as though it ought to hold up anything that could ever be put in behind it, and so it does, but only by very careful work in the filling-in process. Solid filling dumped into a place, such as there is behind that wall, pushes the soft mud on the bottom ahead of it, forming what we call a 'mud wave.' If we began filling in at the old bulkhead and carried it out straight to the new wall, this mud wave would exert an outward pressure almost beyond comprehension.

"The wall might stand it for a time, but sooner or later would probably yield. We take no chances in that direction, however, and always begin the 'fill' just inside the wall, so that the 'mud wave' is pushed backward away from the wall, and is finally pocketed back near the old shore line, where its pressure can do no harm."

At the foot of East Thirty-ninth Street, the launch's next stop, a section of wall, two blocks long, is building in front of the new power station of the New York Gas and Electric Light and Heat and Power Company. In connection with this work there is being put in place what is probably the largest piece of pipe in this city. It is just ten feet in diameter, extending from the new power house out through the wall to the river, a distance of 200 feet, and through it the river water will be pumped for use in the power house's enormous condensers.

On the trip down the river the launch put in at the foot of Rutgers Street, where a stretch of wall about 1,800 feet long, extending from Catharine Slip to Rutgers Slip, is nearing completion. Six new piers have also been built at this point, and are now scenes of great activity.

"One of those piers is quite a piece of construction in itself," remarked Engineer Spooner. "They are not our largest piers by any means—only about 450 feet long and 80 feet wide—but there's enough material in one of them to build two-story frame houses for a good-sized town. You'd never think it, but there are over 800,000 square feet of timber in that pier—and that, too, in addition to 900 piles from fifty-five to sixty-five feet in length."

This work along the East River is especially noteworthy because it marks the first effort toward substantial improvement of that part of the city's water front. During previous administrations the resources of the Dock Department have been devoted almost wholly to the construction of large piers on the North River, to accommodate the giant ocean liners of recent construction. The latter work is now in such an advanced stage, however, that the present Commissioners have been able to direct their efforts toward the neglected East River, with the ultimate motive of accommodating there much of the river and Sound traffic, leaving the North River front to the transatlantic lines and the railroads whose terminals are on the Jersey shore.

AUG

THE LOST STATE OF FRANKLIN.

THE State of Franklin! What does that mean? A member of the Membership Committee of the Southern Society was somewhat puzzled. The Southern Society as an organization is exacting, which is another way of saying that it is exclusive. When a name is proposed for membership, the candidate must accompany it with a lucid account of himself and a veracious pen-portrait of his family tree. One of the questions asked is substantially this:

"How long and in what States of the South have your ancestors lived?"

A recent candidate, the story goes, filled out the blank space as follows:

"Five generations in the States of Virginia, Franklin and Tennessee."

It was Franklin that stumped a member of the committee—the State of Franklin. Where was it? When was it? What became of it?

Those who have never heard of the lost State of Franklin, which flourished for three years with its legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government—with its citizen army and its masterful pioneer spirit which subdued the hostile Cherokees of the Southwest, need not blush for their ignorance. There are too many of them.

And yet Bancroft devotes many pages to the State of Franklin, which was, in 1784, carved out of what were then parts of North Carolina and Tennessee, by far the largest slice being taken from the Old North State. All of what was the State of Franklin is now embodied in the State of Tennessee.

The genesis of the State of Franklin makes one of the most interesting and romantic chapters in American history. It fascinated Theodore Roosevelt, who devotes considerable space to the "lost Commonwealth" in his work, "The Winning of the West." The most accurate as well as the most vivid account of the community's rise and fall, however, is found in a book by James R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirke) called "John Sevier, The Commonwealth Builder."

Gilmore sets John Sevier on a pedestal, and extravagantly says that he was the ablest creative statesman of the post-Revolutionary epoch between 1783 and the second war with Great Britain.

It is a matter of historic record that North Carolina did not take this favorable measure of Sevier. After the collapse of the State Government, which had been formed without Federal authority, he was indicted for high treason by the North Carolina authorities, and taken to Morgantown for trial. While the hearing was in progress his friends from "over the mountain" stormed the Court House and he was rescued. The indictment was wisely dropped, and Sevier was restored to the favor of Washington, who made him a Major General of militia in the territory west of the Alleghanies. He was afterward elected the first Governor of Tennessee—Franklin under a new name—and served twelve years. He died in 1815 while a member of the Federal Congress.

The birth of the State of Franklin came about in this wise:

In the year 1772, a large number of Virginians crossed the Appalachian range and settled on the banks of the Watauga River, a small stream in what is now Eastern Tennessee. They were hardy pioneers of the better class. Their master spirit was John Sevier, already referred to. He had been a Captain in the Virginia line under King George, and the military instinct was very strong within him. He and his compatriots had a double task; they must perforce subdue the forest and the Indian foe at the same time. How well they succeeded is a part of history. The Cherokees were driven back and made to understand that the whites were there to stay. Farms were opened, mills erected, and within a comparatively short space of time a prosperous, happy, and contented people, most of them of the Presbyterian faith, had built up a community that reflected no discredit upon the Old Dominion, whence they came. There was a fly in the ointment, however, for it was soon discovered that most of the settlers were upon North Carolina territory, and in those days the "Tar Heels" and the Cavaliers were at odds.

Meantime Lexington had become a page of history, Bunker Hill had been fought, and the Declaration of Independence adopted.

It took the news of all this some time to reach the Watauga settlement, but finally the pioneers across the mountains learned that the Continentals were at war with the mother country. Ramsay's Annals of Tennessee declares that the Watauga settlement developed just one Tory—a ne'er-do-well who was ordered out of the country.

In 1780 these backwoodsmen learned that Ferguson, the British General, with his regulars and a goodly Tory following, was not very far away across the mountains in the Carolinas. Under the leadership of Sevier and Isaac Shelby they organized to a man and went to meet the foe, armed with their Deckard rifles. The oldest male person left in the Watauga settlement was Sevier's youngest son John, Jr. His two older boys accompanied him.

The over-mountain men met Ferguson at King's Mountain and signally defeated him. Ferguson was killed, Col. De Peyster, a New York Tory, his second in command, was taken prisoner, and the tide of war was turned in that section. Gilmore says that King's Mountain put Tarleton on the run and made Yorktown possible.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the Watauga settlement had widely extended its borders and contained a large and active population. It belonged to North Carolina, and the vast territory, comprising what is now the State of Tennessee, 29,000,000 acres, brought with its possession the obligation to bear a correspondingly large part of the Federal debt. North Carolina didn't fancy this, and in June, 1784, ceded the land to the Federal Government. When the news of this act reached the settlers they realized that they were practically without protection, as the country had not been organized into a territory and the sovereignty of North Carolina had ceased to exist. They therefore determined to form a State Government of their own, and then apply for admission to the Union. They were bitter against the North Carolina Government, which they thought had neglected them.

Accordingly, in August, 1784, they called a convention, adopted a Constitution, organized a State Government, and elected Sevier Governor. The State was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and while it lasted, and for many years afterward, those who lived within its borders were called "Franks."

In the meantime, before the cession of the territory had been ratified by the Federal Government, the Legislature of North Carolina met and hastened to undo what had been done at the former session. They even made friendly overtures to the settlers, guaranteeing them a Superior Court and promising to organize a militia and make Sevier Brigadier General. Public opinion, however, was strongly against a return to North Carolina.

Within sixty days after taking the oath of office as Governor, Sevier created a Superior Court, organized the militia for protection against the Indians, and founded Washington College, the first institution of classical learning west of the Alleghanies, which still exists. He also entered into a treaty of peace with the Cherokee Indians, and for two years governed with unbroken prosperity. At the end of that time Gov. Caswell of North Carolina issued a proclamation declaring the new Government to be a revolt and ordering that it be at once abandoned. Violence followed the attempt to subdue it, but the settlers finally submitted to superior force. Sevier was arrested, but, as has been stated, was rescued. When the territory was finally ceded to the United States Government, Washington made him its military commander.

The Territory was admitted to the Union as the State of Tennessee in 1796, and for twelve years it had practically the same rulers that the State of Franklin had enjoyed, from Governor down.

Besides his leadership in the State of Franklin, John Sevier had a unique career. He lived at Jonesboro, the capital of the Washington District. He was Governor of two States—Franklin and Tennessee; he was a member of three State Conventions for framing a constitution—North Carolina, Franklin, and Tennessee; he was a member of the State Senate of North Carolina; he was the first member of Congress elected west of the Alleghanies, and in all his office-holding career he never changed his residence once. He died while on a mission to the Creek Indians, and was buried by them in a lonely spot near what is now Decatur, Ala. In 1889 the Legislature of Tennessee made an appropriation for the purpose, and his ashes were transferred with much pomp and ceremony to the court house yard in Knoxville, where they now rest under a monument.

1901

A DAY WITH A SLUM SISTER

THEY are not really "sisters" at all. But the residents of the slums, finding nothing in their limited experience with which to compare them except the Catholic sisterhoods, call them all "sisters." A day with them, down in the slums, is a good way to get a glance at "how the other half lives." It was Ensign Roberts who took me down to the Cherry Street Post. Ensign Roberts is a tall, straight girl, with a fair, peaceful face, like a young Madonna. She is Secretary for Col. Brewer, who is in command of the slum work of the army in this country. Ensign Roberts used to work in the business office of The Youth's Companion. But she was "saved" in the army, became a soldier, and eventually an officer. Her getting "saved" is the most prominent and vital fact in the life of the Salvation Army officer. She refers to it frequently, and dates events from it, as a mother dates the happenings of her life from "when Johnny was born."

At the Cherry Street post we went around a saloon on the corner, then through a gate in a high board fence, through a narrow alley, into a dubious-looking rear hall, and thence up stairs into the living rooms of the post officers. There were a kitchen, a dining room, a sleeping room, and a sitting room, and over on the other side of the narrow hall three small rooms which were used for the day nursery of the post. In here some twenty youngsters disported themselves, their mothers paying 5 cents a day to have them kept safely and fed at noon, while they are away at work. There is a slim, girlish Captain in charge of this nursery. Their clothes are taken from the children when they enter in the morning, and the clean nursery garments put on them, and at night when they go away, the process must be reversed, and their own bits of rags put on them again. At noon they are fed and put to bed for a two hours' nap, and the rest of the day they occupy with incessant play. There is a lot of hard work to be done at the Cherry Street post besides the saving of souls. The clothes necessary to dress twenty children must be washed once a week, besides the laundry of the officers. The housework for a family of five has to be done, besides the nursery work and the family sewing. Then there is a street meeting every night, ending with a meeting in the little hall down stairs. Then every Thursday the officers go to the fish market. The different fish mongers know them well, and each one will contribute a fish till their baskets are full. At a certain restaurant on Broad Street, also, a quantity of food is given them every Saturday night. The restaurant sets aside big tin cans for them, full of stew, or beans, corned beef and cabbage, pudding, or whatever happens to be left in stock. It is by such means as this that they relieve the very destitute on their beat. They have what they call Merchant League boxes, in certain stores, for the reception of small coins given by the charitably inclined. The income from these amounts perhaps to $5 or $6 a month. In addition, from their own collections they withdraw 50 cents or $1 a week for relief work. But the slum lassies never give money. They never give anything except where they have visited the family and are well acquainted with its necessities. Then they give food or clothes, or distribute free ice tickets. Sometimes, in a bitter cold streak in Winter, they open a soup kitchen in Cherry Street. Those unable to pay the small charge they feed without question, and generally without thanks. But during one hard time last Winter a middle-aged man came every day for a while. He had nothing to pay, but after he had eaten he would always ask the officers if there was anything he could do for them to pay for his dinner. Suddenly he disappeared. After several months he appeared again, well-dressed and prosperous, with a present of several dollars for the officers. He had got a job out of town when he disappeared, and had returned to pay his debt. The case is rare enough to be preserved as one of the legends of the post.

It was a "special case day" the day I struck the post. The ranking officer was going out to visit families or persons in whom, for one reason or another, the post was interested. She told me that I was welcome to go along, but I must don the uniform. It is not at all the regulation Salvation Army uniform. Instead, it consists of a typical kitchen costume; waist and skirt of dark blue calico, a long and ample calico apron, almost covering the skirt, and a peculiarly hideous black straw hat, ornamented with one black ribbon bow in front. It does not seem at all a distinctive dress, yet it is recognised throughout the slums. A group of young boys twelve or fourteen years of age, who sit smoking on a platform, watch us in demure silence as we approach. But just as we get abreast of them they burst into a chorus:

At the cross, at the cross.

and to rhyme with it add a line very ribald, but so funny that the real slum sister grins irresistibly. They don't mean anything insulting; it is simply their notion of humor.

We go first to visit Mrs. McKenzie. Mrs. McK— is a young Scotch woman, who, with the grooming that pertains to a better station in life, would be pretty. Her first baby is tumbling about happily on a bed whose sheets are a rich coffee brown in hue. He grins and gurgles delightedly at the company, and a great many high-class mothers might bless their lucky stars if their babies were as good as this slum youngster. Mrs. McKenzie, with her husband and son, lives in one room, up one flight. It is a very dirty room, and bears traces of disorder when we enter. The hostess confides to us in that unprintable and indescribable New York dialect that she has been hunting for roaches, which accounts for the disorder, but cannot account for the successive layers of dirt. It appears during the conversation that she has been away with the baby on one "fresh-air" trip; that she was in the country and enjoyed it very much, but that she cannot go again, much as she would like to, because he never did a stroke of work while she was gone, and she cannot afford that. When we come away the Captain explains that "he" drinks, and that, while he is very good to his wife, he always takes a day off when she is away, after the manner of some of his betters.

"Why did she marry him, if he drank?"

"Well, her father drank worse, and used to come home and knock them all around. Ed was kind, and she thought she would have a better chance with him."

The Captain has not said anything about religion to Mrs. McKenzie, and it appears that the latter, having been saved some time previous, does not need it. She is, in fact, a soldier of the army. The Captain, instead, talks to her about the proper care of the baby; to which Mrs. McKenzie listens with ill-concealed mirth, and finally remarks: "Listen to the little goil telling me how to raise the kid!"

Our next call is up three flights, to a tiny room under the roof, where Mrs. Speranza lives with five little children. The youngest is sick in his cradle, and Mrs. Speranza has abandoned the pile of pants which she finishes at 10 cents a dozen, to take care of the sick baby. She must be young, but, being an Italian woman, she looks old. Her head has the stately poise of her class, but her face is picturesquely withered, and her dress is fairly elemental. The waist seems to be the upper part of a coarse muslin nightgown and the skirt is very short and scant and made of blue and white striped cotton bed ticking. She wears no shoes or stockings. Mrs. Speranza's husband has deserted her, and she lives in great poverty with the children. But she is a sweet, gentle old thing. She loves her children and they love her, as you can see by watching. Her face beams with pleasure when she sees the visitors, and when we leave she insists on kissing our hands, though we have given her nothing.

At the next place we find a young woman, apparently American. She is a widow, also with five children, although the oldest is fifteen and works in a store. The mother is pleasant of manner and speech, and one instinctively trusts her. She cleans down-town buildings; working from 5 to 8:30 in the morning and from 5 to 10 at night. The Captain asks her if she cannot go to the army fresh-air farm, up the State, for a vacation. "Oh, no, she cannot possibly go; she cannot afford to stop work."

"Well, then, can't the children go?" asks the Captain.

Yes, she would like very much to have the two little boys, five and eight years of age, go.

"It would be a vacation to me to have them gone," she says; "it torments me so to keep track of them, and to be worrying about them while I am away at my work."

So it is arranged, and we are afoot once more. Our next stopping place is a lodging house; a woman's lodging house. As we turn off from the hall we run almost straight into a bench, whereon sit one old woman and two old men. All are fat and greasy, and one man reminds you much of that character of Dickens who burned up by spontaneous combustion. The house is full of a strange and motley crew. This room is packed full of every imaginable kind of old junk; bundles of clothing, packs of rags. The walls are black, the air is foul. An indescribable bed occupies one corner. Down a narrow hallway you can see a row of bunks, curtained off something like berths in a sleeping car. These are the bedrooms of the lodging house. The house is running over with old women, all daughters of "ould Ireland." One lies on the floor, her white head on the threshold, sleeping heavily, with a bottle clasped in her arms. Another, with an apron full of evil smelling garbage which she has picked from barrels, politely invites me to a seat on the bench beside her.

"Be seated, please, if you do not object," she says.

I certainly do object, but I am staggered by the stateliness of her courtesy, and seat myself, mentally vowing a shampoo.

Meanwhile the Captain is laboring with Mrs. Mulcahey. Mrs. Mulcahey is gray-haired, massive, and fluent.

"Och, sister," she says pitiously, "can ye cure me leg?"

"Your leg? What's the matter with your leg?" says the Captain.

"Sure, 'tis turrble intoirely," says Mrs. Mulcahey. She coyly lifts her petticoat and displays a very unsavory nether limb.

"You ought to take that to the dispensary," says the Captain, after due inspection.

"Dispensary, is ut? But they said they couldn't cure ut at the dispensary."

"Well, if they can't cure it at the dispensary, how do you think we can cure it?" asks the Captain pertinently.

"Well, but, sister, dear; can ye give me a day's wurruk, f'r th' love o' God? I've not a pinny to me name."

"You know we haven't any work to give you," says the Captain.

"Och, sure," says Mrs. Mulcahey; "phat'll I do? Not a cint to be name, and the loikes of a leg loike that!"

"Now, see here," said the Captain; "you think a great deal more about your leg than you do about your salvation."

"Salvation, is ut?" said Mrs. Mulcahey; "and phat the hell is salvation?"

Mrs. Mulcahey placed her arms akimbo and rolled her eyes to the ceiling, as if to demand of Heaven a solution of her conundrum.

My old woman beside me clasps her hands in an attitude of prayer.

"Salvation, O salvation," she murmurs in a tone of pious exaltation. Her apron has perforce dropped, and the garbage falls to the floor, sending forth an unholy odor.

"You think a great deal about getting money," insists the Captain, "but you never think of saving your poor soul."

"Salvation, is ut?" repeats Mrs. Mulcahey in a shrill crescendo; "an' phat wud I be afther doin' wid salvation? Ye talk of savin' me soul whin ye can't cure me leg. Phat kind of salvation is thot? To hell wid yer salvation. To hell wid ye. Be off wid ye."

"O, murder! what langwidge, what langwidge!" mourns my old woman. "You must pardon her, sister; she's a very uneducated woman."

But Mrs. Mulcahey's logic is so funny, and she reminds me so much of the old Irish women in "Squatters' Sovereignty" that Ned Harrigan used to play years ago, that I can't prevent an unregenerate smile from creeping round my lips. My old woman catches me at it. She "hands me the eye" with a droll look, and whispers: "Sure, darlin', you're not after believin' this dom nonsinse!"

I see that it's time for me to go, and I step over the old woman on the floor and get to the street. Thither the Captain follows shortly, and tells me that these old women are chiefly beggars; that at night she finds them down in the low dives on the Bowery; that they live mostly on drugs and liquor, and are half full of "dope" all the time.

"I think they would knock you down and rob you in there if they thought you had anything," I said.

"Why, undoubtedly they would," said the Captain; "but we haven't got anything, and they know it."

It just happened that the ghost had walked for me that day, and my modest stipend was concealed about my person. But Mrs. Mulcahey didn't know that.

The slum officers go down on the Bowery once a week, selling War Cries through the saloons. The sights and sounds they see there are not nice to hear about. In fact, Mrs. Mulcahey's lodging house is a kindergarten to them. In Summer they go to Coney Island, selling War Cries. The Captain gets as profane as Mrs. Mulcahey when she talks about Coney.

"Coney Island is a hell on earth," she says with calm vigor. "There are more girls ruined there than any other place in this town. They will go there when they would be horrified at the thought of going into a Bowery wine room. And they will first take a soda with a man, and then they'll take a drink, and then they'll go into side shows where women are dancing almost naked, and generally they end up in the gutter. Four out of every five girls that are ruined begin by taking a drink with a man, perhaps only a lemonade."

All about the Cherry Street post lingers the memory of a heroine, Staff Captain Erickson. Selma Erickson was a Swedish girl. Her pictured face is strong and bright, and she must have been exceedingly lovable to inspire the love she did.

"She was a girl that any one would take to," says the Captain. She had charge of this post for three years. Then she was ordered to Cincinnati, after the policy of the army, which never lets an officer stay long in one place. Last September she was burned to death in Cincinnati. The building in which they kept their day nursery caught fire. She stood on a trunk and passed the children out through a hole in the roof. At last they cried to her: "You must come yourself now." "Not while a child is left," she answered.

When they found her body there was a child clasped close in each arm.

Cincinnati paid high tribute to the martyred girl. But from the shadow of Brooklyn Bridge, from poor, "unsaved" Cherry Street, came a demand that Capt. Erickson should pass once more through the street. And so she did, borne upon the shoulders of rough men—the Cherry Street "push," "Jerry Sheen's gang," who themselves asked permission to render this service.

And so her picture hangs on the wall at 112 Cherry Street, and the memory of this humble heroine of the people dignifies and ennobles this slum post.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

His Blissful Future.

Alma—Yes, Oscar; when we are married you will not go to the club nights. You'll stay home and I'll sing and play the piane for you, won't I?

Oscar—Yes, dearest; you know I never cared much for pleasure, any way.

Mr. Whitney's Generous Act.

A PARTY of men sat on the piazza of the United States Hotel at Saratoga last Sunday afternoon watching the busy pleasure seekers. Scores of carriages dashed up and down Broadway drawn by spirited horses, whose fine breeding stood out in every line from delicate nostril to dainty hoof. Lounging back in luxurious cushions sat fair ones of fashion, glittering in diamonds, resplendent in gorgeous costumes, and with well-groomed escorts. Everywhere the tone was that of fashion and wealth and society save on the corner opposite the States piazza.

There a small, devout band of Salvation Army workers was conducting its services. The Captain began his earnest exhortation for the spiritual uplifting of the little throng about, and then, to help the army's work of redeeming souls, he made a special plea for an extra offering of $15 that afternoon.

All this while a party of men on the hotel piazza had listened with interest, ceasing temporarily their talk of races and politics. The Captain of the Salvation band was unconscious that he had awakened the interest of this group of distinguished men, including William C. Whitney, August Belmont, Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland, W. J. Arkell, and Henry Watterson.

The Captain finished his exhortation, and the lassies, with extended tambourines, went on their collection tour. One ascended the steps to the States piazza, and walked past the lines of men. Some dropped in coins and others bills with a good-humored smile at the novelty of their act. The tambourine was well filled when it came to Mr. Whitney's party. All its members deposited good-sized bills, and then the girl came to Mr. Whitney himself. He glanced up at her wan countenance and his own kindly, genial face lighted up. He slipped his hand in his pocket and put a twenty-dollar bill in the tambourine, and then, as the girl started away, he called her and gave her another twenty-dollar bill.

The lassie hastened back to her band. When they saw the size of the collection—amounting to $165—right there in the dirt and dust, amid the throng of carriages, the little band dropped down on their knees, giving thanks and praising God, their faces glowing and happy. Their fervor and earnestness must have impressed the millionaires, for Mr. Whitney and his friends sat there, silent and plainly moved. Some one told the Captain of the identity of their benefactor and then he offered a prayer for Mr. Whitney. "Please God," he cried, "visit Thy special blessing on this brother who has been so touched by the spirit as to give, not twenty, but forty fold."

And then the band, splendidly happy, moved away, the throng of spectators departed, the carriages dashed up and down. Everything resumed its normal tone, except that in the heart of the Saratoga Salvation Army is enshrined the memory of the kindly, spontaneous generosity of warm-hearted William C. Whitney.

Treats for Fresh Air Children.

THE little fresh-air children are sometimes supremely if unconsciously funny. A worker who had a little group of them out for a trolley trip to a nearby beach, had her attention suddenly called by a bright little Italian girl of about eight Summers:

"Oh see the grass all over the side of that house!" she cried, pointing an excited little finger at a beautiful growth of ivy luxuriating all over the sides of the country seat of one of our prosperous merchants.

Another little girl asked in confidential, almost awe-struck tones:

"Say Miss Blank, have you ever been in one of them big hotels? They charges awful there! Why it costs as much as seven dollars just to sleep there for one night. But they gives you such a lot for that—you gets a whole room, all alone to yourself, with two sheets in the bed, and a carpet and a closet, and a looking-glass, and you don't have to carry up no water yourself at all, and you gets loads of towels and soap that smells nice! Oh, it's just heavenly! When I grows up I'm going to sleep one night in a place like that if it takes me a year to save up money for it."

As a glimpse into that child's home life, that short speech was most illuminating.

Good Dentistry Preserves Health.

"People who read in the papers of Thursday morning that the mortality of the country had materially decreased within the past ten years," said a prominent dentist, "probably had little thought of what I consider to be one of the great contributing factors to that condition of affairs, and that is the improvement in dentistry.

"I believe that the fact that dentists are able to make artificial teeth so closely resembling natural ones, and the rapid improvement in the capacity of the dentist to repair faulty teeth, has had a very great effect upon increasing the average length of human life. There is scarcely any one to-day who does not have some work done on his teeth. In former times, times not so very ancient, either, people allowed their teeth to decay until an artificial set was needed. Oftentimes people were very greatly weakened by the strain of the removal of the old teeth, and their lives were made very much shorter by the imperfect false teeth that it was necessary to use.

"Nowadays all is changed. A good dentist can keep a person's teeth in excellent condition. He can stop the decaying process and prevent the injurious effect upon the stomach that follows having bad teeth in the mouth. Modern dentistry has greatly assisted modern sanitation in lengthening men's lives."

WHAT SHALL BE THE NAIL AT ST. LOUIS'S INTERNATIONAL

ONE realizes with some amazement that in less than six months South Carolina will have a Winter exhibition at Charleston, and that next Summer Italy will open at Turin a grand exposition of the arts, crafts, and all the decorative arts, while the year after Missouri is to follow with an international at St. Louis to celebrate that section of the Union which was ceded to us by Napoleon a century ago. The tempo is a trifle lively, even for people to whom rag-time is a joy. We are starting the twentieth century with the exhibition habit strong upon us, and at this rate the President, who has just given foreign nations formal notice of the St. Louis International, will have to reckon as part of his regular duties each year the touching of an electric button to open a fair somewhere in the United States.

People are wondering where it will all end. Are we to have an exposition in the United States each year? Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York, South Carolina, and Missouri, having set the pace, will it be incumbent on the other States to put in their little bills to Congress and demand their share in the largess which the Nation gives to those who greatly beg? Or will the end come swiftly from New York City, when she establishes a permanent international, to be kept open year in and year out, in accordance with a recent suggestion? That might well close the list.

Academical discussion, whether expositions come too frequently, or are of benefit to the cities that foster them, are discussions to no end, when we are met with the facts that the cities demand them and are willing to risk our millions on their success. Success is not calculated in dollars merely and does not consist in making the income from concessions and gate money meet the outlay or overlap it; that everybody knows. There are other considerations which may warrant the loss of millions for the sake of gains that may not appear as profit for many years, and this quite apart from immaterial advantages such as the education of the community where such an exposition is held—education in finance, in knowledge of foreigners and foreign things, in comforts, and civic matters generally. There may be a crop of individual failures, yet a success is achieved by the exhibition as a whole. Indeed, the city may be bankrupt in consequence of the expenditure of money; still the good will outweigh the bad effect of the effort in the long run.

St. Louis, therefore, may be quite right in running the risk of bad harvests or a downward financial movement, of any one of those things which sometimes occur to prejudice people against an exhibition and keep them aloof. The financial side is certainly attended to by a paternal government; St. Louis has already in sight more millions than we spent last year at Paris for the installation of the Universal, and will probably spend fully twice as much, namely, $25,000,000. With such sums to work out problems, it must be a bungling Directory that fails to fashion an international of the first order, notwithstanding the drawbacks of distance from Europe and a severe Summer climate. But there is good reason to believe that this Directory will make few mistakes. It is led by ex-Gov. Francis and a devoted band of Directors, who are certain to give as much care and time to their duties as the Buffalo Directors have to the interests of the Pan-American.

Since the industrial exhibition, held at New York in 1853—a direct echo of the first international exposition, suggested by Prince Albert, which met at London two years before—we have had only three internationals, namely at Philadelphia in 1876, at Chicago in 1893, and at Buffalo this year.

Hitherto the national and international expositions have clung for the most part to the Middle States, but now the condition of the Southern and Southwestern States commercially warrants the belief that they can arrange and carry to successful conclusion a show worth seeing. St. Louis unites the chief strains composing the American people as thoroughly as any city of the Union. Originally French, as its name indicates, it has attracted all the different nationalities—French, Scotch, English, and Irish—that compose the Southern whites; it has attracted Canadians, it has a fair proportion of Down Easters and men of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and along with its Irish population is particularly strong in Germans. Now it was a German Prince, married to a British Queen, who made the suggestion that bore fruit in 1851 when the first international exposition was opened. France, Austria, and Germany had had national expositions, beginning with France under the spur of Napoleon; but none had invited other nations to the feast. England's position as a carrier of commerce and banker and broker to the world, together with her natural and indeed inevitable trend to free trade, made it proper that she should take the lead. The United States as a champion of protection, on the other hand, occupies a somewhat awkward position, if an invitation of the same sort goes forth. Why, ask the nations, do you pretend to want us to exhibit our goods and objects of the fine arts, when your laws proclaim in unmistakable terms that you hope our goods may stay away?

These are awkward questions, but the fact remains that the United States have such an enormous buying capacity that foreign producers will find it to their profit to exhibit notwithstanding. This was seen at the World's Fair, and the lapse of ten years can only make it more desirable to foreigners to place before the American public their finest things, since the wealth of this country has advanced with giant strides and is not likely to be less two years hence. With no little wisdom the managers of the St. Louis International are already beginning work, but beginning slowly, taking counsel with those who have had experience in other ventures of the kind, and considering plans to make the exhibition worthy of the heart of the Nation, the States of the Mississippi Valley. It goes without saying that ex-Gov. Francis and the Directors are being overwhelmed with correspondence, some of it advice of the crudest sort.

Significant of the spirit that will rule the St. Louis Exposition in 1903 is the fact that the active managers of departments so far announced are those for the fine arts. The architects are in session, and a plan of the grounds has been prepared and is now under discussion; but before the names of the architects for the several buildings have appeared, those of Directors in the fine arts are published. The chief of the fine arts is Mr. Halsey C. Ives, and his assistant is Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, both of whom served in the same capacity at the World's Fair. The Director of sculpture on the grounds and buildings is Mr. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl. No director of color has been mentioned, nor a landscape architect, nor a director of arts and crafts.

This early appearance in the field of men charged with the decorative features of the exposition is warrant that no expense or care is to be shirked in order that the setting of the various buildings as well as the buildings themselves shall equal if not surpass anything of the kind heretofore seen. It means that there will be a great structure for the exhibition of the fine arts, and that sculpture about the grounds will not be stinted. The other features necessary to an exposition on the scale of the great international shows will doubtless come in their order.

St. Louis, it is plain, intends to outdo Chicago in the grandeur of her architecture, and, to begin with, has laid out a larger area than the site of the World's Fair. As regards the sculpture, the Pan-American has set a standard which can be surpassed only by allowing the sculptors more time, by digesting more at leisure the arrangement of groups and single figures. Whether St. Louis will vie with the Paris Exposition of 1900 in the boldness that attempts problems new to architecture, it is too early to say. The theory on which Chicago proceeded was to furnish certain classic ideals for a people comparatively "new and in the making" to contemplate—a folk whose ideas were unformed, whose cities lack any definite style. They could not be hurt by styles of building on which centuries have set the stamp of approval, and might be set in the right way of thinking by experiencing the beauty of the old architecture on a scale never before attempted, and therefore removed from pettiness. In other words, the architecture of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was a gigantic object lesson.

Whether this train of reasoning was right, who can say? Certainly, there is no strong evidence up to date that American architecture as a whole has been improved by the World's Fair. Indeed, there is room for the objection that, after all, the people and the climate are not such as the classic styles suit. Nobody need doubt the beauty and appropriateness of the World's Fair architecture for the requirements of such a show; it is another matter, however, when one is asked if that style is best for North America, a land of extremes of heat and cold, and one where there is a heavy snowfall. It is a fair question to ask whether, after all, even for State Capitols and Post Offices and City Halls and banks and churches, the various modifications of the Greco-Roman classic are the best possible, suiting the habits of the people and the vagaries of the climate, as they undoubtedly did suit the nations on the Mediterranean.

On the other hand, it has been more and more borne in upon the men who expend fabulous sums for expositions that the French way of treating these affairs as opportunities to put novel architectural fancies into actuality, albeit a temporary actuality, is a wasteful thing, since, while they are about it, by expending a little more, they can have a permanent structure which will embellish the city and be of use forever. Even the French bowed to this very natural reasoning last year in so far as the great and little palaces of the fine arts are concerned. Chicago built the art gallery as a permanent embellishment of Jackson Park, and Buffalo will have the New York Historical Building as a souvenir of the Pan-American after the main site of the fair returns to its original open lots and pastures. So at St. Louis. There is no doubt that the Fine Arts will be made to last, however the other buildings shall be treated.

St. Louis has no lake front to set off her exposition, and no Niagara to act as an additional magnet for visitors. The area chosen for the fair lies away from the Mississippi on wooded rolling ground, which will allow of a good elevation for the most striking buildings and a level plain for the usual adjuncts of an exposition—a stadium for games, a Midway, and so forth. A system of lakes and canals can be supplied with water from the Mississippi. Nature cannot do much for the site. All the more reason to exhaust the resources of art.

One lesson is likely to be learned from the World's Fair and the Pan-American—the lesson of the formal garden, since at both expositions the neglect of landscape architecture, or, to adopt the suggestion for a new term recently made, the art of the "agrifictor," was severely felt. Both suffered from a lack of trees, shrubs, vines, potted plants, and garden beds because the need of them was underestimated, and what was supplied had not been sufficiently studied on the original plans. Every month that passes improves the Pan-American a little in this respect, because the vines are covering the pergolas and the shrubbery is growing. The St. Louis International should begin at present to prepare for this feature, if it is to be ready, with heavy masses of verdure and garden beds that will tell in the general scheme of color a year from next May.

Another lesson from the Pan-American is the color scheme. St. Louis can scarcely imitate Chicago and repeat a White City, nor be less courageous than Buffalo and evade strong colors. She must show Buffalo how to color architecture even more effectively. She might take the present abode of her patron Saint Louis of Blessed Memory—or his presumable abode—as an ideal toward which to strive, and build a celestial or opalescent city, entrusting to one of our skillful makers of stained glass the elaboration of a scheme of color such as they alone have the secret of. But even so, the International of 1903 would lack that one thing which must be found to differentiate it from all others that have gone before, the feature that Chicago found in her architecture of simulated white marble and Buffalo in her electric lighting and color-scheme. St. Louis is looking about for the "nail" for her exposition, and when she discovers it will hit it on the head.

A good nail might be found in that branch of the arts which is exercising the nations of Europe more than ever before, since it lies close to manufactures, yet is near the fine arts. I mean the industrial arts, or arts and crafts. Little was done for these at the Centennial or the World's Fair, and at the Pan-American they were an afterthought. One of the managers of the St. Louis Exposition, when interviewed recently in Washington, said that the purpose was to make the fair a live or "moving," not a dead, motionless exhibition, a place where men of different races could be seen in their environment living as nearly as possible their own lives, a place where things were "moving." This is the right idea, and leads necessarily to an extensive exhibition of objects of the arts and crafts, because the workman and shaper of such things can be seen, and because, better than ordinary machine-made articles, these hand-made things interest crowds owing to the personal element of the workman and the beauty and individuality of the work. The difference is that between a man tending a machine and another hammering out jewelry or turning a pot on a wheel.

St. Louis can scarcely hope to get a better exhibit of American paintings than Buffalo, although a larger one might easily be collected, but she can make the novel feature a building devoted to the arts and crafts apart from objects, however artistic, which are turned out in quantities and lack the personal touch of the maker. Such a building would be large enough to contain small shops, in which the various crafts could be shown in the carrying out. These might form a central street, their fronts harmonizing in design and color one with another. Or the various trades and occupations might form a little quarter composed of small buildings like the houses of New Amsterdam about the Battery in the seventeenth century, each containing the workers in a separate craft. The way to present this feature would be worked out by the architects in all its real diversity and apparent harmony, the main point being that each art should have its proper environment and allowance be made for the crowds which would throng the place.

Features which are now relegated to the Midway, as, for example, the glassblowing at the Pan-American, would form a centre of interest in the arts and crafts building, or quarter, or town. Something like Old Berlin at the International in Berlin in 1896, or Old Paris last year on the seine, or at Alt Nürnberg at the Pan-American, would be a good type for the arts and crafts section at St. Louis. Call it New Amsterdam, and let each little house have its shop, while the band plays in the fort, and the boys play skittles or bowls on the Bowling Green. This for the setting of such a feature. The chief point would be a "moving" or dramatic exhibit in which, as far as possible, the process of making things is shown. Many exhibitions have had a little of this, but no international has concentrated itself on the feature and made it the "nail" of the show. It will be a peg on which to hang the crown of success.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Echoes of Bankruptcy.

The Bankrupt (sighing)—I still have my flowers. Fresh and sparkling in the morning sun, they'll still console me.

Sympathetic Friend—That's strange. They ought to remind you of your trouble.

The Bankrupt—Why?

Sympathetic Friend—Because, like your bills, they are all over dew.

Primary Education in Russia.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—A detailed report on the present condition of primary schools in Russia, particularly those schools which are placed under the direction of the clergy, has just been submitted by the School Committee of the Holy Synod to the Czar. This report contains some highly significant figures.

The total number of primary schools in Russia in 1900 was 39,842, and of normal schools there were 16. Of the 39,842 primary institutions of learning, 17,674 had but one class, that is to say, one teacher; 18,341 schools are under the management of the clergy, and the remainder are lay institutions.

The pupils attending the schools controlled by the clergy greatly outnumber those at the popular schools, as they are here called, the proportion being 667,000 boys and 215,000 girls for the first named, against 450,000 boys and 122,000 girls for the latter.

From these figures it will be seen that the total number of children attending primary schools in Russia is less than 1,500,000. The budget for primary instruction is a small one, the sum allotted by the State not being above 5,000,000 rubles, to which is added 600,000 rubles from the municipalities and 5,500,000 rubles from the diocesan receipts of the clergy.

Instruction is given in the primary schools by 33,000 priests, or deacons; by 22,000 lay teachers, and by 12,000 governesses. The priests receive no remuneration for their services, and the salaries of the lay instructors are absurdly small. The great majority among them are paid but 100 rubles a year—that is, about $55. A few receive from 100 to 150 rubles, but there are only 122 teachers in the empire who receive as much as 500 rubles a year.

Japanese View of Death.

WHEN, a few weeks ago, Hoshi Toru, the Japanese Minister of Public Instruction, was assassinated in a street in Yokohama, a great deal of horror of the deed was expressed—in the European and American papers. Very little horror was expressed in Japan, even by Hoshi's most intimate friends.

And yet the Minister was one of the ablest of Japan's statesmen, a man who had carried through many popular reforms, who was well liked except by a few enemies such as every public man must expect to have. How, then, can the apparent indifference about his death be explained?

The answer to this question is to be found in the Japanese way of looking at the physical change which is called death. A Japanese of good family is trained from infancy to regard his own death or that of another human being with absolute unconcern, as an event which deprives him, of course, of the means of continuing his work for the time being, but which is merely a detail in his real life in a multitude of reincarnations. Many of the educated Japanese of to-day do not believe in reincarnation, but the old way of looking at death remains to them. To express concern in regard to it would be a disgrace to a man descended from the old nobles or Samurai.

It is a queer circumstance that, along with this calm manner of looking at Hoshi's assassination, one finds in the detailed reports now to hand from Japan an absolute admiration for the skill with which he was dispatched. The man who killed him is a master of swordsmanship, a descendant of one of the famous Samurai families of Yeddo. Not only was this the case, but Iba, the assassin, particularly honored Hoshi by slaying him with a magnificent weapon of immense value and antiquity. In all that has been written in Japan about the murder one finds an underlying idea that Hoshi was really very lucky to be sent out of the world so beautifully. Six cuts with the sword were made, and they were delivered so rapidly that everything was over before those near the Minister realized what had happened.

It is amusing to Occidentals—though, when one comes to think of it, one does not see why it should be so—to read the speeches made by the prominent men who assembled around Hoshi's bier the night after the assassination. Count Itagaki made a very successful address. He dilated on the skill of Mr. Iba, and then went on to tell how different such an exhibition was from the pitiful attempt made to kill himself (Itagaki) twenty years ago. This attempt was made by a man named Arbara, who ought to have been ashamed to be seen with a sword.

"When Arbara tried to kill me," went on the Count, "I saw at once that he was a mere greenhorn at the work. His conduct was simply disgusting, more like that of a bad actor in a country theatre than that of a man who meant business. He tried to pink me all night, but he made the mistake of leaving too much space between himself and me. Then, too, he did not know how to handle his weapon right."

There seems a note of absolute envy in this, as though Itagaki really could not see why he should have had such hard luck and Hoshi be so fortunate.

Iba, the murderer, is a teacher. He will suffer death, but no disgrace attaches to him. Before committing the murder he wrote to his wife:

"I pray you to think of me as a dream. Desiring not to bring any trouble on you, I hereby divorce you. Live comfortably at the charge of your son-in-law. Though the house of Iba falls, I feel no guilt toward my ancestors, for I shall have achieved my purpose."

BRITISH RAILWAY DECADENCE.

"WE much regret to have to lay before you this unfavorable report—"

So now ordinarily runs the introductory speech of every Chairman of every British railroad when shareholders meet.

Deplorable exhibits are those which the English railroads are making. Gross earnings are disturbingly diminished; expenses do not recede correspondingly; net income makes ghastly showing. And dividends are cut; where the rate was 4 and 6 per cent. a year or two ago, an average of less than 3 per cent. is all that is available now, and even this contracted distribution is at the expense of drafts made upon accumulated surplus accounts. Here is comparison of dividends declared at the end of the first half of the present year with the official rate a year ago:

	1900.	1901.
London and Brighton	3¼	2½
Great Eastern	2	1¼
Metropolitan	3¾	2¼
Northeastern	5¼	4½
Southeastern	1⅜	0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4½	3
Southwestern	4¾	3½
Midland Preferred	2½	1½
Great Northern	3	2¼
Hull and Barnsley	1	0
Great Western	3½	2¼
Northwestern	6	4½

And here is the exhibit of surplus accounts for the same periods for the same properties. As without exception dividends are reduced, so surplus shrinks even despite the shrivelled dividend payments. "Amount carried forward" is the British phrase for what in American railway accounting is denominated surplus, and this of the date of June 30 is the showing of it:

	1900.	1901.
London and Brighton	£6,800	£8,300
Great Eastern	12,000	9,000
Metropolitan	19,500	20,700
Lancashire and Yorkshire	22,800	21,500
Southwestern	18,478	18,376
Midland	21,770	21,000
Great Northern	10,175	10,692
Great Western	33,000	35,700
Northwestern	72,328	62,018

Succinctly stated in this tabulation—one of the chiefly disturbing features of the situation—is the fact that, with but two exceptions, dividends even at reduced rate have been eked out in intrenchments upon surplus, and the reason for that appears clearly enough in this half-year showing:

	Gross Decrease.	Expense. Increase.	Net Decrease.
London & Northwestern.	£82,718	£235,823	£318,541
Great Western	*69,936	232,701	162,765
Midland	98,883	95,568	194,451
Northeastern	41,087	97,859	138,946
Lancashire & Yorkshire.	53,288	63,014	116,302
Great Northern	35,350	37,251	72,601
Great Eastern	*119,340	142,500	261,160
London & Southwestern.	*31,491	92,639	61,148
Southeastern	*39,173	96,232	135,059
London, Chath. & Dover.	*5,850	67,510	61,660
London & Brighton	*46,365	70,564	24,199
Great Central	11,008	10,093	21,101
North Staffordshire	9,817	4,824	14,641
Metropolitan	33,010	7,359	40,369
North London	5,674	3,952	9,626
Total	£58,680	£1,257,889	£1,316,569

*Increase.

"It will be seen"—quoting a friendly British authority—"that the loss of gross revenue was not universal, the Great Eastern having a fairly substantial increase, and the Great Western, Brighton, Southeastern and Chatham, and Southwestern Companies securing a moderate improvement as compared with the first half of 1900. In these cases, however, the expansion was more than absorbed in increased expenditure, while those companies which failed to maintain gross receipts suffered the heavier loss of net revenue, since they found it impossible to cut down expenses in proportion."

Even where increased gross revenue is shown there is, without exception, greater proportionate increase in expense. It cost the Great Western £142,000 to expand gross earnings—£119,000, or virtually 20 per cent., more than the entire gross gain. The Southwestern's gross increase of £31,000 cost over £90,000, and Southeastern's increase was on about the same basis, while an addition of less than £6,000 to the gross revenue of the Chatham system was attended by an increased expenditure of over £67,000. And this is the brighter side of the picture, for the bigger scales of increased expense are in properties where gross revenues have not only not increased at all, but have decreased heavily; but the foregoing tabulation makes this so plain at a glance that itemized review is all unnecessary, the very top line of the table being unhappily eloquent in its exhibit:

	Gross Earnings. Decrease.	Operating Expenses. Increase.	Net Earnings. Decrease.
London and Northwestern	£82,718	£235,823	£318,541

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In various ways, and in some instances with much deftness, representatives of the managers of the railways have endeavored to smooth down the burrs with which official figures bristle. Much stress is put upon the increased cost of coal, the fuel item showing in every report tremendous increase. The group of properties under review expended for "locomotive power" from January to July this year £793,000 more than for the same period a year ago, an addition approximating 10 per cent. And of this the extra cost of coal and coke was £652,000, or over 28 per cent., and this following upon an increase approaching 30 per cent. in the first half of 1900.

Then there have been and still are wage troubles, higher labor rates, and more stringent union supervision, while supplies, notably steel rails, have added burdens that run into big figures, pointing grewsomely to the official lament at the London and Northwestern meeting, "Everything goes up except our earnings."

Apropos: the London and Northwestern—pioneer railway of the kingdom—having just declared for its half year its lowest dividend for forty years, the Chairmen of the Great Central Company, adverting to that fact, says to its shareholders:

"I do not think that, under all the trying circumstances of the past half-year, you will complain of the statement I have placed before you; but it is a matter for serious consideration how long the present condition of things affecting all railway enterprises will continue. The public is forever calling for greater facilities, and expects to pay nothing extra for them. Working expenses may be cut down for a time to meet exceptional circumstances, but the general trend is upward, and the Legislature is disposed to constantly increase our burdens, while at the same time we are told that we cannot expect to have monopolies without being subject to restrictions. I believe no other business of the country could be carried on under the conditions now ruling. Upward of £1,150,000,000 have been spent upon twenty-two thousand-odd miles of railway in the kingdom, and this so-called monopoly produces, perhaps, 3 per cent., or possibly a fraction over. Two-thirds of the £1,150,000,000 have been raised in the form of debenture, guaranteed, and preference capital upon the credit of the ordinary capital, and upon the latter, taking all the railways of the United Kingdom together, good and bad, the return for the current half-year will, I think, be well under 2½ per cent.—not much of a return for a monopoly. I am not sure that the happiest companies are not those who this session have been refused the powers they asked for, and have thereby postponed expenditure which would probably have returned them but a pittance in the way of interest. Railways may have been monopolies when territories were reserved for them. No doubt it was on the strength of such reservations that a good part of their large capital was subscribed; but nowadays Parliament respects no interest of this kind."

Grim humor is in the comment of the Chairman of the Chatham Company, who, replying to a "vote of thanks" at this month's shareholders' meeting, says: "The thanks of the proprietors seem to get more hearty as the dividends grow less, and this I suppose is indicative of their sympathy."

"Sympathy" under the circumstances is one of those things much more blessed to give than to receive, but it is the "proprietor"—the shareholder—who deserves it most, and is likely still more to need it. Already to some extent and substantially market values reflect appreciation upon the part of investors of what the wearing conditions signify. Herewith are quotations for conspicuous "home rails," giving high market values for the early part of the year compared with recent low figures:

	High.	Low.
Caledonian	132⅜	121½
Furness	87	71½
Great Central	24½	19¾
Great Eastern	112	91½
Great Northern	112	100
Great Western	149¼	131
Hull and Barnsley	58¾	43½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	132½	114
Brighton Ordinary	156	135½
Brighton Preferred	115¼	100
Northwestern	180	164
Southwestern	192	172
Midland Preferred	78¾	72¼
Northeastern	171½	156½
North Staffordshire	119½	103¼
Southeastern	112	85

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This British railway decadence teaches lessons aplenty—points especially—forcefully—one business and financial moral that never yet has brooked neglect: the everlasting necessity of preparation for a rainy day. Current disturbance, current distress, current deficits, official seeking after explanations and justifications, current embarrassment of every sort, may all be easily traced to a source of inexcusably bad financiering. The real causes bringing into discredit what once were the prime investment railway securities of the world are of more consequence than coal bills or distant warfare, the price of steel rails, or the wage demands of "Amalgamated Servants."

British railroads run on methods that are so primitive as to be nowhere excusable outside a museum's walls. Dilapidated policies, worn-out rules, equipment not much outranking the ark that Noah was glad to discard—such is the dependence of the English "manager," and when urged to advance, his philosophic retort is that reform would be "American." Egotism maintains methods that are crude, cumbersome, expensive, actually destructive. Egotism blocks common-sense development. And egotism has kept the British railway on dividend bases when dividends were not advisable and not defensible. Every year every dollar of profit (virtually) has been disbursed. Surplus "carried forward" has been surplus so scant and uncertain as to be no bulwark, to be of no avail whatsoever now that lean years have come. Worse than this, dividend payments, even on declining scales, have been right along accompanied suggestively by new "capital" emissions. The "construction account" which did its deadly work on this side of the sea in the Gould era has not been abolished in England; instead, it has grown year by year more and more threatening in its double-dealing mysteries. For the first half of this year there has been in England's fifteen "home rails" here under consideration actual additions to "capital" account approximating $100,000,000, and this is even referred to officially at London "meetings" as an encouraging exhibit, because the increase figures were bigger for the same period a year ago.

Now, clear enough is it that an end is coming to this sort of thing. Equally clear is it that as it comes the British investor is going to see wisdom in a change of base. He will not stick to "commitments" that promise only losses.

And, therefore, what is a reasonable expectation?

The British investor, driven from his "home rails," must turn to America. Here is his one certain recourse. Here is the contrast with his "home" dilemma. Here is not depletion, deficits, and threats still worse; here is the situation that summarizes itself in this concrete exhibit:

	—Increase in Five Years— Amount.	Per Cent.
American capital stock	$884,320,937	18.
American stock paying dividends	1,183,351,442	80.
American funded debt	259,959,794	5.
American debt paying interest	767,190,455	17.
American dividends paid	54,310,429	63.
American interest paid	436,966	0.15
American net income	206,418,194	43.
American net result—surplus	117,503,174	.....

The Pound Sterling is handicapped by no prejudice—knows no frontiers.

H. ALLAWAY.

Why Women Oppose Cremation.

DOWN on the "east side" there is a little office with a window full of urns, which indefinitely remind you of "remains," even before you see above them the standing notice "Cremation tomorrow at 3 P. M."

Inside there is a somewhat irascible gentleman, who believes in cremation so thoroughly that his talk would lead you to think that it is one of the luxuries of living—or of being dead. He has a grudge against the world, because it does not more generally cremate dead relations, and against New York in particular because it does not have a municipal ordinance to consign its pauper dead to the retort.

"What is the chief source of opposition to cremation?" a visitor asked him.

"Women," he said, sourly. "Women, Catholics, and undertakers. Why? Because it takes brains, logic, scientific information, freedom from superstition, and progressive thought to make a cremationist. That is a combination for which neither Catholics nor women are distinguished. As for undertakers, they are against us solely for financial reasons.

"They claim we hurt their pockets by reducing funeral expenses. I don't know why that should be. A person can put just as much expense on a cremation funeral as on the other kind. We don't hinder. We never handle funerals at all. We leave that to the undertakers. But if we did educate the people to spend less on funerals, I guess it would be a benefit to them, especially in a land where more is spent for funerals than for public education. Isn't that sentimentality run to seed?"

"But what makes Catholics oppose you?"

"Well, to be just, they don't oppose us any more than the Berlin Lutheran or Evangelical Church. But that only operates in Prussia. It doesn't bother us here, while the Catholics do. Why are they against us? Because we reduce their revenues from consecrated cemeteries. The Church opposes cremation by refusing its ministrations to the family.

"But a rich Catholic can be cremated, just as he can be divorced. Did you ever hear about Count Sylva Tarouca? He was an Austrian Count who died a good Catholic about ten years ago. He left the Church $25,000, on condition that the priests oversee the cremation of his body. He was cremated, all right, and his ashes repose in the Convent of the Benevolent Friars at Vienna. The Pope has always opposed cremation, and if he could have his way there would not be a crematory in Italy. But the King doesn't agree with him, and there are twenty-seven there, one in Rome itself.

"As for Prussia, there the State and Church are agreed, and so far the crown has not allowed a single crematory to be built in Prussia. The Evangelical Consistory forbids its ministers to officiate at such, on the ground that it is a departure from the time-honored Christian custom of earth burial, on which bodily resurrection is based. Humph! What are they going to do with all the martyrs burned at the stake, I wonder?

"As for women," and the cremation man's face took on a resentful expression, "they tell more untruths about us than anybody. Why, just last week, a man wrote me that another man had told him that the body of a certain woman had been disrobed at our crematory, and thrust into the retort with pitchforks. We wrote back denouncing the falsehood, and the man replied that his authority was the sister of the deceased. Now, what are you going to do with a woman like that? She had sat there herself, and knew that not so much as a pin had been touched, and that the body was removed in the most careful manner.

"Most cremationists are men, and every day some man dies who has made his wife solemnly promise that she will have him cremated, and then a crowd of old 'cronies' get around her and talk to her till she goes back on her promise to the dead. Why are women so opposed to us? Because they are full of false sentimentality. That's why. For just the same reason they can't bear the sight of blood, and will cry over a wounded animal, and then wear dead birds on their hats.

"Some of them? Oh! yes; the advanced woman is with us, of course. Frances Willard and Kate Field and Jennie June and Grace Greenwood and Lucy Stone were all cremationists. But there's precious few of them."

FILIPINOS AS ORATORS.

Ready to speak on all occasions.
Their enthusiasm and efflorescent style.

MANILA, July 10.—Speechmaking is one of the arts in which Filipinos feel perfectly confident that they will be able to uphold American prestige. There is probably no territory of which it may be more truly said that speeches are always on tap. Every settlement has its orators, who are equal to all occasions, and as the people like to hear them as well as they like to speak, they never get out of training. Native aptitude for melody and rhythm is doubtless related to the fondness for the cadences of speech, but whatever the explanation, an orator can make eyes glisten and fill and stir an audience until it feels like fighting to a finish for him quite as easily as the same thing can be done in Kentucky. Whether as the standard-bearer in passionate appeal, as the advocate learned in abstruse terms, as the expounder of doctrine in philosophy or politics, or as the entertainer who declares that he kisses your hand and that all he has is yours, the native garlands with fancy his public speech. What he says rarely gets into print, and as there is no means of dispelling in type the illusions of oratory speeding off the reel, it is small wonder that fluency feeds on encouragement, and is cultivated for its own sake. An American who would compete in this field must be mellifluous and exuberant, and always up to pitch. Judge Taft's suave gifts have done him good service as President of the Civil Commission. His abounding good nature would doubtless carry him along in any case, for the natives like some one to laugh with them, but the additional possession of ability to meet the orators on their own ground has enabled him to smooth out many rough passages. At San José de Buenavista, in Antique Province, Panay, the decorations provided by the people at the recent visit of the civil commission included a Goddess of Liberty set on wheels, so that it might be lugged about in procession. The four faces of the pedestal bore the names Wasington, (spelled without an "h";) Lincoln, McKinley, and Taff, (so spelled.) "No fault is to be found with that lettering," Commissioner Moses said, "except that the 'y' was left off the last name."

Native decorations are intended to please the senses of those to whom they are addressed, as in public speech, and they are as often the unconscious means of exciting chiefly the sense of the ludicrous. A committee in one of the Southern towns thought it would be proper to show the deep respect that the townspeople felt for the commission by painting an eagle on the interior wall of the church. Wishing the work to be a home product, the committee took no counsel of the military in relation to it, but gave the local artist as a model a can of a condensed milk company which uses an eagle as a trade mark. The artist followed copy strictly, and when the decoration was complete the church eagle held in its bill a streamer bearing the name of the milk company. It cost the company something for the advertisement, because the local agent hired several photographers in the hope of getting a picture of the bird and its surroundings, and tried flashlights and various other devices, all in vain. In another town a committee which decided to surmount an arch with an eagle used as its model a beer bottle of a company which has an eagle label with a big red A in the centre of its breast. If the committee puzzled over the A at all, it probably thought it stood for America, and it flared from the decoration as natural as life. A committee engaged in sprucing up still another town for the reception of the commission thought that a cross at the back of the church altar, and which had become shabby, ought to be painted over to look new. The man who undertook to freshen the cross was enjoined not to forget to paint in the letters I. H. S. Patriotism, however, outpaced his devotional spirit, and when the commission arrived the cross shone resplendent with the letters U. S. A.

Native oratory always begins in deprecatory style. The orators who welcomed the commission usually spoke to this effect: "I am amazed at my own boldness in presuming to address so distinguished a body. All who know me will agree that I am most unfit for this great honor. Anything I may say must fall far short, in sentiment and expression, of what the occasion deserves. Indeed, when I consider the humble place that I occupy and the exalted one that you hold, I feel that any utterance of mine must sound asinine." After more of this sort, the orator lets his fancy soar, and it soon becomes evident that he considers himself the man for the hour, and has so thought right along. It is the custom of listeners during this prelude to remain mute, but to look as if they knew the orator's good points and were perfectly pleased with his selection. At one place where faction feeling ran high and the orator had been chosen over another aspirant for that honor by a bare majority some of the disgruntled proposed to enliven proceedings at this stage by applause and shouts of "Muy bien," ("Very good," "Well said,") a customary expression of agreement with the orator and of approval of his sentiments, but nerve failed at the last moment. Had the plan been carried out, faction differences would probably not have been confined to words in that province.

The best speech made so far to the commission was at Boac, at the visit there to organize a provincial Government for Marinduque. Eduardo Nepanuceno delivered it. He had taken an active part in the meeting and was said to have hoped to be appointed Governor of the province. The office of Provincial Secretary, instead, fell to him. He plainly felt that the speech was too good to lose, in spite of the disappointment to his ambitions, and when the business of the day ended he drew it from his pocket and spoke it almost from memory. It may fairly stand as a specimen of the highest native oratory. Omitting a modest introduction, it was as follows:

"You have just constituted the provincial government in Marinduque, extending to these hospitable shores the indisputable benefits of a law promulgated, together with many other laws, for the political and social regeneration of the Philippines of this wretched country whose misfortunes we, who were born under its tropical sun, and who entertain for it only the most earnest desires for happiness and well-being, are weeping. You have realized, gentlemen, a grand and transcendental act which proves beyond a peradventure the essentially democratic and liberal spirit with which the great Republic which here, in these distant regions of the Far East, you so worthily represent, is inspired, since it symbolizes the complete fruition of the legitimate desires of 50,000 inhabitants who aspire exclusively to civilization and culture.

"When for the first time on March 15 last, in a session like unto this, we enjoyed the honor of having you among us, we made known to you our needs and our misfortunes, and you, honorable gentlemen, with paternal solicitude, with unequaled interest, harkened unto them, felt them, considered them as your own, and promised us to remedy them. Since then, gentlemen, we have been nurturing a sweet hope, a hope which, upon seeing it realized to-day through the institution of provincial government, floods our bosoms with unparalleled joy.

"And now, in view of such generosity, such nobility, what is our duty? Far, very far, are we in truth from possessing the degree of culture that has been reached by the nations to-day marching in the vanguard of modern civilization. We find ourselves, and sad it is to admit it, in the infancy of progress in all its manifestations, even though it be due to no fault of our own, but is the inevitable consequence of the funereal policy of our former mother country, which, influenced by the semi-divine power of the theocratic element ruling in those mournful days, was engaged solely in exploiting us, the while it oppressed us, converting us into the playing of its vile and criminal caprice.

"But be that as it may, we are not foreign to noble and lofty sentiments, one of which, without any doubt whatever, is gratitude, and henceforth, gentlemen, when we render unto you the homage of our most sincere acknowledgments, deign to accept it as the genuine expression of those sentiments in view of the immense good that you have done us.

"Immense have I said, and not without reason, for such is the sum of benefits that must come to us upon harboring within our own home the governing entities charged with ruling our destinies. It is besides transcendental, for the act to which I am referring, together with those acts which you have already performed and those you still have in prospect, furnishes an irrefutable argument against those of our countrymen who, showing an absolute ignorance of your history, judged America to be a despotic and an enslaving Nation, and headstrong in this erroneous belief brought about the bloody struggle in which for more than two years two peoples who should have lived perpetually united have been plunged, since united they worked to uproot from this soil the already tottering empire of the haughty Spanish lion—a most egregious error; for, in all truth, where as in the United States have they fought so long and shed so much blood to secure the freedom of the slaves? Where, as in the powerful Republic by two seas bathed, has there been a man of the figure of Lincoln to proclaim in the face of the world, without wavering or fear, the memorable law whereby once and for all time the slavery of the negroes was abolished? Where, as in the land of the sons of Washington, does respect for the individual rights and liberties constitute a second religion which all profess and reverence? Fortunately, gentlemen, within the last few days there has been initiated a current favorable to pacification, a current which is progressively growing stronger, which is proved by the return to established order of many who, opposed from the beginning to all compromise and agreement, have at last admitted the grave error into which they had fallen, and swerving from their hostile attitude, have unconditionally gathered under the protection of constituted government. Logical it is, then, to deduce that the abnormal situation through which we are passing, created by this fratricidal strife, must soon reach an end. The deafening roar of the cannon and the deadly fire of the rifle will be succeeded by the soft and life-giving gentleness of peace, and the sad days of desolation and ruin will be followed by days of solace and joy.

"Honorable gentlemen of the Commission, in these solemn moments for this beloved country, whose charms and beauties were sung by Rizal in inspired verse, full of melodious harmony; in these solemn moments for this privileged soil, in which, by reason of its approaching total pacification, its future fate is to be decided definitely, permit me to record that the Philippines, in throwing themselves into the arms of America, do so without doubt or suspicion, trusting that the latter, upon taking them under its tutelage, desires only their prosperity and well being, and in this understanding will weave their future, conducting them along the paths of progress until it makes them worthy of figuring in the concert of cultured countries. In the meanwhile, gentlemen, the sons of Marinduque, of this small parcel of Philippine land, bless once and a thousand times the happy hour in which America redeemed it from the state of subjection in which it existed under the oppressive aegis of Spain; and meanwhile also, from this unknown corner of Marinduque, caressed by the soft murmur of the Malayan breezes, we waft to the great Republic the homage of our sincere loyalty and profound respect to the enthusiastic cry of—Long live America! Long live the Philippines under American sovereignty! I have spoken."

Señor Nepanuceno made the speech in Spanish, but the translation above preserves the periods in which he indulged and tempers rather than overdraws the fervor of expression. It may perhaps not be expected, nor may it be desirable, that tropical impulse will ever cease to efflorese in native speech, but since the present style was encouraged, if not induced, by Spanish example, it seems quite possible that natives will study hereafter American patterns and be guided by them. Just an indication in this line was furnished at Capiz, Panay, when a mountain schoolboy displayed his English to the commission in a short speech which his school teacher helped him phrase, but which retained enough of his own thought to pass as an original composition. The boy was Ludovico Hedrosollo, the son of well-to-do parents at Dumarao, who had studied English under native tutors for two years, and had been a pupil in a public school taught by George T. Schoens, a private in the Eighteenth Infantry. The boy spoke with good accent, and this is what he said:

"We welcome you to our province. We realize the honor you bestow upon us by this visit, and we have awaited with impatience your arrival, appreciating the great good that may come from your conference here. The report of your munificent acts has arrived before you, and we have every confidence in making known our requests, feeling that you are willing and anxious to help us in anything that on investigation may seem best for our province. Thanks not only to the troops, who have certainly done efficient work in these parts, but also to you who by your just administration have planted in the Filipino heart a great confidence in the American Nation, we are proud and happy to say that our province is now in a happy and peaceful condition and ready to receive the civil government you are to give us.

"Having been deceived so many years, promised so many reforms without seeing one of them realized, we naturally had at first a doubt of the good faith even of the great Republic of which we now aspire to be a part. All this uncertainty has passed. Promises have been made us, and even in the insurrection we found them being fulfilled. We can but believe now, for we have seen. With joy we look forward to the great improvements of which we read—railroads, handsome bridges, prosperous haciendas, good roads—in short, all the privileges and conveniences that go hand in hand with American civilization. But more than all that, we await the establishment of public schools, where we may learn the language, laws, and customs of the Nation of which we are now a part. We want that which we have never known—the broad, liberal education for which American schools are famous.

"We are, as all good Americans should be, ambitious. We enter now as a Territory, and, although this form of government gives us more rights than we have ever known, we look forward to some day being a State and seeing our star blaze on that field of blue, and we trust that in brilliancy no one of all those stars will outshine our own. Again we welcome you to our province and wish to extend our thanks to you for your earnest work in behalf of the Filipinos. Enjoying the liberty of that grand Constitution of America, we will live for it, die for it."

Making allowance for the crudities of composition and imperfect knowledge of a boy of fifteen years, an imperfection which perhaps even his teacher shared, it may be much doubted if there are twenty American adults who have resided here three years who could make as good a speech in Spanish or in any of the dialects against which they have brushed in all that time. It rarely occurs to the American that it is worth his while to learn the language of the people. Few who pretend to study it become proficient enough to venture on speech in public. If they do so, it is safe to say that they would exhibit little accurate knowledge of characters and events in Philippine history. American lingual shortcomings, indeed, are conspicuously illustrated in the civil service examinations for translators and interpreters, for which persons advanced in Spanish, and who think themselves expert in that language and in English, make such a sorry showing that their papers would be thrown out if judged by a strict standard. Aspirants for appointments to any other branch of the civil service must earn markings prescribed in the rules. In this branch examiners have been instructed to mark as liberally as possible, and applicants not wholly deficient get into the service. That is the one class of public employment for which the supply of good material is inadequate, nor does there seem to be a prospect that it will become equal to the demand until the natives shall be trained in English to meet it.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Substitute For Dear Potatoes.

DURING the recent season of scarce and high-priced vegetables it has been interesting to talk to the market men about the effect of the stringency on poor people in the city, and any one who has never thought of the matter from the standpoint of the tenement dweller might be surprised at some of the means to which that class of citizens resort under conditions that raise the price of daily food beyond the limits of daily wages.

Potatoes, for instance, have been higher this Summer than they have for a great many years. The poor people depend more on this vegetable, say the market men, than on all the rest combined. The question, therefore, has been: "What will replace potatoes?" Few poor people have continued to use the vegetable regularly since the prices rose.

Beans were the chief substitute. Even in restaurants, where the proprietors had hitherto considered themselves under obligations to serve potatoes free with meat, traditions have been often set aside, especially in the cheapest places, and beefsteaks or chops or fish have been not unseldom accompanied by the unheard-of side dish of beans.

"And when they stuck to potatoes," said a salesman in the Washington Market the other day, "they had to cut down on quantity. In restaurants where they once gave two big ones they only gave two little ones last week. Where they had given two small ones they had to cut to one. No low-priced eating place kept up to the prescribed quantity."

Fortunately, quotations on potatoes during the last few days have been somewhat lower than before. But cabbages are up, having risen from 4 to 6 cents a head. This is another favorite dish of the man of small means. To offset the high prices he now eats spinach or sprouts instead; but the dealers say the popularity of the latter two vegetables will die suddenly on the day that the cabbage market becomes normal again.

"Well-to-do people and people of even moderate means," said the Washington Market vendor, "don't know what the word economy means by comparison with the very poor housewife. Only this morning a woman from somewhere over on Cherry Hill was down here, trying to find one of us whose prices came within the capabilities of her purse. I took a liking to her and offered to sell two heads of cabbage at an advance of only 1 cent each over what she was used to paying. The offer didn't even cause her to hesitate, and she declined as positively to accept it as though she had been confronted with a raise of half a dollar. Finally I gave the two to her at her own price. When she opened her ragged purse I found she hadn't even brought with her a surplus of the 2 cents I had first demanded."

The Late Henry Dolan.

OBITUARY notices of Henry Dolan contain much misinformation and give a most incorrect notion of the man he really was. Born wealthy, the care of a considerable estate—because of the mental troubles of his older brother, Peter—devolved on him. By judicious investments of surplus income in realty along the line of Broadway, the family fortune was largely increased. Yet he was never a business drudge.

From the age of thirty to the age of sixty he was to some extent a sporting man in a gentlemanlike way, playing cards with such men as Frank Work, Peleg Hall, Isaac Delaplaine, "Ned" Pearsall, Dr. Field, and "Harry" Babcock, and not impairing his fortune to any serious extent thereby. At this period he was a great pedestrian, and was a familiar figure on Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Later he tried horseback exercise, keeping it up until advancing years made it irksome. During the last twenty years of his life he was a daily attendant at the Union Club, getting there soon after noon and remaining until bedtime. He dined and conversed with his friends there, and was an agreeable and more than ordinarily well-informed man. Yet he has been described as an eccentric and a recluse. He was far from being either.

Of his two sisters and three brothers, only one ever married. He went West many years ago, and his children are Henry Dolan's heirs. A member of the well-known firm which transacted his legal business remarked recently that they would probably open their eyes when they learned how much money their uncle had left them. That he outlived his New York kin accounts for his living and dying surrounded only by faithful servants and a trained nurse.

Mr. Dolan was an omnivorous reader. He was an excellent French scholar, and his acquaintance with the history and literature of France was extensive and varied. He was courageous, but courteous and kindly; a friend of the poor and oppressed, without distinction of race, color, or creed, to whom he dispensed charity with openhanded but unostentatious liberality. Endowed from the start with health, strength, and an ample income, he lived a long and happy life; doing good to many, injury to none.

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American Problems of the 20th Century

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THE American people have four hard problems to solve:

I. Popular, representative government, with justice to all races of men in the United States and its dependencies.

II. Cheap, swift, safe, and convenient transportation.

III. The production and distribution of wealth.

IV. The security of life and property by the maintenance of law and order.

The Spanish war added new difficulties to the first problem, one already exceedingly difficult. The race question with us is as old as the thirteen States with which the Union began, for in 1776 there were free negroes in every State, and in one Southern State (North Carolina) and three Northern (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) they had the constitutional right to vote. Vermont granted the right; New York also, under a property qualification, and Tennessee for over thirty years suffered them to vote, withdrawing the privilege in 1834, as did North Carolina in 1835. Thus matters stood till 1867-8, when Congress by the reconstruction acts gave the negro the suffrage in the late Confederate States, and admitted Nebraska (1867) on condition that its constitution should allow the negro to vote. Three years later (1870) the XVth Amendment was adopted, making it unlawful for the United States or any State to deny the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Prior to this two Southern States, by the letter of their constitutions, had suffered the negro to vote, but had by revision made the exercise of the privilege the exclusive right of white men. New Jersey did the same. In every other State, except New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York, the negro was excluded from voting, and New York in 1846, and again in 1868, refused to admit him to the suffrage on the same terms as the white man. The negro was enfranchised in 1868 by act of Congress in the late Confederate States, and, with other races, was included under the XVth Amendment, a National act, in 1870. The right to vote is a right conferred exclusively by a State. The Constitution of the United States forbids discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Since 1890 a more or less successful effort has been made by the people of Mississippi, (1890,) South Carolina, (1895,) Louisiana, (1898,) and North Carolina, (1900,) to restrict negro suffrage, and a like effort is at present making in Alabama and Virginia. Thus the problem of negro suffrage is portentous at the opening of the new century. Its solution with the open purpose of restriction of the right of the negro to vote is likely to be attempted by other Southern States having a large negro population. The problem is National and has been essentially National from the first. It must be solved as a National problem. Congress, in 1867-8, conferred the suffrage on the negro "as an act of justice and military necessity." It acted under the powers conferred by the Constitution, with the assured purpose of applying the fundamental principles of the Republic. The exercise of the suffrage by the negro, like its exercise by the white man, was and is only a means to an end—familiar to all Americans in the language of the comprehensive preamble to our National Constitution—the brief, clear, and expressive embodiment of our system of Government. The so-called "right to vote" is only a high privilege granted—not a "natural-born" right. Therefore its exercise may be limited by the State. The difficulty in solving this portion of the "race problem" is the greater because, though a National problem, it is not apportioned evenly over the country. The Northern States are practically mere onlookers, excepting as their interests are affected by Congressional legislation. If the negro vote be eliminated at the South, the basis of Southern representation in Congress will be proportionately modified, so that a comparatively small white population at the South will have as great, or greater, representation in Congress than an equal, or larger, population at the North. By the terms "South" and "North," used in this sense, must be understood States which did or did not succeed in excluding or practically eliminating the negro vote.

Justice to the negro, if it means his treatment as a voter, means equal political treatment with the white race unless the American people purpose to abandon the fundamental doctrine of equal rights for all men. Every State has the right and the power to fix the conditions on which the suffrage may be exercised. The great suffrage (racial) problem with us is to confer the privilege of voting so that neither the State nor the Nation shall suffer. This may mean a limited or universal suffrage. The amount or extent of the right to vote at any time is the problem which, in one form or another, has confronted the American people since 1776. It remains our most difficult problem.

II. The problem of cheap, swift, safe, and convenient transportation of persons and things might seem, at first thought, already solved by us as a people, for as a Nation we glory in our triumphs with the economies of trade and travel. But every producer knows that the problem has been only partially solved. In the distribution of our various productions, the factor of transportation is yet paramount. There is a market at every man's door. The producer wants to reach that market. The network of trolley lines now being woven over the country gives a hint of further solution of the problem. Briefly expressed, the problem is to acquire the use of cheap and cheaper motive power by land and water. This is one of the great economic problems of the new century. Our immense National domain offers a home for several hundred million souls. At the rate of decennial increase made during the nineteenth century the population of the United States and its dependencies will be at least 500,000,000 by 1950. This means the use of systems of transportation of the highest efficiency, or an economic condition approaching that of China. The outlook to-day is not that of another East here in the West. No present day problem is receiving profounder study than that of transportation, cheap, safe, convenient, and swift.

III. The incentive to the production of wealth is a passion permanent in the human heart. The great problem is now not of production, but of distribution. This means the social problem. At present, as in the past, the so-called wealth of the world is in the hands of the few. While the aggregate wealth of the many is very great, its effectiveness as a factor in society is incomparably less than the effectiveness of the aggregate wealth of the few. The problem is not one of an even distribution per capita. It is not that every human being shall have just as much and no more than every other human being. The problem is one of an unrestricted current of wealth, a free flow of opportunities and uses. This may sound a little vague. The problem is part of several other problems; some economic, as for instance, transportation; some political, as the franchise, or taxation. But whatever the setting of the problem, it is one of the chief ones, perhaps the chiefest one in the lives of most men. Because of its magnitude and comprehension it becomes a public problem, and, therefore, a question involving the public business, which is another name for government. It is a problem which the people boldly hand over to Legislatures, Congresses, and City Councils. It is sometimes strangely performed, as recently in the case of public franchises in Philadelphia. The seriousness of the problem is merely suggested by the fact that America before the close of the twentieth century will contain many of the largest and richest cities in the world. We are certain to be a people dwelling in vast towns. As a civil problem, as a municipal problem, as an individual problem, the problem of the production and distribution of wealth is as serious and difficult as any which confronts the American people.

IV. But what of the problem of the maintenance of law and order and the adequate protection of life and property in every American community? This, I take it, is the hardest problem of all which confronts us. Where in America to-day are life and property absolutely safe? What community, old or new, east, west, north, or south, is free from danger? Are the morals, or, in plain English, morality, private and public, of the type demanded for the safety, happiness, and perpetuity of a great nation? What of old-fashioned honesty (it was always "old-fashioned")? Must we not confess that all our social, and National evils flow from our feeble maintenance of law and order, and our inadequate protection of life and property? Let us at least be honest, and not blame the wrong man or charge our evils to the wrong account.

The suffrage question, the race question, the transportation question, the question of capital and labor, all fade in the presence of the question of morality, private and public, and morality means the maintenance of law and order and the protection of life and property. This solved, all the others are solved. This unsolved, all the others are unsolved. No white man who is sane and sound will discriminate against a sane, sound black man simply because he is black. An industrious, intelligent negro, permanently and actively possessed of moral qualities, will be as exempt from interference, political or economic, as any other citizen. The negro has the suffrage problem in his own hands. The right to vote, like every other right or privilege, has its price. The negro, like the white man, must pay it. Science and industry are solving the question of transportation. The problems of the production and distribution of wealth and of the security of life and property are economic problems of an essentially moral kind. The hope of their solution lies in the confidence that the grinding necessities of life, its hard experience, and the capacity of men, slowly but surely evolve the betterment of the race. The great moral problems which confront us will undoubtedly, in one form or another, puzzle our posterity when the twentieth century is ancient history.

Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 19, 1901.

Drinkers of Saratoga's Waters

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—Like the faithful followers of the Prophet in the East who turn toward Mecca in their pilgrimages, so do the health seekers, the butterflies of fashion, and the merely thirsty set their steps every morning to the bubbling springs of Saratoga in a procession that lasts almost from sunrise until midnight.

The volume of drinkers at the springs has not been so great since the sixties as now, and cash books prove it. To get an idea of the part the springs play in the life of Saratoga there has never been a better time than these fast waning days of August.

While there are forty springs, cathartic, tonic, diuretic, and alterative, it is only a half dozen that are intrenched in popular favor. Each spring has its own special clientele, and each has its best prescribed time for being taken, so that not all are rivals.

The Hathorn and Congress are morning springs. When these springs open at 5:30 in the morning the first few visitors arrive, and from then until 11 o'clock the bulk of the day's patronage is had. It is curious to note the well-defined layers of the social strata that visit the springs at these different morning hours. The Hathorn Building, in Spring Street, is as good a place as any to watch the changes of this panorama of humanity. On the opening of the doors there is not infrequently a small crowd of hotel employes, who come at this early time to quaff at the spring and enjoy the same boon as the rich, at the same modest price of 5 cents. There are porters, night watchmen, a few maids, hotel clerks, tired from their night vigil, and others whose occupations cause them to be about at this hour. But they are soon done, and then comes a lull until near 7 o'clock, when those employed in the various business houses stop off on their way to work for a morning drink. Their quick departure, for they have no time to dawdle, marks the end of the coming of the toilers who frequent the spring.

Close on their heels come the first of the leisure class, who are here for holiday or health. For the most part they come from the smaller boarding houses, where there is early breakfast. Saratoga prides herself on her cosmopolitanism. She has not only her millionaires and her "smart set," but even for the masses she finds comfortable shelter. It is from the masses that come the 7 o'clock visitors at the spring. Mostly they are young girls and young men, employed as stenographers and clerks in New York, who spend their two weeks here in a small boarding house, and for pleasure are satisfied with spring water, an occasional trolley ride, and rubbing elbows with fashion.

They are not smartly gowned, but the girls, in flower garden hats, cheap shirtwaists, and short skirts, and the men in a reasonable imitation of their employers' well-cut suits, have a magnificent time.

The next class of visitors drifting in at about 8 o'clock includes those from the smaller hotels; well to do, neat in appearance, and modest, they are an upward social step from the previous drinkers. So far nearly every one has been in good health, but now come some of the dyspeptics and invalids, who drink for their physical well-being. Lean, sallow, and emaciated, they are in sharp contrast to the earlier-comers. Most of them drink the water artificially heated in an attempt to repeat that Carlsbad treatment where the water comes up bubbling hot. The springhouse fills rapidly now, and the vanguard of the sporting fraternity from the big hotels appears, loud in costume, with vivid shirts and florid faces. These sit about the small tables, sipping spring water in lieu of the morning cocktail.

It is an animated sight, the spring bubbling up in a great glass bowl, seething out in little fits and starts. Small boys flit about serving the drinkers' needs. Many are getting weighed and others stroll out to the plant where there are said to be facilities for bottling 300 dozen pints in ten hours. They see the men and a quarter iron pipe that goes down into the earth through 60 feet of soil and then through 890 feet of bedrock before it taps the crystal water, which shoots up through the pipe under the twenty pounds' pressure of its own natural gas.

Then as the hour grows later the more fashionable becomes the crowd of people taking their ante-breakfast drink. Handsomely gowned women, glittering in costumes suitable for evening elsewhere than here, idle about the tables, sipping languorously of the water. Diamonds shine and sparkle, and the atmosphere is one of wealth and beauty. There are handsome men, correctly clad in costumes in keeping with those of their companions. Young girls saunter in, because it is "the thing" to do, accompanied by young men, who drink the salty, bitter waters with wry faces, in order that there may be adequate reason for their presence with the girls.

Around 11:30 the crowd melts away and from then till midnight the visitors come only in casual couples. During an average day in August about 3,500 people drink of the Hathorn, though at special times, such as a convention, this number runs up to 4,500 or 5,000 a day.

A block to the south at the Congress springs practically the same scenes are enacted every morning, except that here the setting is far more picturesque and beautiful. Instead of a building there is a pretty little park, with a pavilion in which the water is dispensed. A band is perched on the side of a hill to play tunes, popular and classical, during the morning and evening. Here one may walk along shady paths with arching trees, listen to the restful plash of the fountains, and calm nerves ruffled from roulette and racing by a glance at velvet turf stretching away to a grove of pine trees, where a few deer are allowed to run.

When the before breakfast drinking is over the springs have a decided lull. The morning meal ended, the concerts over, the throngs flock back to the springs, but to different ones. Then it is that the Vichy, the Arondack, the Lincoln, and the Patterson begin their day's custom. All four, while they are supposed to have a medicinal value, are chiefly popular as quenchers of thirst.

The local office of one of these is a comparatively small, room on Broadway. There are about 4,000 visitors a day there, and another thousand to the spring itself, well out in the country. It is quite the fad to ride, drive, or wheel out there in the afternoon, and, sitting on the piazza overlooking a small lake, drink the water as it is forced up the long iron pipe. Then, too, after the races there is another influx of visitors to the Broadway office.

But it is not till the evening that the real rush begins. Toward 10 o'clock people stand in line awaiting a chance to secure a seat. Persons drink the average two glasses, and then leave to make room for others. The small boy waiters dash up and down excitedly, calling out "Two cold, one medium," in shrill tones. The women are attired in the handsomest of ball and evening gowns, very decollete, their shoulders gleaming white, with diamonds worth a King's ransom encircling their necks or sparkling on their corsages. Pretty faces, well-rounded figures, an air of hauteur and good breeding proclaim the social position of many of the women in the little room, where every one who is some one, and many who are not, go nightly. The display there and the sipping of the water have come to be two of the distinctive features of Saratoga.

Then when you have slaked your thirst and feasted your eyes you depart and take a jaunt through the softly lighted gardens. Perhaps you will gamble a bit, but it's midnight now, and so far as the springs of Saratoga are concerned, their routine of the day is over.

New Use for Patent Tents.

Many who go to Long Branch, Asbury Park, and the other coast resorts by the Sandy Hook route have noticed just after the bridge over the Shrewsbury is crossed at Navesink Highlands one of the odd-looking houses on that narrow strip of land between the river and the ocean, surrounded by a number of small structures covered with glittering tin roofs. It has been often a source of wonder as to what uses these small houses are put. They were until last year, with the residence itself, the property of Mortimer Thorn, Jr. They had been patent tents built of wood and metal, and put on the beach at the Sandy Hook reservation for the use of soldiers. But they were not a success, and Mr. Thorn purchased them and had them taken to his house at Navesink Highlands, and put in position along the banks of the Shrewsbury and around the residence itself. Each makes a little room, and it was the intention to have these for extra guests and for servants. The sun beating on the tin roofs made them very hot, and it was difficult to persuade people to sleep in them, but this year the new owner of the house has furnished several of them, and they have the appearance of being lived in.

Mr. Thorn's house had another peculiarity. The interior was so arranged that it was one large baronial hall inside, with a gallery running around the second story, on which the sleeping rooms opened. It was, however, so arranged that the entire space could be covered and the baronial hall would be dispensed with, and the house would have the ordinary second floor, with a number of extra bedrooms. This is possibly the only house on the coast that can boast of a movable second floor.

Breach of Bank Etiquette.

The President of one of the largest and oldest banks in New York City published a dividend notice of his bank in a daily paper, and through an error the rule dividing his dividend notice from a similar one of a well-known brewery was omitted, making the two notices read as one paragraph. In asking that a correction be made, the President of the bank said that his professional brothers were accusing him of a breach of propriety in soliciting business by offering drinks for deposits.

As To Weather Prophesying

"THERE is more baldfaced faking done in this business than in any other."

So spake the Weather Man. He was just beginning to puzzle himself over the incipient hurricane in the Lesser Antilles last week, and to wonder whether it would reach New York. The storm might reach the Atlantic seaboard within a day or so, or it might not. The Weather Man, with all the science of meteorology at his command, with all the experience of the thirty years' history of the Weather Bureau ready for his reference, couldn't tell just what this storm would do during the next forty-eight hours of its career. Hence it seemed a little exasperating that weather "prophets," with no science to hold them up, with no elaborate records to guide them, should presume to foretell months in advance just what the snow, the wind, and the rain should do.

"There are more people bunkoed by false weather prophets than lose their money on nebulous mining schemes. If it were not for the unending desire of some American people to be fooled, not a single man outside of the Weather Bureau maintained by the Government would be able to make a livelihood on 'weather prophecies' in the United States."

Thus continued to muse the forecaster. He bethought himself of the mountebanks in all parts of the country who for a dollar or so will confidently predict for the unwary tenderfoot just what the rainfall for a certain day in December will be. He said that thousands of well-meaning individuals seek the comfort of these "prophets" with the same avidity that they would hasten to deposit their money in a "get-rich-quick" institution that would offer 10 per cent. interest per week.

"Do you suppose that if these fellows really knew anything about weather that the bureau would allow them to work independently of it for a day?" he queried. "A man who can accurately foretell the state of the weather for two months hence can get his own price from the United States Government. Struggle as we may, we can't predict with accuracy for more than thirty-six hours ahead, and we have at our beck and call all the science that observation of years has been able to accumulate."

The Weather Man told of the charlatan who after the Galveston tornado ransacked his papers and called the attention of the believing world to the fact that months before he had made this definite prediction for the month in which the tornado occurred: "One of the decided storm periods for September will fall about the 6th to the 11th. It will be wise for dwellers on the South Sea Islands and coasts to heed the signals of West Indian hurricanes at this time."

According to the Weather Man this oracular utterance didn't really predict anything. The Weather Bureau foretold with accuracy just what the line of the storm along the Southern Coast would be, and warnings were displayed at Galveston, which, had they been heeded in all cases, would have saved very many more lives than they did. The "South Sea Islands and coasts" cover an area larger than that of the United States itself—an area that extends as far south as South America, and includes all the islands of the West Indies and the shore line of the Caribbean Sea.

"How absurd, then," said the Government's forecaster, "that this 'prophet' should claim that he foretold this storm? It is reasonably certain that during September and October of every year there will be severe storms in the West Indian region. It was easy, therefore, for the long-range forecaster to throw out his prediction and make it cover everything within reach.

"And that's just about what all of these charlatans do. They make a general prediction, fastening it to no particular date or place, and then claim everything that happens. They predict that the last part of January, perhaps, will witness a very heavy snowstorm. And then, if the storm occurs in South Dakota or North Carolina, on the 20th or the 30th of the month, they claim that they predicted it.

"These people will not fasten themselves down to dates. They throw out their prophecies, and then, if they come true at any time or anywhere within the period or territory mentioned, they claim indefinite credit. If the prediction doesn't come true at all, they simply say that meteorology is not an exact science, and that sometimes errors will necessarily occur. Or else they say nothing at all, and let the failure of their prediction go unnoticed, as do the times when the number 13 is attended with good luck.

"There is a man who lives not far from New York who not infrequently rushes into print with the prediction that a violent storm is on the way. He generally selects a storm month, and then claims everything that happens, if it does happen. But I have watched his prophecies for some years, and I have never seen them amount to anything yet.

"As a matter of fact, there is no scientific possibility of foretelling what the weather will do more than two or three days beforehand. Upon what these charlatans base their predictions it is impossible to state. They may base them upon the phases of the moon. Perhaps this is not so far wrong, apparently, because the moon's phases change every seven days, and this is just about the period of storm recurrence. There is no possible connection between the two; it is simply a coincidence.

"Some of the charlatans claim that they obtain some occult insight into future weather conditions from the sun spots, which become frequent upon the solar surface about every eleven years. It is true that there is a relation between sun spots and the magnetic condition of the earth, but no relationship has as yet been scientifically established between the weather and magnetic conditions on this planet.

"As for the stars, they have no possible connection with meteorological conditions here, and it is the merest folly to presume to base any weather prediction upon their changes and movements. Stars have no more connection with the climate than they have with the every-day occurrences in the lives of men and women."

The Weather Man then proceeded to show how the Weather Bureau of the United States Government really conducted its business. He said that meteorology must not be understood to be an exact science. A man's experience and judgment are very material factors in determining his capabilities as a weather forecaster. He has to make a careful study of conditions and base his predictions upon them.

"And these facts you may take as assured," he said. "The first is, that we never fail to give warning of coming storms. Sometimes we may think a storm is coming when it doesn't materialize, but it is much better to take heed against a storm that doesn't come than to be caught in one that does come. Millions upon millions of dollars have been saved from destruction on the seas since the United States Weather Bureau began sending out its storm signals. The second important fact, which the layman seems to take little notice of, is that the Weather Bureau cares very little whether it rains or not.

"Some people seem to feel a grievance against the Weather Bureau if they failed to bring their umbrellas down town on a day when an unexpected shower came up. It is impossible to accurately foretell showers. They make very little difference to business or agriculture, anyway. Showers generally benefit crops, and they do not disturb trade. We have more responsible business to look out for than to guarantee that the women who venture out on a certain day do not get their feet wet."

The United States Weather Bureau takes observations every day at stations ranging from Edmonton, in the Canadian Province of Alberta, on the northwest; St. John's, N. F., on the northeast; the Island of Barbados, on the southeast, and Acapulco, on the southwest. The observations of temperature, barometric pressure, and rainfall are reported twice every day from each of these stations to the central stations of the bureau, and upon the basis of these observations, which, of course, are forwarded by telegraphic dispatches having the right of way above everything else, forecasts are made.

The weather forecaster at a central station takes the observations and makes up a weather chart. On this chart he records the places where the barometric pressure is the same, and then lines—curves, called isobars—are drawn through these points. It will be found that there are certain areas of the country where the barometric pressure is low, the lowest point being the centre of the uneven circular figure made by the isobars. Adjacent to this low-pressure area will be a high-pressure area, likewise indicated on the weather chart by isobars.

The meaning of the expression "low pressure" is that the air in this area is not so heavy comparatively as it is in the high-pressure area. There is not such a pressure upon the earth. The tendency of the high-pressure areas, therefore, will be to divert their heavy air to the place where the pressure is not so great. This by an obvious law of mechanics. This movement of the air is what causes winds. The forecaster can foretell that the low-pressure area is to be affected by the winds from the high-pressure area.

The forecaster knows, too, that high and low pressure areas drift across the country from the west toward the east at the rate of about 600 miles daily; that the "highs" are attended by dry, clear, and cooler weather, and that they are drawing down, by a vortical action of their centres, the cold air from great altitudes above the clouds, and causing it to flow away laterally along the surface of the earth. The "cold wave" comes when the high-pressure areas become so intense in their vortical action that they draw down an unusual quantity of cold air.

The forecaster knows, also from years of observation, that the "low-pressure" areas are generally accompanied by rainy and warmer weather, and that the "high pressure" and "low pressure" areas follow each other across the country at average intervals of about three days. The study of the weather map each day, coupled with the knowledge of past experience, enables the forecaster to tell with reasonable accuracy what will happen in any given district within the next forty-eight hours. No attempt is made to make definite predictions covering a period of more than thirty-six hours.

"Any one can make a weather prediction if he understands the weather chart," concluded the Weather Man. "There is nothing hidden about it. The United States Government contributes its predictions and its information to all who will receive them. We adjure every one, therefore, with brains enough to get out of the rain when it comes, not to allow himself to be particeps criminis, as it were, by contributing to the coffers of the worst frauds in the Nation."

Modjeska Talks of the Poles.

MME. HELENE MODJESKA, who has just returned from an extended sojourn in Austrian and German Poland, spent several days in New York last week. While in Europe she did not visit Russian Poland, from which country she is debarred by the Russian Government for political reasons. For years Mme. Modjeska and her friends have been trying to have the ban removed, but so far their efforts have not succeeded.

Mme. Modjeska, discussing her visit, said:

"Though I cannot enter Russian Poland, I will nevertheless say that the Poles there are treated with a great deal more consideration than they are in Germany. In Russia the language of the two peoples are somewhat similar, and, both races being of Slavonic origin, there exists a sort of sympathy between them that there is not in Germany. In Germany the Poles are not allowed to teach their children their native tongue, and the Government exerts every power at its command to Germanize the province.

"For instance, if a letter is written by a Pole, or any other kind of package or bundle, on which the word 'Pan,' the Polish equivalent of 'Herr,' is written, the package, bundle, or letter is seized by the Government and sent to a translator, who substitutes 'Her,' for 'Pan,' holds it for about two weeks, and then, when the authorities are satisfied that there is nothing left on or in the communication or package that will remind the receiver of the land of his nativity, it is sent to the proper destination. If a perishable package—a pail of oysters, for instance—were sent the case would be the same, the oysters being retained for a week or so and then forwarded to the right address.

"In many instances where Poles were engaged in prayer meetings the authorities have entered the church and seized and confiscated all the prayer books.

"If a Pole is in debt," continued Mme. Modjeska, "and his place is put up for sale, the Government will buy it in, and then present it to some German. This state of affairs is due to the anxiety of the Kaiser and his Government to exterminate the Poles politically and give what is left of their inheritance to people of German origin. It was hard under Bismarck, but those who have followed him in power have made conditions worse."

Mme. Modjeska thinks the attempt to Germanize the Poles has had an opposite effect. Instead of making Germans of the Poles, it has, she declares, embittered them, and where before there was only a little national pride they have become even more enthusiastic and national in spirit.

Austria, Mme. Modjeska said, has been rather kind to the Pole and has treated him with much consideration.

"The Poles," concluded Mme. Modjeska, "though poor, are happy and contented, as a rule. They are not prosperous, for the country never was a rich one, but they may win yet, regardless of all handicaps they have been compelled to overcome."

Interesting Story of a Bell.

STRANGERS in Ellicottville, the quaint pioneer town of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and once the capital of that county, if they chance to be awake as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, will hear the pealing of a bell, marvelously sweet in tone; so different, in fact, from the tone of an ordinary bell that they will doubtless wonder at it.

If so, their wonder will perhaps increase when, exactly at noon, they hear the clear, mellow peals of the bell again wafted from the belfry in which it hangs, and when, at 9 o'clock in the evening, a third time the bell sends forth its sweet volume of sound, the stranger who is not then aroused to curiosity and a desire to know something about it and the routine of its daily ringing, will be indeed a person indifferent to unusual things. If he is not such a person he will hear an interesting story about the bell, for there are few older ones, if any, hanging anywhere on the continent.

The Holland Land Company formerly owned all the land in that part of the State, and Nicholas Devereux represented it as its agent, with headquarters at Ellicottville. The route for the New York and Erie Railroad had been surveyed through Southern New York in 1834, and as it did not run through or near Ellicottville, as was expected, Nicholas Devereux took up a large tract of land along the Allegheny River, south of Ellicottville, through which tract the route for the proposed railroad had been surveyed, and there mapped out a plot for a city, which he believed would spring up when the railroad was built. Devereux was an ardent Catholic, and he set aside a lot upon which he intended to erect a Catholic church in his new city, and had the plans all drawn for it.

In 1837 Devereux was in New York on business, and while there read in a newspaper the advertisement of "a cargo of Spanish bells for sale." With the thought of his proposed church up in the wilds of Cattaraugus County in his mind, he investigated this peculiar sale, with the purpose of buying a bell for the church. He found that the cargo of bells was the property of a sea Captain, who said he had brought it over the sea from Malaga simply as ballast for his vessel.

Further inquiry brought to light an interesting story about the bells, which had once hung in monasteries and convents sacked during an insurrection in Malaga in 1832. They had called monks and nuns to worship for more than 125 years. After their violent removal from their long-time positions in the monastery and convent towers, they were left lying in the byways and about the harbor of Malaga until 1837, when this sea Captain, visiting that port to deliver a cargo, seeing utility as well as a means of speculation in the bells, succeeded in getting possession of them, and brought them to New York.

Devereux purchased one of the bells, sent it by sloop up the Hudson River and by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, whence it was hauled to Ellicottville by teams, in 1838. In the meantime, the prospects of the New York and Erie Railroad ever getting as far as Cattaraugus County had become very dim, so Devereux abandoned his scheme, and had the ancient church bell on his hands with no church of his own faith to hang it in, there being no Catholic Church in Ellicottville.

There was an Episcopal Church there, however, which had been established in 1828, and it had no bell. That church purchased Devereux's bell, paying him $125 for it, and it was hung in the tower, where it has been ever since. The ringing of it at 6 o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at 9 o'clock at night was a condition made by Devereaux when he sold the bell.

This ancient bell is of pure bronze, with a circumference at the top of over four feet, and at the base of seven feet. Its height is three feet, and the metal is three inches in thickness. The bell weights 1,300 pounds. On one side of it is an ornamental cross, set in a triangular base. Above the end of each arm of the cross is the representation of a nail pointing obliquely toward it, and a third nail is near the bottom of the cross, pointing toward its foot. Near the top of the bell, in two lines running around it, is the following inscription:

Abe soi labos del angel que en alto avana Maria Gracio plena Barges Mefeci Malaga 1708.

What this meant was a mystery for many years, when Bishop Cleveland Coxe solved it. According to the Bishop, the inscription was worded in corrupt Spanish, in which the letter "b" was used for "v," and which changed many other letters of the alphabet. Thus, he explained, the word "abe" should have been "ave," and instead of "labos" the proper reading should have been "la voz." Turned into pure Spanish, therefore, he said, the inscription would be:

"AVE (SOI LA VOZ DEL ANGEL ALTO SVENA) MARIA, PLENA GRACIA."

Translated into English, Bishop Coxe's solution of the old Spanish wording is thus:

"Hail (I am the voice of the Angel who on high stands forth) Mary! full of grace!"

The "Barges Mefeci Malaga, 1708," appended to the above invocation Bishop Coxe decided was the name of the founder of the bell, and "made one at Malaga, 1708."

It would be interesting to know what became of its companion bells the sea Captain placed on sale.

'Twas Too Suggestive.

A VERY timid-looking young man marched into the book section of one of the large department stores the other day, and, beckoning to one of the salesgirls, confided to her that he wanted to send a nice book to a lady friend of his.

"Something," explained the young man, blushing violently, "that you think will please her. I ain't much of a reader myself," he added, by way of explanation, "but I'd like to have a brand-new book that's being read by everybody, and talked about, and argued about in the papers. She likes that sort of thing." Then he stood back and patiently awaited the lady's suggestion.

"Well," said she, after a moment's pause, "here's a nice book. Just the thing you want, too, I think. 'Tarry Thou Till I Come.' It's quite new—that is, it was written twenty years ago, but it's being revived, you know, and everybody is buying it now. I'd say that was just the thing for you."

The young man looked puzzled for an instant, then indignant. "Young woman," he said, angrily, "you misunderstand my intentions entirely toward the young lady," and then he stalked out of the store swearing that women were entirely too impertinent, and leaving the bewildered saleswoman to wonder what in the world he meant.

One Bridge Problem Solved.

There was a new problem for the Brooklyn Bridge authorities to solve last week. It was a trouble of rapid growth, but of easy solution as the outcome proved. One big policeman set things to right.

On the north driveway, at the Manhattan end, just beneath the point where the bridge trains run under the roof, is a gate that leads from the footway to the trolley tracks. A smart man noticed it, and it suggested to him a way to avoid fighting for a seat. He walked to the gate, and as soon as the car he wanted came along he climbed aboard and took a seat. When the other passengers left the car he remained coolly and calmly watching the crowd fight for seats.

Now, this man's action was seen by other men and they followed his example. Others walked in their steps, so that soon there was a crowd each afternoon at the gate. For several days no attention was paid to this, but finally in a scramble one man narrowly escaped injury and the bridge authorities put their heads together. The result was that the next day all those who walked to the gate were forced by a large, fat man in a blue uniform to walk the 300 feet back to the loops again. They once more fight for the seats that for a few days they had obtained without trouble.

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1901

Gowns at Newport and Elsewhere

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR wore at a Sunday night dinner at Newport a gown as charming as it was simple. The material was white taffeta silk broken by stripes of black gauze. The stripes were vertical, the white an inch in width and the black somewhat narrower. The sweeping, clinging skirt was plain, and the bodice was also unbroken by folds or insertions. The effect was Princess save for the velvet girdle, with trailing ends, which broke the long lines. The stock was of the white silk and had stitched on it four extremely narrow bands of pale blue taffeta, ending in points. The bodice front showed some folds of white chiffon, and the hat worn was a large one of pale blue trimmed with unusually wide ostrich plumes, also pale blue. These plumes crossed at the left of the front.

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Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke wore a superb and showy gown of light blue silk gauze combined with white glace silk. The skirt was unusually full and fluffy, and laid in plaits. Two-thirds of the way to the foot of the skirt it was cut in battlements. The lower skirt was of the white silk, and both the pale blue gauze and the white silk showed appliques of cream-white lace. The bodice was equally full and fluffy with gauze and silk. The upper sleeves were accordion-plaited, and from the elbow down were tight fitting, and of the silk with appliques of lace. A blue hat with blue plumes was set back from her face and she wore a large and full blue feather boa. The hat and boa matched the gauze.

***

Mrs. John R. Drexel wore at the tennis tournament a frock of pale blue and white silk woven in a lacing pattern of tiny white and blue squares. The skirt had insertions of creamy lace in both narrow and wide patterns, and the bodice showed a bolero effect over a full vest of chiffon and lace. The stock was of lace, and a full puff of lace formed the lower part of the bishop sleeves. A small round hat of white flowers was worn straight on the head, and the brim in the back was turned abruptly against the crown, and a chou of black tulle seemed to fasten it.

***

Mrs. James Hude Beekman was seen in a beautiful gown of yellow silk mull embroidered in large crowsfeet. The skirt was long and swept well out in the back, and had a simple gathered flounce of the material. The bodice was extremely simple, fitting closely, and with bishop sleeves. A girdle with long ends in the back was of heliotrope and white figured satin ribbon in brocade effect. The stock was of yellow, and the hat worn was a small one of lavender lilacs with a few loops of ribbon matching the flowers in color.

***

Mrs. Pembroke Jones wore a gown of gray crêpe, with insertions of cream-colored Breton lace. The vest and stock were of the lace, and the lower part of the Pacquin sleeve was formed of the lace, crossed by straps of gray satin, stitched. The lace of the vest had narrow bands of gray satin ribbon run through it. The skirt had a deep applied flounce with insertions of cream lace above. These insertions rose high on the sides and crossed, forming diamonds, which were filled in with the gray crêpe. There were also two narrower insertions of lace near the waist.

***

Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot wore an exquisite costume of heavy white cotton goods. The bodice and skirt were both embroidered all over with bunches of grapes, the vines and leaves being simply outlined. The embroidery was white. The gown was tight fitting and clinging, and the bodice did not blouse. The hat worn was of white mulle, with a soft crown, and several lace-edged ruffles formed the brim. A large white chiffon and tulle boa was worn.

***

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., appeared in a short skirt of white pique, with a thin white shirtwaist. Her hat was a broad-brimmed sailor, covered with a light veil, drawn over her face under her chin, sprinkled with small polka dots. This veil covered the crown and brim of the hat, the ends being brought down in the back and securely fastened. With her was Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who was also in white pique. The skirt had an applied flounce and the Eton coat had deep points in front, running below the waist line. The fronts come nearly together. The hat was on the sailor order, save that it rolled a bit at the sides. It had a broad band around the crown, with a flat, black bow on the left. A plain white blouse was worn under the coat.

***

Miss Chloise Hatch was in a simple costume of blue linen. The straight skirt cleared the ground, and had an applied flounce. The blouse was plain, save for the deep berthalike collar of linen embroidered in white, with touches of black, and the white guimpe and stock. The bishop sleeves had bands of the linen at the wrists. The hat was a broad-brimmed, cream-white straw, dipping a little at both back and front. Its only trimming was a band of two-inch black velvet ribbon around the crown, and a large loose bow of the ribbon on the brim directly in front.

***

Miss Polly Whittier of Boston was seen at Narragansett Pier in a white costume. The skirt, which barely touched, was of white linen stripped. The thin white waist bloused a trifle in the back and a bit more in front. The sleeves had puffs above the wristbands, the let-out tucks in the sleeves forming these, and the upper part of the blouse was tucked in the front. A simple white hat draped with a white chiffon veil was worn. At the same place Mrs. Casper Whitney of Chicago wore a plain skirt of white pique, and a blouse to match with entre deux of white embroidery. A rather large broad-brimmed white hat was worn.

***

Mrs. Willard Brown was seen at the polo games at Point Judith in a white muslin with three-quarter inch black polka dots scattered at rare intervals over it. The skirt was glove-fitting, and the long bodice was carried far down the front of the wearer's slight figure. There were two crossing horizontal insertions of narrow white lace across the upper part of the bodice, in yoke effect, and also in the sleeves. A simple small hat matching in coloring was worn.

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Miss Evelyn Blight wore one day at the Newport Casino a simple frock of brown linen. The skirt had an applied flounce, and was tight-fitting. The bodice was tight in the back and pouched in front. The neck was cut out round, and the opening outlined by a stitched band of linen and a little guimpe and a stock of plain white muslin in solid tucks was worn. The bishop sleeves had puffs and bands of tucked muslin at the wrists. The hat worn was a large flat Leghorn. Arranged flatly on the brim from side to side and nearly meeting in the back were scarlet silk roses. Loops of black velvet finished the ends of the wreath at the back and drooped over the hair. Under the left brim near the back a spray of the roses with a touch of black velvet was placed.

***

Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen is fond of white, and wears many beautiful white frocks at Newport. One of the many is a thin white mull, the lower part of this skirt trimmed with crossing insertions, some of them forming diamonds, the centres of which show medallions of lace. The skirt itself is long and clinging, and gathered to fit at the waist. A girdle of white satin is worn, and the bodice pouches a little in front and is close fitting in the back, with narrow insertions of fine lace, matching that in the skirt, set in to outline a yoke. The sleeves, with insertions also, puff out above the lace wristbands. The stock is of lace. A very rough white straw hat is worn with it, trimmed with two wide ostrich plumes, that meet a little to the left of the front, the meeting being covered by a big chou of white satin ribbon.

***

Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia was seen one afternoon in an especially filmy gown of sheer white organdie. The skirt was full and sweeping, and its deep lower flounce was finished by a two-inch border of plain pale blue. This same color was shown in narrow bands in the narrow frill-like heading. The full bodice, which pouched well in front, had a yoke outlined with bands of the pale blue, which color was also in evidence again at the bottom of the full bishop sleeves. Mrs. Carter's hat was of medium size, and composed almost entirely of white flowers. It turned up at the left, and sat straight on the wearer's golden hair. She carried a white taffeta parasol.

***

Mrs. Duncan S. Ellsworth lunched at the Astoria the first of the week in a deep but bright blue frock. The material was a rough serge. The skirt was perfectly plain, just touched the floor, and had no flounce or tucks, but fitted perfectly, the belt matching the skirt. The coat was a close-fitting Eton, with a deep attached girdle piece of gold cloth, which described an upturned V in the back, and in the front rose from the under-arm seams and was finished with gold buttons. The Paquin sleeves showed a full puff of the white cloth finished in gold with cloth of gold wristbands and gold buttons. The blouse worn pouched very little in front. It was of dull light blue linen, with meeting sprays of white flowers embroidered on each side of the closing plait in the middle. A high round yoke was embroidered on it, also in white. The stock was white and blue, and the blue ends of the stock's bow were embroidered in white. The hat worn was a large one of light yellow straw with a broad brim. This brim rolled slightly, and in front there were loops of black ribbon, through which was thrust one long black quill. The hat was worn well to the right of the head.

***

Mrs. R. R. L. Clarkson was seen in a pale gray cloth costume. The skirt barely touched, save in the back, where it trailed the least bit. It was severely plain. The close-fitting Eton jacket came over the skirt's belt in the back and described short points in front, and was finished by stitching. The hat worn was oval in form, dipping a trifle at the back and at the front, and had a two-inch brim. It was of black, the brim faced with white, and the trimming was formed of loops of black velvet, with bows in front, and flat loops drooping over the brim in the rear, while the outside of the brim was covered with fine green leaves and pin-point blossoms of white.

***

Miss Lucile Bacon was lunching at the Waldorf early in the week in a seasonable and simple frock. The skirt, which barely touched the floor, was of invisible shepherd's plaid in black and white wool. Four rows of black braid scarcely a sixteenth of an inch in width edged the bottom of the skirt, and the deep applied flounce was headed with the same number of rows, the braid being its own width apart. A similar row ran from the belt to the flounce in front. The skirt fitted very closely. The belt was a narrow one of black. The white shirtwaist was tailor-made, and therefore severely plain, and, while fine, was not sheer. There was a little turnover collar and a black ribbon tied under it. Miss Bacon's white sailor hat had an under brim of black. It had a large bunch of red poppies at the left of the front, and a few of these flowers were placed flatly against the crown near the back. The band around the crown was also black.

***

Mrs. Daniel Bacon, who was with her daughter, wore a long skirt of thin, clinging black material, and a small black hat, set straight on the head, and swathed in black chiffon veiling. Her bodice was a close-fitting, long-pointed affair of light mauve crêpe. The tops of the sleeves were tucked and caught with tiny buttons, and these appeared again on the tucks of the bodice and stock.

***

Miss Ethel Barrymore was seen after her recent arrival from abroad lunching in the palm garden in a long, glove-fitting skirt of deep blue serge, with an applied flounce. The skirt showed no plaits of any kind in the back or elsewhere. The white shirtwaist was laid in narrow graduated box plaits from neck and shoulder seams to the belt. The stock and wristbands were plain. Miss Barrymore's hat was a wide-brimmed black chip, with a full wreath of white roses on the brim.

***

Miss Alice Blight wore at the tennis tournament at Newport a unique linen frock. The tight-fitting coat was made of panels of the linen. The panels were turned in and stitched near but not close to their edges on strips of white. This paneled coat extended to within eighteen inches of the bottom of the skirt. The skirt was made along the same lines as the long coat. The coat panels tapered in at the waist so that the garment fitted smoothly all over, and a girdle of white silk with fringed ends in the back formed the waist finish. The stock was also of white silk, and there were puffs of white at the wrists of the sleeves. Miss Blight's hat was a small one of brown straw, covered with a brown chiffon veil.

A Unique Southern Resort.

THERE are only three Summer resorts on the Atlantic seaboard which have marked individuality, character, and what the French well call "atmosphere." These are Newport, Murray Bay, in Canada, and the White Sulphur Springs. Newport is unique, although it has faint imitations in Lenox, Southampton, and Bar Harbor. Murray Bay is the most foreign in atmosphere of all the Canadian resorts frequented by Americans, and the White Sulphur Springs is no longer the one great Summer resort of the South as it was before the civil war. Although the life and features of "The White," as old Southerners still lovingly call it, are peculiar, the place can be found reproduced on a smaller scale at half a hundred resorts scattered through "Dixie."

The old White Sulphur Springs, nestled among the Alleghany Mountains in West Virginia, still holds its prestige and its proud pre-eminence in all true Southern breasts. The huge and rambling old hotel, built in 1858, is sadly out of repair. Many of the little one-story cottages in the numerous "rows" that cling to the neighboring hillsides, some of them dating back to 1820, are fast tumbling into decay, and "don't care" is written all over the hotel in service and appointment, but yet hotel and cottages are crowded this season, as ever, with the belles and beaus and the representative older men and women of the South.

The stray New Yorker—rarely more than five or six come in a season—who wanders by chance down to the old-time resort gladly submits to inconveniences and absurd overcharges in little items in exchange for the charm of a novel Summer life amid the quaintest of surroundings. At "The White" he finds himself in a new world, peopled by a thousand hospitable and charming men and women, all making a business, and a successful one, too, of pleasure. The prettiest of Southern girls are his partners in the dance, the most hospitable of Southern matrons are his hostesses at luncheon, picnic, and dining party. There is a constant flow of mint juleps all the day and night long, and music and dancing evermore.

The hotel dining room, where the hotel guests and cottagers eat in common, is larger than any at the Saratoga hotels, and the largest, in fact, in the United States, and the ballroom is also an unusually large and spacious one. If one plays cards there is continuous poker in one of the cottages, and in another at a little distance, called The Blind Tiger, faro and roulette are played, and luncheons and suppers, whose feature is the famous Brunswick stew, are served. "The White" is the only resort in the country except Palm Beach where ladies play roulette in company with men and in a gambling clubhouse.

There are no golf links at "The White"—blessed distinction—but tennis, horseback riding, and swimming in the large pool in the bathhouse near the hotel afford sufficient exercise out of doors. Indoors there are card parties, morning germans, and evening balls. The morning germans are a great feature of the resort, and as they have ceased to be held in the North are a novelty to New Yorkers. Frequently 200 dancers take part in these beautiful affairs, and the leaders could give Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., many points in graceful and complex figures. One of these morning germans given recently at "The White" by Mrs. Skelton Williams of Richmond, Va., is said to have cost $2,000. The favors were brought from New York and every appointment was on the most sumptuous scale.

But it is this old-time, quaint atmosphere of the resort that most charms the Northern visitor. He finds himself in a room in a cottage in the "Alabama" row perchance, and waited on by Gen. Lee's old negro body servant; he hears the battles of the civil war fought over again by grizzled veterans—and the Lost Cause is still a topic of conversation. The soft Southern accent pervades the air, the names of old families from New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Richmond, and Augusta meet one everywhere, and one sees the old and the new South meet on a common ground. Those who would see the real life of the South at its best and its Summer outing in these days should visit the White Sulphur Springs in August and before its hotel and cottages crumble into dust.

The Blanc Mange and the Hostler.

THERE was an amusing happening at a small but fashionable dinner at the Summer home of a rich New Yorker at Greenwich, Conn., the other evening.

About an hour before dinner was to be served the hostess rushed to her husband with the dreadful news that two of the servants had imbibed so freely of the contents of the wine cellar that they were incapable of waiting on the table. After talking the matter over a stable boy and a gardener were called in and drilled in their duties.

All went well as course after course was served. The hostess, who had been nervous all through the ordeal, breathed a sigh of relief, for only one course, a dessert, remained to be served. This was a huge dish of blanc mange, made by the hostess herself, and which was to be served at the table.

The door opened and in came the stable boy with the bowl. There was a look of anxiety on his face, and he walked with the delicacy of a man walking over glare ice. Suddenly the blanc mange began to dance about in the bowl. The boy tried to balance it this way and that, but the harder he worked the more uncontrollable it seemed to get. Suddenly, forgetting himself, he roared out:

"Who-o-o-a there! Steady!"

"John!" called out the host.

"Yes, Sir! Who-o-o-a!"

"John, leave the room."

John made a dash and placed the bowl upon the table in front of the hostess.

"All right, Sir. But I wish I had er had a curb for that, Sir!"

The hostess's face was crimson, but the host broke into a laugh as the boy left the room. The guests all joined him and finally through her tears a smile broke over the face of the hostess and an embarrassing incident was closed.

Hazard's Tower at Narragansett.

One of the noticeable features of Narragansett Pier, as one drives away from the hotels and out to the Point Judith clubhouse, is a tall graystone tower, rising like the top of some ancient fortress out of the tall trees surrounding it. This is known as Hazard's Tower and was built by the late Joseph Hazard, one of the old Rhode Island Hazard family, and a brother of "Shepherd" (otherwise "Tom") Hazard, the latter getting his nickname from his fondness for sheep.

The history attached to the stone tower is interesting. Its builder was extremely peculiar—"queer" his New England neighbors called him—and he believed in spirits. The tower was built to afford a resting place for the birds (of which he was most fond and regarding which he had some original fancies) on their northerly migrations in the Spring and their southerly flights in the Autumn. All over his grounds were placed high wooden posts, hollowed out at the top to catch and hold water and sometimes crumbs for the winged creatures. Signs with inscriptions like the following were placed here and there: "He giveth to the beast his food and to the young ravens which cry," "He who feedeth the young ravens shall himself be fed," &c.

Makes Bathing Compulsory.

While all of the Newport colony are probably willing that their servants should avail themselves of the bathing facilities at the beaches, there is only one of the colony who makes such bathing compulsory, and that is Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Sr. Mrs. Havemeyer not only requests her servants to take a daily morning dip, but has made arrangements with one of the Bellevue Avenue bus drivers to call at her villa every morning, when it is not too rainy, at about 8 o'clock for her servants. After the bath the latter are taken back to the villa, where they are due to arrive at 7:30.

Veracious Chronicles of Maine

As recited at the Dexter, Me., Centennial Celebration by HOLMAN F. DAY Author of "Up in Maine."

I haven't come loaded with lyrics or saddled with sonnets, my friends,
I feel that some serious discourse more nearly will answer your ends.
'Tis not the occasion for fiction, for frolicsome notions in rhyme,
'Tis meet that historical study shall claim our attention and time.
You know when I lived here in Dexter I sacrificed leisure and play
And dug through the dusty old records and studied them day after day.
I sought for the ancient traditions and carefully noted them down,
And especially gave my attention to unwritten tales of the town.
For the true, the correct, the veracious I have made my most sedulous search,
Retaining alone for my annals the facts without question or smirch.
And whatever the truths I've collected you may bank on those matters, you bet,
As you banked on the news that we gave you long back in The Dexter Gazette.
When I labored and lived here among you I was known for my candor and truth—
Whatever I've done since I left you, I couldn't tell lies in my youth.
And I ask that you'll kindly remember I used to deal largely in facts,
Although I have never adopted the seal of the tree and the axe.
Remember me, then, as I left here before I was touched with the stain
Of election to most of the orders of Truth Convoluters of Maine.
Yet I know my notorious present conflicts with my unspotted past,
For a natural shade of discredit on all of my annals is cast.
And I see I need an indorser who will back me in what I may say
If you're going to do me the honor to credit my annals to-day.
Ah, friends, as I stand here and face you, I look for one visage in vain—
For the man who could back up traditions more surely than any in Maine.
We could form a duet of recorders that would never be reckoned a slouch,
I with my stock of traditions and he to stand up here and vouch.
We'd give you some accurate annals if now he could calmly arrive
From his home in the Golden Hereafter—if only Steve Haines were alive!

With simply myself as a sponsor I hesitate long ere I tell
Of the time that he shingled the townhouse when the ladder broke down and he fell.
He was lugging two bunches of shingles, the ground was away underneath,
He was right at the eaves when he tumbled, but he grabbed there and gripped with his teeth.
He hung to those bunches of shingles, for he wasn't the man to let go
When he'd got 'em so far up the ladder. What! Drop 'em? I guess not—oh, no!
So he fastened his jaws on the eaves' spout and played a tattoo with his feet
In an effort to draw the attention of any who passed in the street.
By the records he hung there an hour ere any inhabitant passed
And was growing a little impatient when he noticed Charles Favor at last.
But the passer was busily thinking and he never looked up nor around,
Nor heard the rip-rap of those cowhides as Stephen continued to pound.
Then at last, with a desperate effort, Uncle Stephen let go, gave a yell,
And still with his clutch on his shingles grabbed back with his jaws ere he fell.
The world that's so chary of credit will never believe it, I fear,
'Tis history, though, and I'd prove it if Uncle Steve Haines could be here.

There's Sheridan's ride for his country, there's the tale of the riders to Ghent—
The ride of the hero at Lucknow, ahead of the rescuers sent.
There's the ride of the Unknown of Johnstown and the Middlesex ride of Revere,
But in counting the noses of riders, do you know we'd the champion here?
They have told us that Sheridan didn't, that the others are compounds of myth,
That Paul was laid up with the colic and the job was performed by one Smith.
So it seems that the sole reputation that wholly unquestioned remains
Is that of our champion rider—our history-maker, Steve Haines.
It chanced that a young Tennesseean was visiting here in the town,
And a telegram came that his sweetheart with chilblains had been stricken down.
Now, chilblains in Maine don't alarm us, but 'tis said they're as tough as can be
When they grab at the delicate tootsies of a maiden in old Tennessee.
So the young Tennesseean grew nervous. He couldn't take chances with steam.
He reckoned he wanted to get there, so he hired Steve Haines and his team.
The horse wasn't anything extra—it wasn't his blood or his breed
That gave him the eminent record of the king of the turnpike in speed.
'Twas feeding—just feeding—that did it; the oats were the Spiral Chief sort,
Our Steve was the first man to raise 'em—the seed of 'em couldn't be bought.
As each of the oats was digested a small spiral spring was released
And, popping away in his stomach, they nigh about lifted the beast.
And at last when the digestive process was thoroughly well under way
Steve simply hung fast to the webbins—tail over the dasher—and whey!
They took to the road after supper. When the oats got to working in style
That horse whizzed away like a comet; a wink, and they'd covered a mile.
'Twas quarter past six by the roosters, who were leading the hens off to bed,
When out of the village of Dexter by the way of the float bridge they sped.
At seven they stopped in Skowhegan for a bit of a halt and a bait—
Then Stephen let drive to the southward at a regular thunderbolt gait.
I haven't the time for the details nor to tell what the journey was like,
But the folks who beheld them insisted that they heated the dirt on the pike.
'Tis a matter of definite knowledge that exactly at quarter of three
They arrived with the dawn on the mountains to the eastward of fair Tennessee.
The chap wanted Steve to take breakfast, but Steve was unable to stay,
Because he'd agreed with a neighbor to help him with shingling that day.
So back o'er the vales and the hilltops, with a peck of those snappers in Bob,
Rode Steve on the wings of the morning, and at seven was onto his job.
From out all the annals of riding, I crown as the king pin this drive,
And I'd have it with oaths on the records—if only Steve Haines were alive.

There was also the case of old Tackett, whose trousers were made by his wife
From cloth that would wear for a lifetime and couldn't be cut with a knife.
You remember the story, I'm certain. Old Tackett was plowing one day
And the hornets got after his oxen and whoosh! they went tearing away.
Old Tackett, though, hung to the handles; he wasn't the man to let go.
And whenever he'd bounce on a hummock it would knock out a "Whoa, dern ye, whoa!"
But the hornets continued their drilling and the oxen continued to hump,
When all of a sudden the plowsnare split open a big maple stump.
The halves opened outward like scissors, then whango! they came slapping back
And they gripped to those trousers of Hackett where the trousers contained the most slack.
The procession was halted an instant, the oxen went into the air,
But Tackett hung still to the handles and the parts, now you bet, wouldn't tear.
Then each little hornet adjusted and straightened the stinger he'd sprung—
Etched in a few nicks on the edges, and oh! how they stung, stung, and stung.
With a last mighty yerk and a hoorah the team made a desperate haul,
And with pants and old Tackett for shackles yanked out the big stump, roots and all.
It beat all our stump-pulling exploits, yet it's scoffed at and doubted, I fear,
But I'd prove it beyond peradventure—if Uncle Steve Haines could be here.

And you know when old Powell was shingling and he stepped on the roof of a shed,
But the shed wasn't built when he stepped there, so he stepped on the ether instead.
His amazement was greater, I reckon, than the cat's who attempted to stand
On sawdust afloat on the millpond with the notion she'd tackled dry land.
Well, Powell fell heavy and sudden and he made a large dent in the ground,
His people went scooting for doctors, but there wasn't a doc to be found,
Except Uncle Purgative Peters, who doddered around half asleep
And acquired his medical training by doctoring cattle and sheep.
But they needed a man in a hurry, so they brought Uncle Purg, and he said
The critter had bots and blind staggers and ought to be instantly bled.
But they told him he'd taken a tumble and his system seemed dreadfully sprung,
So Purg took to counting his pulse beats and wanted to look at his tongue.
Then Purg saw the slivers he'd gathered in his flight down the side of the wall;
"He's a cribber," said Purg, "something awful. You'll have to put tin on his stall."
Old Powell came to for an instant—he knew, don't you see, how he fel —
And he howled: "Hain't ye got no wit nohow? My leg's broke! Ol swat your old pelt!"
"Oh, sartin," said Purg, "so I notice; I'd thought that 'ere spot there looked sore,
But I reckined if bones had been broken ye'd said suthin' 'bout it before."
Then Purg grabbed the leg and he twisted—and twisted and twisted some more;
All the time that old Powell staid conscious he swore—oh, my sakes, how he swore!
And later his talk was more dreadful, for it seemed that Purg didn't know how,
And had set it with joint doubling backward, like the joint on the leg of a cow.
Old Powell was planning to sue him. First he went to Steve Haines for advice,
And Steve chewed the matter all over, then advised him to think of it twice.
As a shingler your value is doubled." With the matter so sensibly put
Old Powell agreed, and he tried it and it proved so successful when tried
That he hired old Purg as his doctor and was dosing for bots when he died.
Still, he always looked funny when walking with a leg like the leg of a cow,
Yet "ev'ry man's built for his bus'ness," as Uncle Steve Haines would avow.

My friends, I could talk for an hour and give you such annals as these,
The cream of your local traditions—veracious, as any one sees.
There's the tale of the witch and the ox chains, no modern-day sample of fakes.
The chains lay by night in a farmyard, she turned the whole bunch into snakes.
With collings and thrashings and clashings they romped through the whole of the night
And the people who gazed from the windows were nigh driven crazy by fright.
There's the wonderful tale of the witch fight, when a witch in the form of a cat
Went smash through a big iron kettle like a brick through the crown of a hat.
I'll own they are singular stories; they sound rather strange, I'll admit,
E'en now, when we know they are truthful. But as onward the years swiftly flit
At last some ridiculous skeptic will muster up courage and rise.
To declare, when we cannot disprove him, that all of these annals are lies.
So here and to-day on the threshold, 'twixt the century past and the new,
Ere we close the great book of the records, inscribed with the proved and the true,
I would we could place on the pages such tales as would certainly show
That Dexter outclassed all the Nation in daring and deeds long ago.
They must go there, however, with sanction, undoubted, attested, and straight,
And not as apocryphal mention, to be buffeted sooner or late.
I know there are sponsors among you who will swear for them steady and strong,
But alas! there is only one person who could nail them just where they belong.
Good friend, as I stand here and face you, I look for one visage in vain—
For the man who could back up tradition more surely than any in Maine.
We would spread here to-day on the records our doings, achievement, and boast,
We would close the big century volume with these chronicles strictly engrossed.
We'd fix 'em where question or cavil, suspicion, denial, or jeer
Could never expunge them nor blot them—if only Steve Haines could be here!

TO SAVE THE MESA VERDE.

THE treaty of the club women of Colorado with the Weeminuche Utes has been signed by the authorities at Washington. By it the women have leased the Mesa Verde, a part of the Ute reservation, for a term of thirty years, for the sum of $300 a year. They will preserve the cliff dwellings of the Mesa from the onslaughts of the relic hunting vandal; build a toll road to the now almost inaccessible cliffs; a bungalow or rest house for the accommodation of travelers; will hire Indians to police the ruins, and finally will advertise to attract the travel to compensate them for the outlay. At present the ruins can be reached only on horseback, and during a portion of the trip the riders must dismount. The journey is a tiresome and painful one, and few now attempt it. Those few, however, do exactly as they please with the ruins, pounding and digging in them, and removing all the relics they can carry away.

The movement to preserve the ruins began two years ago, when the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs appointed a committee on the subject. The committee afterward decided to form a separate organization, that it might incorporate and work more efficiently. It became the Cliff Dwellings Association, organized something on the plan of the hereditary patriotic societies. Its strength, however, came from the backing and influence of the big federation behind it.

The story of the treaty between the Colorado club women and the Indians is an interesting one, as it is probably the only one of its kind ever made.

The ruins of the Mesa Verde stand upon the tribal lands of the Weeminuche Utes, far from any railroad, in a remote and unfrequented portion of the State, among the almost impassable heights of the San Juan region. For many years after the settlement of the State the existence of the ruins was unknown to the settlers. At the mouth of the Mancos Cañon the Wetherill family had a ranch. One day the Wetherill boys wandered far over the hills, seeking cattle that had strayed away. Penetrating regions which they had never visited before, they came out upon the verge of the precipice at the top of the Mancos Cañon. Looking across the cañon they discovered the sculptured façade of a row of houses, carved in the face of the opposite cliff, the habitations of a by-gone race.

The Wetherill boys made numerous collections of relics, all of which they sold to museums and universities in Europe and the East, for it was not till some time afterward that the State of Colorado began the fine collection now to be found in the State House. Mrs. Gilbert McClurg and Mrs. George T. Sumner were among the first women who ever visited the ruins, and they have since been indefatigable in arousing interest in them. Mrs. McClurg's first visit was full of interest and romance. It was made some years ago, when the San Juan region was far wilder than it is now. Upon reaching Durango, then the nearest settlement, she was met by news of trouble between the Utes and the settlers. The settlers had shot Utes who were hunting off the reservation, and the Utes had retaliated by killing an isolated settler and his family. Her Durango friends declining to make the journey, Mrs. McClurg pushed on alone with a freighter. At Mancos, now a flourishing village, but then composed principally of a building which was both blacksmith shop and general store combined, she found no means of further progress. She remained for several days, sleeping at night in a stockade erected for the protection of the settlers. At length, after much uncertainty and delay, she obtained an escort of United States troops, and made the then fearfully hard trip to the Mesa Verde. There she saw for the first time the towers and estufas, the charred corn still in the granaries, left there probably before Columbus sailed; the stone axes, the handmills, the looms, and sandals of the "ancient people."

When the Cliff Dwellings Association decided to endeavor to lease the site of the ruins from the Utes and make it into a woman's park, pending Federal or State action along similar lines, it was Mrs. McClurg who went down to make the treaty with the Indians. She expected to find Ignacio, Chief of the Utes, at Navajo Springs, with a resident interpreter. Instead, he was away up Beaver Creek, hunting amid the summits of the La Plata range. Thither the indomitable Chairman of the committee finally planned to follow him, when, by a happy chance Chief Ignacio's heir and successor, Acowitz, lounged into the Wetherill ranch. Acowitz is a "heap bad Indian," and it will be a sad day for the Utes when the wise old Chief, Ignacio, goes to his fathers, and this graceless youth takes his place.

However, upon presentation of coin of the realm, on account of the "mucho frio," Acowitz agreed to produce the Chief, and so he did, on the third day, the lady meanwhile chafing in enforced inertia. When the fine old Chief, who has the respect of every white man with brains enough to appreciate him, came in, he was shaking with a chill. As Mrs. McClurg touched his burning hand she wondered whether it were smallpox or measles, and if she would catch it.

Then the negotiation of the treaty began. First, she offered Ignacio two mustard plasters, sharp and to the point. Then, seeing his pallor slowly whitening even under the bronze, she gave him a glass of cherry cordial of her own making. These delicate ministrations pleased the Chief, and he said: "Squaw, heap more squaw wine." Under the revivifying influence of cherry bounce the treaty proceeded. Ignacio said, "Yes, I savez. You want to make a show of the cliff houses as they made a show of me at the festival at Denver last Fall. White man always want to make show of everything."

Terms having been discussed, the Chief said: "Squaw, I am an old man, and many have lied to me. Do you speak the truth? Do the women of Colorado also lie like the men?"

Assured to the contrary, satisfactory terms were eventually reached, and Ignacio, in behalf of the Weeminuche Utes, solemnly leased the Mesa Verde to the club women of Colorado. By an amendment attached to the Sundry Civil bill the Secretary of the Interior was empowered to approve this lease. This he has now done, and the lease is now in the hands of the Cliff Dwellings Association, which will begin work immediately on its toll road.

In their action on this subject the Colorado women have taken a leaf from the notebook of the New York Museum of Natural History. For four years that institution has had a scientific expedition digging at Pueblo Bonito, in Chaco, N. M. They have built stone houses and are there to stay. They have excavated and sent east large quantities of amulet and scarabaea, and nearly 40,000 pieces of carved turquois. They have also taken up as pre-emption claims the other eight pueblos of the Chaco, all lying within a radius of twenty-five miles. Most of the Mesa Verde relics went to Sweden, which sent over an expedition to examine the ruins and arrange for the purchase of collections.

Only Professionals Wanted.

Gradually the small army of lecturers, virtuosos, singers, and after-dinner entertainers who were wont each Summer to invade Newport has grown smaller, and this year a recitation or a recital after dinner has been the exception. When any entertainment is provided now it is of the vaudeville order, and professionals are employed. Previously the singers and reciters were semi-professionals, semi-amateurs, and many of them went to Newport with letters or relied upon their friends in society there to give them a proper introduction. It became something of a nuisance, and hostesses found that after dinner anything but the roughest vaudeville put guests to sleep or made them fidgety or cross.

Working a Miracle.

He—That bath has done me—helped me wonderfully. I feel that I have become an entirely different man.

She—Yes? I'm thoroughly glad of that, for you sadly needed the change.

AUG

1901

Fishing and Canoeing Hints

EARLY'S and Balton's eddies, on the east branch of the Delaware River, are two pools where good bass fishing may be had. The eddies are both very deep and rocky, and well populated with this fish. Besides bait casting and trolling, fly casting and skittering are also remunerative methods of angling in these pools, which may be reached by a 150-mile trip from New York City to East Branch, on the New York, Ontario and Western Railway. East Branch is but half a mile distant from Balton's eddy, and twice that distance from Early's. Boats may be had at from 25 to 50 cents per day, and board runs from $6 to $10 per week at the various hotels and boarding houses in the vicinity. Bait, such as catfish, crawfish, dobsons, and lampreys, is plentiful, and may be had at a cent each. The excursion from New York City is $6. Of course, as with all other fishing along the Delaware and similar rivers, it should be remembered that no matter how good the conditions are when one starts out from town, rain is at any time liable to swell and roil the stream and spoil the fishing until the water subsides and clears. This is apt to disappoint a fisherman who often receives sword from his fishing ground that the bass are biting finely, only to have a shower intervene between himself and his prospective catch. But if bass fishing were a dead sure thing there would probably be just as much excitement and interest attending it as there would be in purchasing a supply at Fulton Market.

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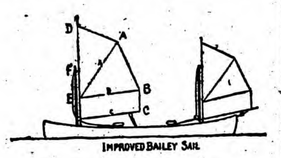
An owner of a sixteen-foot St. Lawrence skiff writes asking for information in regard to a reasonably-priced sailing rig, suitable for the same. It is rather late in the season for one to get very much use out of a new suit of sails this year, but there are undoubtedly a large number of small boat owners who will probably equip their craft with sails during the Winter months so as to start out anew when they put them in commission next Spring. The correspondent does not state the beam of his boat, but most St. Lawrence skiffs are built 42 inches wide, and it is therefore assumed that she is of those dimensions. Such a craft will carry comfortably a spread of about 110 square feet of canvas if divided into two sails after the manner of the cat yawl or canoe rig. Probably the best pattern of sails which could be used is the "Improved Bailey," with 70 square feet of canvas in the mainsail and 36 in the dandy. These may be made of a good brand of bleached cotton with bands of non-elastic web on the edges of the sails. This webbing need only be on one side of the smaller sail, but should be on both sides of the edge of the larger one. As will be seen from the illustration, these sails present the general appearance of an ordinary fore and aft gaff sail with a topsail. The great advantage which they possess for small boats, is, that they give a good spread of canvas with short light spars, and that they present most of the surface low down. The manner in which they are hoisted does away with mast rings, which when made of light metal and used on a small mast are sometimes apt to join at critical moments.



IMPROVED BAILEY SAIL.

A and B are battens of light wood, run through pockets in the sail. They are joined together at their intersection, at C, where there is a small jaw, which holds it to the mast. By lowering the sail so that B touches the boom C, the lower batten and the boom may be held together by means of reef points, thereby shortening the sail without greatly changing the balance of one's rig. Besides the battens A and B and the boom C, there is a yard lashed to the sail from D to E, and held in place against the mast at any position desired by a halyard at F. This yard allows the use of a short mast, and it will be noticed that it, the yard, as well as the battens and the boom, are all of the same length, which allows them all when the sail is furled to lie one on top of the other, presenting a compact bundle. The halyard should run through a sheave in the masthead instead of an ordinary block, and then through a block in the foot of the mast, from whence it may be led to any desired position in the boat where it may be belayed. The cost of sails alone of the size, pattern, and material described would be a trifle less than $6 for the mainsail and $3.50 for the dandy. The spars, if bought from a regular boat builder, are apt to be rather expensive, but if the boat owner will make a set of drawings, showing the dimensions to which he wishes his spars turned, and will then go to a woodworking establishment he may have them gotten out of clear spruce at a price which would be a considerable saving. It will be found advisable to have the mast mortise the mastheads for the sheaves, as it is rather difficult for an amateur to make a good job of this operation, and a mortise a little out of true or a little too wide will allow the halyards to ride the sheave and jam between it and the mast.

If it is desired to rig the boat with a centreboard, there are three patterns from which a choice may be had—the ordinary board of either wood or metal contained in a trunk, coming up to as high as the thwarts of the boat; a folding board made on the principle of a fan, folding in a watertight, low trunk, which houses entirely below the flooring of the boat, or one of the new centreboards, which are pivoted on the outside of the keel and fold up flat against the bottom of the boat when not in use. For a 16 by 42 craft, however, the ordinary board will be found preferable, as there is no comparison between the holding up power of the plate and the folding board, and the boat is of sufficient size to allow room for the centreboard trunk. The two principal objections to the board pivoted to the outside of the keel are that it is necessary to lift the boat out of water to remove it or be bothered with its drag when either sailing ahead of the wind or rowing, and, as it only swings from right to left and will not rise on contact with an obstruction, there is danger of the bottom of the boat being pulled out if a rock be struck when sailing.

A boat of the size given should be able to carry 110 square feet of canvas comfortably, but it is, of course, supposed that she is built strongly with an idea of her being used as a sailer. More small boats are ruined every year through being strained by their rig than even their owners imagine. A boat built for light rowing only should be very moderately rigged, as the immense amount of strain exerted by a brisk breeze twisting the boat in one direction and the live ballast on the gunwale pulling in the other, often warps a boat out of shape so badly that she will not, if left to herself, move in a straight line.

If the small boater is going in for solid comfort instead of style, it will be advisable for him to use galvanized iron fittings, which require very little care to keep in good condition and are fully as strong and durable as the more expensive fittings of nickel or brass. If, however, he wishes something more beautiful—especially when new—let him by all means, particularly for use on salt water, use polished brass instead of nickel-plated trimmings. With oxalic acid, hard work, and a good metal polish, polished brass trimmings may be kept looking well. Nickel-plating, when exposed to salt air and water, not only quickly becomes coated with an almost irremovable greenish deposit, but the plate itself is bound to corrode and wear away in spots, showing the brass or copper metal underneath. A few years ago aluminum fittings were put on the market for use in very small boats where lightness of weight was greatly to be desired, but the corrosive action of salt water on aluminum caused these to crumble away and weaken so rapidly that, except for use in absolutely fresh water, this metal has been proved almost worthless for the purpose.

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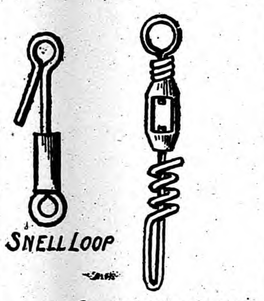
One of the unpleasant features of trolling is changing the spoon on the average trolling rig. Of course, if the angler has an individual leader for each spoon the matter of attaching and detaching to the line is greatly simplified, but the amount of space occupied in one's tackle box by an assortment of spoons attached to separate leaders and the amount of time lost in moistening the fresh leaders and getting them out of coil is a nuisance. The average fisherman attaches his leader to his trolls in one of two ways. Sometimes the spoon end of the leader is put through the eye of the swivel and the line end of the leader then brought through the loop. This necessitates the removal of the leader from the line each time a change is made. Another method, and one which is frequently adopted, is to remove the swivel from the trolling spoon and run the lower loop of the leader through the upper swivel ring and then bring the swivel itself down through the loop, then attach the swivel again to the spoon. The better class of artificial baits are so arranged that the swivels may be removed, but even with ones constructed with this in view the operation is not a particularly rapid one.

There is a little affair which obviates the trouble experienced by either of these methods, and although the arrangement is not a new one, it is seldom found in the tackle boxes of fishermen. This affair, which is called a "snell loop connecting link," is a piece of brass wire, bent in the shape of two hairpins, point to point, the pins being connected on one leg and one leg of each being free. On this wire slides a piece of brass tubing, which when in the centre of the wires holds the loose ends together, and when shoved up or down will free either end. This arrangement, which runs from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a half in length, as desired, may be kept permanently attached to the lower end of the leader, and, by simply shifting the brass tube, allows the ready hooking and unhooking of the spoon swivel which it holds firmly in place when the tube is returned to the middle of the link. These affairs, which only cost a couple of cents each, are far superior to the old-fashioned hook or watch spring swivels which are sometimes used for this purpose, but which have been generally discarded on account of their liability to bend under a heavy strain. The great utility of these connecting links lies in the fact that they allow one to troll with one leader, to which any number of spoons may be attached one after the other, as rapidly as the angler desires, until the most taking one is found, doing away with the necessity of moistening new leaders or constantly rearranging tackle each time a new troll is attached. The



corkscrew swivel is another arrangement sometimes used for the same purpose, but is much slower in operation and more liable to jam.

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Speaking of trolling leaders, it is a good scheme instead of using a long one-piece leader to use two or three double leaders of twenty inches in length each, connecting them by swivels. It is a mighty poor policy to use a cheap swivel. Be sure and get the best quality brass box affairs. There isn't very much difference in the price, but there is a tremendous improvement in the action. The arrangement referred to not only allows the spoon to revolve more freely, but in case of any section of the leader becoming worn, it may be much more economically replaced than would a whole new leader. In fact, it may be taken as a general principle that for most fishermen short leaders looped together are an economical proposition. A nice, long nine-foot leader will cost anywhere from 18 to 50 cents; one of three feet will only cost about a third of that sum. A nine-foot leader with a weak spot in it is a candidate for the waste basket, unless the fisherman possesses the ability to retie it and make a shorter one out of it. With a nine-foot leader, consisting of three-foot lengths, any part which develops a weakness may be removed and a new one substituted, and the amount saved by the latter arrangement will be quite considerable at the end of a season, and can be applied to the purchase of a few more flies.

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If it was not for the inconvenience in carrying, when taken apart a two-piece rod would be far preferable to a three-joint affair. The more ferrules and joints there are in a rod the more its action is spoiled by the stiffness of the joints. Metal ferrules cannot be made to bend like wood, and the natural remedy would be to have as few of them as possible, only there is not much fun in trotting around the country carrying rods whose sections are from three to four feet in length.

I saw a two-piece rod the other day that was a beauty. It was 7 feet long and weighed 7½ ounces. The butt, joint, and tip were all of lancewood; the grip was cane wound, and the rod was fitted with anti-friction trumpet guides and a metal reel seat. The tips were finished with three ring tops, and the ferrules had no dowels. For black bass fishing or bait casting, trolling for pickerel or for light salt water use, such as weak or snapper fishing, it was a good combination, as well as an economical one, for with nickel-plated trimmings the cost was only $4.50.

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There are many times when the fisherman would like a sinker somewhat heavier than the regulation split shot, but lighter than anything which he has in his tackle box. For this purpose the bullet of the 22 short-rim fire cartridge will be found excellent. This bullet, which weighs 29 grains, is also of just sufficient weight to properly balance one of the little two-inch egg-shaped floats which a fisherman sometimes likes to use. The best way of arranging these bullets is to make a split in them with a knife and then close them over a loop of silk or fine line. This loop may be attached to and removed from the leader instantly, as desired.

E. T. KEYSER.

How a Block Was Prevented.

The expedients and schemes to which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company resorts to prevent blockades and delays was illustrated one day last week, when at Sixth Avenue and Broadway a motorman was taken suddenly ill. He was lifted from his car and carried into a store until he could be removed to a hospital. In the meantime about six cars had to come to a standstill, and an Inspector of the road had reached the scene.

Quick as a flash he ordered the motorman of the last car to take that of the sick man. Then all the cars except the sixth started up town. As soon as five more had reached the place the sixth man again went up front. This was kept up until a motorman was sent from one of the company's stables to take charge of the extra car.

The delay was so slight in each instance that the passengers on the cars hardly realized that it was anything more than the usual delay caused by the crowded condition of the street.

THE PASSENGER PIGEON.

THE description in THE TIMES MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT of last Sunday as to the disappearance some twelve years ago from the woodlands of the United States of the "passenger" or wild pigeon, as the bird was more widely known to our fathers and grandfathers, suggests that its descendants may have found a Winter home in the Bahama Islands off the lower coast of Florida.

About fifteen years ago, one Winter, there appeared on the island of the Bahama group known as Green Cay large flocks of wild pigeons coming from the West, and which remained on the island for several weeks, departing then to the South. The "Conchs" or native Bahamians found much sport in the shooting and killing of these pigeons, who perched at night on the palms and low shrubs of the island, and by day darkened the air in their flights in search of food. Reports of this good sport reached the ears of the English and American visitors at Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, the succeeding Winter, and several sportsmen chartered a sponge schooner and went to Green Cay to find that the reports had not been exaggerated and to return to Nassau with goodly bags of game.

Since then the wild pigeon shooting on Green Cay has become a marked feature of Winter life at Nassau, and sportsmen at times visit the island from Florida for this shooting.

American ornithologists who have written much on the subject of the disappearance of the wild pigeon from the United States, strangely enough do not seem to be aware of the appearance of a wild pigeon in great flocks in the Bahamas. Columbus speaks of finding wild pigeons on the Bahama island on which he first landed and which is now fairly well proved to have been Wattlings, but it is supposed that this bird which was small and green in color had become extinct.

It would be interesting to know the size and color of the Green Cay wild pigeon, for this might determine the question as to whether he is a descendant of the wild pigeon of Columbus or the American wild pigeon of more recent years, who has sought for his Winter sojourn more remote and sparsely settled lands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your contributor Mr. Mott supplies an interesting article on the passenger pigeon—a subject which must have interest for many of your readers.

But I should like to ask if Mr. Mott is quite correct in his statement that on one day in 1889 these birds "disappeared," and that no one has seen or positively heard anything of them since.

In your contemporary The Sun appears some two years ago a long account of the reappearance of the pigeon in a Western town—in Iowa or Minnesota, I forget which. The account was specific; the pigeons appeared by the thousands, and it was stated that measures would be adopted for their protection, in order to keep them if possible. I am sorry to have mislaid the article.

Can any reader of your paper give any information on the subject? As I have said, the object is one of great interest, and information concerning it would be of value. Did the pigeon return? If so, when and where? And has he since remained? Who will give the desired information?

M. H. BRIGHT.

North Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 20.

Where is Tide Water Warmest?

IS the water of the ocean on the coast warmer at high tide than at low tide? This question is causing considerable discussion at Brighton and Manhattan Beaches, and as the supposedly highest authority in the world—the Chief of the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington—admits that his office doesn't know anything about the matter the dispute is as far from scientific settlement as it was before the Hydrographic Office was sought for information.

Several of the life guards at the Parkway baths and many of the bathers declare that on an incoming tide the warm surface water of the ocean is carried into the shore faster than the cooler water beneath the surface, and on an outgoing tide the warm surface water is sent out to sea in the same way, leaving the cooler water beneath for the surf bathers to jump into and cool off.

Henry T. Jones, 716 Avenue C, Brooklyn, and J. V. Van Eaton of Clifton Park, N. J., have made many observations of the difference in the temperature of the salt water at the beaches at high and low tide, and both declare that a difference of from 5 to 9 degrees is always noted. Veteran sailors and members of the life saving service were questioned concerning the claims by many of the bathers and life guards, and all admitted ignorance, the matter never having before occurred to them. In order to settle the dispute Capt. C. C. Todd, Chief of the Hydrographic Office, was presented with the facts Mr. Jones claimed to have, and the following was the Captain's reply:

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1901.

Sir: Replying to your communication of Aug. 10, 1901, in reference to the difference in temperature of surface water at times of high and low tide, respectively, you are informed that this office is not in possession of any observations of this nature. Any explanation which might be offered would thus be purely speculative. None is therefore attempted. Respectfully,

C. C. TODD,
Captain, United States Navy, Hydrographer.

So the question regarding the difference of the temperature of the water of the ocean at high and low tide is as far from official settlement as ever, and those interested are waiting for some scientific gentleman to come along and advance his opinion.

The National Academy of Design

Its Building and a City Landmark Disappears

THE inevitable and foreseen has occurred and workmen are demolishing the pretty home of the painters on Fourth Avenue which has given character to the Madison Square and Twenty-third Street zone for the last quarter of a century. Instead of a surprise, the destruction of this art centre was delayed much longer than any one could have expected, for ever since the National Academy of Design sold its property, and that is several years ago, it was expected from month to month that the buyer, a life insurance company, would pull it down and use the ground for an extension of its own building on Madison Square.

The disappearance of the Academy of Design is part of the kaleidoscopic changes going on all over the city. Old Mayor Hone said that in his day New York was completely rebuilt every ten years. Nowadays the swiftness of rebuilding is not so great, merely because we build such enormous barracks that the foundations alone take more time to finish than one of the former edifices. Its variegated surface of white and black made the Academy conspicuous and so did its Americanized or Anglicized Venetian Gothic style of architecture. In many ways the inner arrangements common to this style fulfilled the purpose of the building remarkably well, for it permits large blank spaces of wall without windows which represent the galleries within, where a skylight gives the necessary illumination and the inner walls are needed for pictures. For so small a building the entrance was dignified instead of being pinched or hidden away round the corner as we find it often treated in stately city buildings of much larger size by the later crop of architects. Mr. P. B. Wright appears to have been a Ruskinite and followed that leader to Venice and her peculiar architecture. Take for example the colored marble columns that support the gallery round the wall of the central stairway. Their capitals in white marble are pure Ruskinese, careful imitations of flowers hewn out of the white stone. These capitals, by the way, are eight in number and were presented to the Academy by eight gentlemen. They should be saved from the wreck and preserved against the time that the Academy shall have a new roof over its head.

In so far as its main purpose was concerned, the Fourth Avenue building was a success, for it furnished all the wall space for pictures possible, and the lighting of the galleries from above was fair. But the rooms on the lower floor used for the art school were particularly unfit for that purpose. Were a good architect employed to build an art academy at the present time on the same kind of site, he would place the art school above, where a good north light could be had, and arrange a place on the ground floor for sculpture, so that heavy pieces could be brought in easily from the street. The neglect of provisions for sculpture and the poor quarters assigned the art school form a measure of the path traversed since the Academy was built. At that time the sculptors had no standing; all the art the public recognized was painting; people hardly realized that a man who did not spoil canvas with oil colors was an artist at all; and the painters did not exactly exert themselves to deny the popular mistake. Many of them still believe that their special branch of art is so important that the rest may be safely neglected in most matters, and others are still loath to believe that there is any way to express artistic ideas which can equal the easel picture.

The walls of the Academy have inclosed much innocent and elevating pleasure for a small fraction of the citizens of New York not too dull to enjoy art, not too much harassed by the needs of bread getting to take advantage of what it had to offer. It has suffered from the competition of Europe. In a very mercantile community the number of people who buy pictures from impulse without considering the chances of selling again at a profit is small. During the life of this Academy the European picture has appealed to the prudent buyer as well as the speculative, because it has had a more certain market. Only recently are many painters over here in the happy predicament in which a long list of their European rivals find themselves, able to hold the prices of their pictures high because there is a steady demand for them. Characteristic of the old condition of things is the fact that the Academy of Design did not roll up an endowment fund from sales of paintings contributed by the members, still less from commissions on the sales at the semi-annual exhibitions. On the contrary, it was difficult to secure enough funds to run the establishment on the most economical basis. The National Academy owes it to a real estate transaction that it has money in bank. Only the advance of price for its site on a desirable corner has placed it in a condition as to finances which it ought to have occupied long ago, had the New York public taken the proper interest in the American painter and his art. In this respect, considering the size and wealth of New York, our city has been shamed by many others, for they have contributed more to the cause of art in proportion to their means.

The disposition of the galleries and central hall, while not ideal for the reception of great crowds, was yet such as to prevent any great discomfort. It was only when some very special attraction like a fancy-dress ball brought out the great assemblages, that the old Academy failed to accommodate every one. On such occasions the doorways between the galleries were too narrow for the stream of guests, and the lack of a broad rear stair was felt. The old Academy had no arrangements for the overflowing of a dense crowd, no big central hall with adjoining galleries into which the people could escape, no covered courtyard for statuary, where relief could be obtained from the throng on special occasions of festivity. Such luxuries are only compatible with plenty of ground, and that was, of course, impossible of attainment without a very large sum of money. The Metropolitan Museum can expand, because the city gives the ground; when private subscriptions are the only means, the cost of the land cripples the fund.

The National Academy is homeless just at present, but this is not an unmixed evil. The sale of the building is the end of a certain stage in the Academy's development, and that stage had outlived its usefulness. The quarters were too small for such an annual exhibition as the country can now make. Had the Academy accepted Mr. Carnegie's offer and taken quarters next to the Society of American Artists, these two bodies, whose work and ideals have been constantly approaching each other, might have met the situation already. But the mistake is pretty clearly recognized now and the future is more encouraging because the Academy has not yet undertaken to build again. The present plan and the present proposed site can be altered to suit a new aspect of affairs. Meantime the new stage in the life of the Academy is characterized by the fact that it has an endowment in the money obtained by the sale of the old site.

That is more important to an organization of its kind than a home. The semi-annual exhibitions can be held in the Society's galleries on Fifty-seventh Street for the present, until arrangements can be made to have much larger and more perfect quarters established in some part of the city more accessible than Cathedral Heights. When that is accomplished we shall have the Academy not only better housed, but so equipped with an income for the running expenses of the establishment that it can occupy the dignified position which it ought to hold in a community like ours. A federation of the Academy, the Society, the Sculpture Society, and some representative organization for the arts and crafts, the Municipal Art Society, and any other union that will add to the weight of the combination might be brought into harmonious action without loss of identity to any one of its sections.

The disappearance of the Venetian building on Fourth Avenue is naturally accompanied by regrets, especially on the part of those artists and art lovers who have passed many agreeable hours within its walls. But no one can doubt that the day for a building of its size and arrangement is past. If the artists in their several camps and branches will put aside narrow views and appeal to the public with a plan that indicates a wider and more liberal campaign, the appeal will not be in vain.

LONG ISLAND SOUND GULLS

THOSE familiar with the sandy beaches which skirt the south shore of Long Island find a rather startling contrast when they cross to the Sound side and begin a tour of the islands and beaches of either the Connecticut or Long Island coast. There are fine beaches here, too, some as pearly white and glistening as those which the ocean has formed south of Long Island, but from Montauk Point to Hell Gate there are rocks, big and little, cast around so loosely and abundantly that navigation is rendered precarious anywhere within two miles of the shore. The islands off the coast are of rocky formation, and the beaches are laid on rock foundations, and stones and rocks are everywhere to impede one's walks along the water's edge. This change from the sand and mud flats of the south side of Long Island to the stones and rocks of the Sound coast must have impressed every visitor heretofore, and even the birds which sojourn here must have noticed the great change. There are birds here which at one time inhabited the Long Island beaches in numbers, and their ancestors were counted by the millions. Nearly all of their descendants to-day have been killed off or driven from the Long Island beaches, and they now live an isolated life on a few islands in the Sound.

I refer to the terns, which are commonly spoken of as gulls, and in the millinery trade used to pass variously as gulls, terns, and doves. The writer remembers the time when these handsome, dove-like appearing birds bred so abundantly on the beaches south of Long Island that hundreds of their eggs could be picked up from the sands in the course of an hour's walk. Overhead multitudes of the parent terns floated, uttering their peculiar shrill cry. The destruction of the birds a few years ago to supply the millinery trade with wings and breasts is history to-day, and the story of the slaughter has often been told. Within a few years the terns were all killed or frightened away. To-day the beaches are voiceless. Bird life there is restricted to the few snipe and meadow hens that hide in the grass and sand dunes, and to occasional flocks of curlews or Winter gulls. Otherwise the places where nature intended that sea bird life should be at its best are practically deserted, with few attractions for hunter or visitor in search of anything other than still life.

But the terns were not, fortunately, all killed off. Legal measures were taken in time to restrain the hunters in their ruthless destruction. There are a few colonies which sought refuge on the islands in the Long Island Sound. These colonies were reinforced by stragglers from the Long Island beaches, and, finding protection here, they have continued to live and breed. At the eastern end of Fisher's Island there is a colony of terns numberinb about 300 all told. They are mostly what scientists call Wilson's terns and roseate terns, with a few other sea fowl scattered around. Wicopesset, the home of this colony, is a small rocky, sandy place, similar to most of the other islands and coasts in the Sound, and it is a mile and more from Fisher's Island, although commonly spoken of as being a part of the latter. The birds are protected there both by nature and State laws. Wicopesset is so rocky and forbidding that hunters have difficulty in approaching it. Fierce tides flow swiftly around it, and the ocean is rough and boisterous, breaking heavily upon the rocks on all sides. A small boat would have difficulty in landing there, while a large craft must approach carefully lest it trip on some half-submerged rock. Frequently those interested in preserving the terns of this colony from marauders have been unable to land because of the rough tides and water. Thus nature has in a sense helped to protect the birds from the plume hunters in the past, and this has to some extent been responsible for the preservation of the terns in the Sound.

The terns breed naturally and prolifically on this island. They are very shy and easily frightened, showing that some of their number remember the days of war and destruction, and are ready to flee at the sound of a gun. Even a tent on the beach, or a sail near the coast, startles the birds from their nests or roosting places, causing them to fly around in great apprehension. Undoubtedly a few robbers occasionally land on the island, and probably rob the nests or destroy some of the birds, but as a rule the terns are pretty well protected at Wicopesset.

Another colony of terns, and probably the largest breeding place on Fisher's Island, is at Flat Hammock, a low, sandy island west of East Harbor. This island is rocky in formation, with sandy beaches overtopping the rocks at places. It is estimated that a colony of some 700 or 800 terns live on this island. They apparently have no enemy on the island except man, and their numbers multiply rapidly in ordinary years, unless disturbed. The plume hunters are not much in evidence to-day in this part of the country, but Summer visitors who visit the islands, and who rob the nests of eggs, do incalculable harm. They sail about among the rocky islands, and some day land where the birds are breeding. Without thought of the harm they are doing they steal the eggs, some cooking and eating them on the spot, and others carrying them away as trophies. This is done annually, notwithstanding the fact that notices are placed on the island warning trespassers that they will be punished for stealing the eggs. The breeding season is from the middle of June to the middle of July, and after that date the birds are practically well protected. Flat Hammock is only three-quarters of a mile from the North Dumpling Light, and the keeper of this is employed to protect the birds in the breeding season and to warn robbers away.

Wicopesset and Flat Hammock are the two largest breeding places of the terns to-day outside of those on Gardiner's Island. Plum Island was at one time a good breeding place for the terns, but the colony that formerly made its home there has now entirely left since the Government coast defenses were erected. The heavy guns and the practice of riflemen frightened the terns so that they soon left. They were not killed, however, and most of them have probably joined the other colonies in the Sound.

Fisher's Island and its adjacent rocky beach islands seem to be favorite haunts for the terns, and nearly every year a few new breeding places are found. The Fisher's Island Sportsmen's Club has game keepers all over the island, which they lease, and plume hunters are kept away. No shooting is allowed there except by members of the club, and they do not shoot any such innocent game as the terns. These birds seem to have become aware of this, and while they retreat from other parts of the island they are intelligent enough to realize that there is protection for them in their breeding places. It is rarely they are frightened or disturbed there, except by some occasional plume or egg hunter, who may make an effort to land under the cover of darkness.

Famous indeed is Great Gull Island in the Sound, and its companion, Little Gull Island. At one time these rocky beaches were the scenes of tern life that rivaled that of any South Sea Island colony of wild birds. Thousands upon thousands of terns at one time made these islands their home, and they bred and multiplied so that offshoot colonies had to be formed constantly to find new quarters. From the big Gull Island colony many of the lesser flocks now in the Sound originally came. One reason why they bred on these islands was that the fishing and feeding grounds in the "race," which runs between Race Rock and Gull Island, were the finest in near-by waters. Here the fish swarmed in countless numbers, and the terns could find all they wanted for their numerous offspring. Thus it was that the islands east of the Sound became ideal homes for these beautiful birds of the sea, and they would still possess nearly all their early favorable characteristics if the hunters and egg robbers could be induced to let them alone.

The famous waterway known as the "race" is the fishing ground for the fishermen from Connecticut and Long Island, and immense catches are made there every year. Schools of bluefish, mackerel, and menhaden fairly overflow the water, while smelts and small fish are without number. The terns from the islands and beaches resort thither every day, and it seems to be an irresistible temptation for the fishermen to shoot at the birds occasionally. Not a few plume hunters go out with these fishermen, and, while the latter haul in their legitimate prey from the water, the former shoot at the terns. It is impossible to say how many are killed annually in this way, but sufficient possibly to keep their numbers down to small proportions. So determined are plume hunters and egg robbers in pursuing the terns that it seems doubtful if ever their numbers will increase to their former proportions, and whether our Summer beaches will once more be inhabited by these beautiful, innocent birds. Certainly those who like birds, and appreciate the beauty of the creatures when hovering in midair over the ocean and beach, would like to see the day come when once more the terns are familiar, every-day creatures to hear and admire.

The terns were driven from Great Gull Island by the Government when it erected its garrison and other buildings on the island. The soldiers were indifferent to their beauty and usefulness, and after a few attempts to nest in obscure points of the island the whole colony split up and migrated elsewhere. It is rarely now that a gull or tern breeds anywhere on the islands that were named after the birds.

The largest portion of the seperated colony from Gull Island migrated to Gardiner's Island, and the birds have even since nested and bred there, in spite of opposition, persecution, and persistent destruction. There are two large colonies on Gardiner's Island, one located at the north and the other at the south side of the island. These colonies are the largest in existence in the Sound or anywhere along our neighboring beaches, and they have received more attention and protection as a consequence than any other. Two wardens have been employed right along to protect these colonies and to see that robbers do not take the eggs or kill the old birds. The colony on the north side of the island numbers 2,000 or more birds, while the one on the south side is rather larger if anything, making nearly 5,000 terns on Gardiner's Island. This number constantly increases every year. The birds show every disposition to make this their permanent home, and they return to it regularly season after season to nest and breed.

There is no prettier sight along our coast than one of these gull colonies. The air is thick with the creatures overhead when one approaches, and their cries give a strange echo to the deserted beach and rumbling surf. In the breeding season one stumbles repeatedly over speckled eggs, laid in a hollow formed in the sand, where one would almost think they had been dropped by accident. When no danger threatens their nests the birds are for the most part engaged in fishing. They have keen eyes that can detect the presence of schools of fish, and fishermen for bluefish and weakfish have learned to watch the gulls to find the best fishing grounds. Where they are feeding in great numbers there will be found the largest schools of fish. In this way the birds actually help the fishermen, who now make it a practice to look for this sign before locating their fishing ground for the day. Let a big school of bluefish enter the bay and the terns will first discover them, and away the hundreds and thousands of birds will go to fish up a good substantial meal before the fishermen in the boats can frighten them away.

G. E. W.

AUG

How Complaints Against Conductors are Investigated

IT IS a statement often made and seldom contradicted that the American is the best-natured individual on earth. This is particularly true of him in crowds.

An impressive bit of verification of the general assertion may be had by a visit to one of the executive offices of any of the big transportation companies, where complaints are handled. Incidentally, it may be of interest to know that the sum total of complaints made by men and women about the service is so small that in nearly every case the chief official finds time to read them all, and he generally gets the opportunity to do so, for in nine cases out of ten the complainant addresses his communications to the officials he has read most about.

There are exceptions, of course, and in many cases the offended person may take the trouble to call at the offices in person, or carefully inquire for the name of the official who could immediately attend to the matter in mind.

To whomsoever the complaint is made, however, there is no grievance, no matter how trivial, that does not receive the most conscientious consideration, and always by some one who is competent to act.

These complaints are not received indifferently, as many persons popularly suppose, and any person with a grievance may have a thorough and fair hearing of his case, if he will but take the trouble to state it clearly, and bide his time to accommodate the natural routine which must be observed.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which operates the surface car lines of the city, probably receives a representative assortment of complaints from people who have, and who think they have, grievances. The head of the company is H. H. Vreeland, and his daily mail is sure to contain a certain proportion of complaints, generally against conductors of the various lines. Mr. Vreeland is a busy man, and his company employs 4,100 conductors alone. These 4,100 conductors come in contact with nearly 1,000,000 persons a day, whose good-will Mr. Vreeland would much prefer to their ill-will.

It is a very small percentage, probably, of all these passengers who do not know that Mr. Vreeland is the head of the company, and so, the other day, when Mrs. Grimes of Harlem felt insulted by the way a conductor on a Madison Avenue car treated her, her first thought was to write to Mr. Vreeland about it, and she did so. With Mrs. Grimes's letter were eight or ten more of a similar tenor, from as many different persons, and they were all gone over in their order by him, and carefully marked as to their relative importance, and referred to the office of the Assistant General Manager, at Fiftieth Street and Broadway.

The Assistant General Manager in turn takes a hand at marking the several complaints, and then sends them on to the Superintendent of the various divisions on which the alleged wrongs occurred. These take the matter up with the accused men or with some sub-official. If the offense has been a grievous one, and the employe cannot make a proper explanation, he is suspended, or perhaps discharged forthwith, and the complainant notified of that fact. Usually, strange as it may seem, the complainant will write back and say that he or she does not want the poor fellow to lose his job, and would like to withdraw his charge.

If the complaint is of the usual kind, where it appears to have been a matter of temper between the employe and the passenger, the former is made to go and personally explain or to apologize to the person aggrieved. This may be an unsatisfactory solution all around, but is the best one so far discovered for such cases.

However eager the men responsible for the smooth running of the system are to minimize reasons for legitimate complaints, however, they will invariably give an accused employe the benefit of any doubt. There are a great many reasons for this.

Here is a case in point: Mr. Brown of, say, West Sixty-ninth Street, was going home the other evening while it was raining. He was on an Eighth Avenue open car. When the car was in the middle of the block Mr. Brown signaled the conductor to stop. The conductor was at the time obliging an imperious old lady by changing a bill for her, and did not at once notice Mr. Brown. The latter was, therefore, carried a block beyond his street. He rode another block to get the number of the conductor. Then he wrote to Mr. Vreeland about it, and made out quite a grievance.

The latter was a day getting from Mr. Vreeland to the Assistant Manager's office, and a half day more getting to the Superintendent of the Eighth Avenue Division. The conductor had a day off that day, and it was four days later when the matter was taken up. The conductor remembered the incident perfectly, and told a straightforward story.

After due consideration the Superintendent told the conductor to go and apologize to Mr. Brown, who, by that time, had nearly forgotten the incident. The Superintendent then made a voluminous report back to the office of the Assistant Manager, which covered the ground from the time of receipt of the complaint till the acceptance of the conductor's apology, including the record of the conductor for the time he had been in the company's employ, which was seven years, and during which time no complaint had been made against him.

"Now," said an official of the company, commenting on the incident to a TIMES reporter to whom he had told it, "if Mr. Brown had gone direct to the Superintendent of the division and made his complaint, he would have had the satisfaction of an apology, or something better, while he was in the mood to enjoy it. As it was, he waited to write, and insisted on the discharge of the man, which he would probably be sorry for had he accomplished it. The complaint now stands against this man's record, and I believe most of the men have a pride in their records. Were we to receive two more complaints against this man within nine months we would feel that he was not a safe man, and he would be discharged.

"This rule has been used by unscrupulous enemies once or twice, to have men in our employ lose their jobs, but they did not take into consideration that we give the complaints as much attention as to verification as we do the employe's side of the story.

"And here," continued the same official, "is the opposite to the case I have just referred to: A man stopped off at the power house on Sixth Avenue yesterday evening and said the conductor of the car was tipsy. That was all. An Inspector was sent after the conductor, and it proved to be true. The man was relieved of his car at once, although he was only slightly the worse for drink. Although it appeared that his record for four years' service with us was without a mark against it, still he was discharged.

"It turned out that he had had no sleep, owing to sickness at his home, and had taken a little stimulant. Sentiment, however, plays little part in the grind of a conductor's daily work, and the man will have to look somewhere else for a job. I may add that drunkenness is one of the rarest faults of our 15,000 employes, and we have very few complaints on this score. Our rules regarding the use of alcohol are very rigid.

"The most frequent complaint we receive is from women who fall while alighting from cars before they stop. They pay no attention to the inexorable laws of centrifugal force, and insist on stepping off backward. Unfortunately, most of these cases are accident cases, and then it is 'up to' the lawyers. Any complaint that suggests bodily injury gets immediate action by the Accident Department, where experience has shown that expediency is the most economical method.

"The most troublesome complaints handled by the men at the head of the various divisions are those that come from the men relatives or friends of women who have received some wrong, real or fancied, at the hands of an employe, and who have gone home and magnified the case out of all proportions. These complaints prove the hardest ones to straighten out, and more frequently result in the discharge of employes than any others."

The methods of handling complaints by the officials on the elevated roads are much the same as on the surface lines. The average complaint against the elevated employe or service is addressed to George Gould or Mr. Skitt, who turn them all over to S. D. Smith, the Superintendent of Transportation, who then personally gives the matter attention, except in a case like this one:

In his mail which came from the main office the other day Mr. Smith received a letter referred to him, which read as follows:

To Mr. George Gould, 10 Dey Street, city:

Dear Sir: I would suggest that you establish a night school for your employes of the elevated road. At One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street there is an attendant whose grammar is simply atrocious. He insists on shouting out all the time that "This train don't go down!" It's abominable. I hope you will have this attended to.

And to show that he was sincere the writer signed his full name, and gave his address, which is that of a well-known banking house on Broad Street.

It may be said that the man has not been advised to polish up his grammar, for he has been with the road for eleven years, and this is the only complaint ever made against him.

Mr. Smith says that during this hot, sticky weather there is an increase of complaints, but most of them turn out to be a matter of temper. They have to be very flimsy, indeed, though, if they do not bring out a reprimand, at least for some one, and frequently it means a couple of days' pay lost.

The urbane Senator Chauncey M. Depew is in receipt quite frequently of letters from persons who may have had their comfort disturbed in some way on the New York Central Railroad, and who, not having heard of any one else in connection with that railroad, immediately write to him regarding it. In many cases the Senator will take the trouble to answer them himself, although in most cases they are referred to the heads of the departments in which the alleged offense occurred.

The means of transportation, of which less complaint is made than any other, are the ferries. C. J. Carroll, the Superintendent of Ferries for the Pennsylvania Railroad, says he does not know the why or the wherefor of it, but in his career he has never seen half a dozen complaints against the service on the boats that carry several hundred thousand people every day.

"Maybe," he said, with a smile, "it's the service and maybe it's the soothing air off the water. Who can tell! Let us be thankful we don't get 'em, anyway."

A Ferryboat Madonna.

A THIRTY-FOURTH Street ferryboat at 12 o'clock of a Sunday night is hardly the place where one would expect to see a woman like her. Nevertheless, there she was, and she stood out in that heterogeneous collection of humanity as a rose appears in a clump of weeds.

The boat was crowded with the sort of people who frequent the Long Island beaches on Sunday nights. Young men, flashy of costume, loud of conversation and coarse of expression, each displaying a pronounced "man-of-the-world" attitude toward affairs in general to the best possible advantage, bantered each other and related tales of their wickedness for the edification of the other passengers and their female companions. Young women dressed in the prevailing fashion carried to the furthest possible extreme, and loudly gay with the pleasures of the evening, held the hands of the young men or protested coyly against some unwarranted presumption on the part of the escort.

Two young women had returned from their Summer's outing at Patchogue, and were fortunate enough to meet on the boat two young men of their acquaintance, to whom they detailed at length the events of the past weeks. Opposite me sat a pair obviously in the first stages of calf-love. The man appeared about twenty-one years old, and the girl perhaps two years younger. He was evidently wondrous sleepy, and sat with rigid jaws and arms tightly folded across his chest, staring straight before him with wide, unseeing eyes, which, ever and anon, were hidden by heavy drooping lids, only to be very suddenly revealed again as the young man recovered himself. It was quite fascinating to watch him. The girl was not giving way to anything so grossly material as sleepiness. She was full of the mystery of first-found love, and leaning upon the partition of the seat, gazed into his face with an all-embracing, all-surrendering devotion. She was a real pretty girl too.

But the Woman. I would hardly care to venture to guess as to her nationality, but to me she was a French woman. She was well dressed, but not elaborately, and while her costume was stylish, it did not go to that immodest extreme which is now the penchant of so many girls—and she did not draw her gown so tightly around her as to reveal every curve of her body. Her dress was of that light buff material you see so much now, and though not low-necked, the waist had no collar, and revealed a throat white, rich of perfect proportion, rising grandly from the square shoulders. Her hair was black and arranged on top of her head, with a low sweeping pompadour. Her skin was white as milk, and absolutely flawless, with just a trace of rich pink coloring delicately flooding it. Her eyes were large and blue-black, and when she swept them from side to side under the low, heavy brows an electric current seemed to go with them.

As she stood there with that perfect imperious poise, she seemed a woman of grandly majestic proportions—she seemed large; but as I passed her, leaving the boat, I discovered, to my surprise, that she was in reality rather small than large. She was beautiful, but I can hardly indicate exactly just wherein her beauty lay. Her brow and nose were classic, but her mouth and chin were rather irregular. The lips were richly red and well compressed, with the corners just a little upturned, and the chin was firm, but not aggressively or assertively strong. Her general poise and perfect self-possession evidently gave her her majesty, and the striking contrast of hair and skin with the wonderful eyes, contributed to the charm. But it is impossible to define it with any hope of accuracy—it was the entirety.

Here was a head that artists rave over and strive to paint, and never, never, reproduce on canvas what they see before them. Here was a presence which would influence the policy of kings, and make men forget. She was grand.

For a little I lost her among the crowd of laughing, talking girls and boys; Germans and their families, (Germans always do take the whole family when they go on an outing) Jews, Italians, and Chinamen, each individual apparently trying to outstance all competitors in the race to disembark. As I stepped on the cross-town car I saw her and her escort slowly walking on the pavement, alone. She carried her hat in front of her, and held her dress away from the wet pavement, and in a few moments she was gone. In that struggling, striving wilderness of crossing streets and millions of people, I knew I would never see her again.

A Prize Housemaid.

Mr. 400—Mary, have you seen a letter in a blue envelope that I left on the table?

Maid—Was it about Mr. and Mrs. Aristocrat's askin' the pleasure of your company to dinner?

Mr. 400 (startled)—Why—er—yes!

Maid—Then it's in the library table drawer, like.

Shoes for Big and Little Feet.

NO ONE need be ashamed of having large feet nowadays, for the big, well-nourished girls hygienically brought up who are to be seen all over the country have large feet in proportion to their big healthy bodies, and they belong to fashion-setting families. In a big shoe store up town there is one set of shelves marked "Ladies' Spring Heels." "Ladies" do not, as a rule, wear spring heels, and while these are "ladies'" sizes the shoes themselves are chiefly worn by "misses," and the "misses'" spring heel shoes, which have a space to themselves, just beside, are worn by the children. The spring-heeled boots most worn by the misses come in the large sizes, from 5 and 5½ to 6, and even 7 and 7½, all worn by young girls. One reason for the large shoes worn by the girls of to-day is the common sense of present-day mothers. They put their daughters into easy, comfortable shoes with spring heels, and keep them in them until they are matured. The good wisdom of this, with the general hygienic living, is shown in the development of the girls.

These spring heel shoes, big clumsy ones they look, too, are worn by the daughters of the best people in the country, and the man who sells them says that his hardest customers to please and fit come from among the poorer classes of people. The young girls in this class have exaggerated ideas of the fashions, and of the necessity of following them, and demand narrow, high-heeled shoes regardless of comfort or good sense.

The foot of a young person matures with the body. For the baby there is the wide shoe, a broad F, for the little straight foot. As the child grows larger the foot assumes better proportions, and when it is eight or nine years old, D or E is worn. By the time a No. 2 shoe is right in length there is a B and C width, and the mature woman will wear an A or AA, a very narrow shoe.

There is no attempt at effect by the sensible mothers now. They keep their girls in these heelless, broad, easy shoes until they have attained their growth. Then they have the lift taken from the sole, and a low heel of perhaps half an inch put on. This is the stepping-stone by which the girl reaches the regular woman's shoe. She is then a healthy, normal individual; she cannot be seriously injured, and her feet have attained the full development nature intended for them.

It is a great inconvenience for a full-grown woman to have an unusually small foot. The women from the West Indies and other islands in the Atlantic have very small feet, and the inconvenience is very considerable. A woman from one of these islands has been trying recently to get shoes in New York. She is a very small woman, and wears a 1½ shoe. She wishes a shoe with a heel, but except by accident when a pair happens to have been left in stock, she can find nothing unless it is in a heavy boy's shoe, which will fit her. The matter of heels is not difficult to arrange, for they can be put on without trouble, but it necessitates an extra expense of half a dollar, and this, when the one advantage of wearing small shoes is that they cost less, is annoying.

The "Lilliputians," who are from time to time in New York, have the same trouble in finding shoes if they do not have them made to order. They, as a rule, buy 7s or 8s, children's size, have the spring heel lift removed, and a regular heel put on, of such height as may suit their fancy.

Street Car Pleasantries.

A man who looked from his physical proportions as if he could back up any remark he might care to make in public, boarded an up-town Broadway car at Thirty-fourth Street the other night. The car was filled, but the man happened to get in a row which held only four passengers. None of them made any sign of an indication to move up and give him a seat. He hinted repeatedly, but received no encouragement, and finally said gruffly, so as to be heard by every passenger in the car:

"These benches are made for five human beings or four car hogs."

His rebuke caused a general laugh, which was quickly turned on him when one of the four men arose to leave the car. As he stepped off he remarked:

"You are mistaken. These benches were made for four—three human beings and one car hog. Take your seat."

Where to Cure Insomnia.

Lawrence McAuley, who had been doing odd jobs in a Broadway hotel recently, conceived the idea that he would like employment with an express company. Expressing the wish to a politician, he was given a letter to one of the officials of an express company, whose main offices are on Lower Broadway. The note secured him a reference to the Superintendent, who offered him a position with the remark, "You can come to work whenever you want to. Your hours will be from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M. or from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., whichever you like."

McAuley did a little mental figuring, and turning to the Superintendent said, with a smile, "I guess I don't want that job, but I have a friend who suffers from insomnia. I'll send him to you."

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Too Late.

The Summer wind blew softly; wide open
stood the door,
To let the worn old body pass through,
and out, once more;
For the soul had gone before it to find that
distant bourne
From which the weary traveler need never-
more return.

And the farmer-son stood gazing upon the
placid face,
Which nevermore would greet him from its
accustomed place;
And a tremor shook his body, as a tree
shakes in a gale,
And beneath the sunshine's bronzing his
face was deathly pale.

"What ailed you, dear, to shake so, when
you looked at father last?"
Asked the good wife of her husband, when
that day was overpast;
"His face was sweet and peaceful, he
blessed us as he died,
And we'd done our best—" "No more of
that!" the farmer roughly cried.

"I thought of all the long days when we'd
let him sit alone,
Each of us silent to him, yes, silent as a
stone!
Or talking to each other, not caring if he
heard,
Or answering, if he spoke, with a shortly
spoken word.

"And I thought of how he'd thank us for
every little thing;
If I gave a hand to help him, how his hand
would clasp and cling.
I'd give the farm, the orchard, the cows,
the bees in the hive,
Yes, everything, for one more day with
father here alive!"
—MARGARET VANDEGRIFT in The
Youth's Companion.

The Passion Play in Paris.

From The Open Court.

Here and there, once or twice, there was a blowing of noses, occasioned no doubt by involuntarily tear-filled eyes. But opera-glassed curiosity, critical approval, and, at last, yawning boredom were incomparably more generally evident among the audience than religious or even deep human emotion. Yet this wonderfully composed drama with which, as a whole, no single namable author can be credited, has unconsciously complied with all the requirements of Victor Hugo's analysis: "La foule demande surtout au théâtre des sensations; la femme des émotions; le penseur des méditations; tous veulent un plaisir; mais ceux-ci, le plaisir des yeux; celles-là le plaisir du coeur; les derniers, le plaisir le l'esprit." Especially of meditations the Passion Play might surely be anticipated to be suggestive. I heard, however, no remark afterward in conversation which testified to anything of the sort—trivialities only about the impersonation of the Mother of God, &c. Meditations, however, doubtless there were, and one able editor present, an old acquaintance, but undiscovered in the throng, has published his. Christ, he tells us, with what some may think a blasphemous humorousness, personified to him the Boers; Caiaphas, Mr. Chamberlain; Annas, Lord Salisbury; Judas, Mr. Rhodes; Pilate, the European concert. But such meditations, characteristically ingenious as they are—for not only the greater but all the lesser personages are similarly identified—appear to me to testify, more even than would no meditations at all, to the loss now by the Passion Play of any purifying and solemnizing power, save on an almost inappreciable minority.

Edible Birds' Nests.

From Chambers's Journal.

The nests are nearly semicircular in shape, very small, and not in the least like those of our own swifts; for they are made from the saliva of the birds, and have the appearance when fresh of the finest isinglass; when they have been used they become almost black, and are of very little value, as it is difficult to clean and bleach them. The natural galleries in which they are found, are often of great length, and probably extend beneath the waters of the lake. The nests are fixed to the walls, as a rule, at such a height that they must be knocked down with long poles. The Chinese consume them in the form of soup, which, though exceedingly expensive, appears to a European palate to be tasteless and watery. The edible nests are also found in the Andaman Islands and in many parts of the Malay Archipelago.

The Dangers of Temptation.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Some will tell us that we should trust for the diminution of crime to the effects of better education, improved sanitation, and other general influences of a similar kind. In his shifting scenes, Sir Edward Malet records a lesson once taught him by a housemaid in an Italian hotel. On his return to the house after a walk, the woman followed him to his room and reproached him for leaving his money lying on the table. I will let him tell the story:

"She sank upon a chair and burst into tears. 'Think of me, Signore; I am very poor; I have six children to keep, and a husband who can do no work. This money would make us rich, and you leave it on the table—the golden pieces—all loose, to dazzle my eyes, and to put the devil into my heart. Through your thoughtlessness I might go to jail, my children starve, and my husband die. Ah, Signore mio, never do it again. Think of the poor; be merciful to us. Do not put temptation in our way.'"

A philosopher would, of course, be above listening to such an appeal. He would tell us to rely on education and other kindred influences to raise the moral tone of housemaids, and thus place them above the temptation level. The wisdom and efficacy of such views and methods will, I have no doubt, be triumphantly established in the millennium. But in the mean while practical men will take a practical view of the matter, and applaud the decision arrived at by the distinguished Ambassador I have quoted. For he goes on to say that he profited by the lesson, and never forgot it.

Food Value of Eggs.

From Leslie's Weekly.

In a recent bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture interesting and valuable facts are given in regard to the food value of eggs, their digestibility, and the best methods of cooking them. Experiments in the digestibility of eggs show that hard-boiled and fried eggs required 3½ hours for digestion, soft-boiled eggs required 3 hours, roasted eggs 2½ hours, raw eggs, not whipped, 2 hours, and raw eggs, whipped, 1½ hour. It has also been established that from 93 to 97 per cent. of an egg that is eaten is digested. The following methods of preparing soft-cooked and medium-cooked eggs have been found to give uniform results in laboratory tests at the University of Illinois: Using a granite-ware stewpan of one quart capacity, one pint of water was heated over a gas flame; when the water boiled the gas was turned off and an egg which had been kept in a refrigerator was dropped into the water. Without disturbing the vessel it was covered closely and the egg allowed to remain in the water six minutes. It was then soft cooked. As shown by tests, when the egg was dropped into the water the temperature fell almost at once to 185 degrees Fahrenheit and then slowly to 170-171 degrees Fahrenheit. If the egg remained in the water eight minutes it was medium cooked. In this case the temperature of the water at the end of the cooking period had fallen to 162-164 degrees.

Word Coinage.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan in The Chautauquan.

"The only word I can be said to have coined is sea power, which is rather a phrase than a word. It was born of my preference for the English 'sea' over the Latin adjective 'maritime,' although I recognized the incongruity of marrying 'sea' to a Latin word, 'power.' There was, however, no handy equivalent, and I have heard the Germans have been puzzled to find one in their tongue. Afterward, I stuck to the expression, because I thought its very roughness—over 'maritime power'—would arrest and fix attention and so give vogue, at which I aimed. The result has justified the expedient. I used once by chance the word eventless—'dull, weary, eventless month.' The word slipped without premeditation off my pen. I immediately thought it without authority and found it not in Worcester. Nevertheless I stuck to it. It has its analogue in 'moneyless,' 'shameless,' 'heartless'; and its only recognized equivalent, uneventful, is a stupidity. First, full is stiffened and then un prefixed to neutralize it. Eventless strikes me as briefer, stronger, and much more significant.

"In speaking of eccentric—for military operations—I use excentric, as the secondary meaning is now most common. I don't know that I originated this, or, if not, where I got it."

No Romance in American History.

Andrew Lang in The Independent.

American history, as far as I know it, has not mystery enough for a really exciting romance. Nobody of the highest importance ever vanished away, disappeared; nobody except a certain regicide, and he was of English importation. The amiable and beautiful wife of none of your Presidents was ever accused of plotting, with an Admiral of your fleet, to blow up the President in the White House, the question of her guilt remaining deliciously obscure. Not one of your Presidents, after fighting his way to within a lance's length of a hostile General, ever vanished away, leaving public opinion uncertain as to whether he had gone, literally, to Jericho, or been put down a well. No occupant of the White House ever had two nephews who disappeared from the State prison, nor did any sane citizen ever turn up who claimed to be one of these missing children. Finally, your Republic never kept a captive in a black velvet mask, concerning whom it was disputed whether he was a European diplomatist, a valet, a royal Duke, a distinguished actor, a member of the Bonaparte family, a high-class Irish patriot, or—the rightful President, whose place was being occupied by an impostor.

The chronicles of Europe, especially of France, Scotland, and England, are rich in this kind of Rembrandtlike effects. We have plenty of chiaroscuro, especially of oscuro, and you have little, if any, of this element. Hawthorne felt the want; he had to invent his own mysteries. All your many historical novelists feel the want.

Study of Fair and Dark People.

Havelock Ellis in The Monthly Review.

A very interesting and acute psychological study of the fair and dark populations of Norway has lately been made by Dr. A. M. Hansen. This investigation has revealed differences even more marked between the fair and the dark than may easily be discovered in our own islands, and this is not surprising since our racial elements have been more thoroughly mixed. The fair population, he tells us, is made up of born aristocrats, active, outspoken, progressive, with a passion for freedom and independence, caring nothing for equality; the dark population is reserved and suspicious, very conservative, and lacking in initiative, caring little for freedom, but with a passion for equality. The fair people are warlike, quarrelsome when drunk, and furnish, in proportion to numbers, three times as many men for the volunteer force as the dark people; the latter, though brave sailors, abhor war, and are very religious, subscribing to foreign missions nearly three times as much per head as is furnished by the fair people, who are inclined to be irreligious. The fair people value money and all that money can buy, while the dark people are indifferent to money. The reality of the mental distinction, is shown by the fact that a map of the proportion of Conservative voters in elections to the Storthing exactly corresponds to an anthropological map of the country, the Conservative majority being found in the dark and broad-headed districts. While, however, the fair population is the most irreligious and progressive, the dark population is by no means behind in the production of intellect, and the region it inhabits has produced many eminent men.

Notre Dame de la Belle-Verriere.

Above thy halo's burning blue
Forever hovers the white Dove:
Within thy heart forever new
The cross, the crown of all thy love:
While, flame on flame and wing on wing,
About thee choiring angels swing
Gold censers, and bright candles bear.
Because I have no heart to sing
I come to thee with all my care,
Notre Dame de la Belle-Verrière.

Because the sword hath pierced thy side
Thy brows are crowned with circling gold.
The woe of all the world doth hide
Within thy mantle's azure fold.
Because thou too hast dwelt with fears
Through lingering days and endless years
I find no comfort otherwhere,
Our Lady beautiful with tears,
Our Lady sorrowfully fair,
Notre Dame de la Belle-Verrière.

My feet have traveled the hot road
Between the poppies' barren fires:
But now I cast aside the load
Of burning fears and wild desires
That ever fierce and fiercer grew.
Thy peace falls like a falling dew
Upon me as I kneel in prayer,
Because thou hast known sorrow, too,
Because thou, too, hast known despair,
Notre Dame de la Belle-Verrière.
—WILFRID WILSON GIBSON in The Saturday Review.

The National English Loaf.

From Good Words.

The National Loaf, which weighs considerably over 7,000,000 tons, contains rather over 1,015,000,000 cubic feet of the staff of life; that is to say, if turned out having the width and height of the ordinary loaf, i. e., 6¾ inches high and 4¾ inches wide, it would have a length of 937,895 miles, which—would give every man, woman, and child in the kingdom a daily ration rather less than four inches long, or in the aggregate a daily loaf (2,567 miles in length) extending from London to 300 miles beyond Mount Ararat into the heart of the dominion owing allegiance to the Shah.

If baked in the form of a biscuit or cake a quarter of an inch in thickness the area of the same would amount to over 1,119,000 acres, and if baked in a circular form would entail a walk of 148 miles to circumscribe it.

It has frequently, but incorrectly, been stated that the area of the base of the Great Pyramid exactly coincides with that of Lincoln's Inn Fields, whereas in reality the latter measures 821 feet by 625½ feet, and the former 764 feet square. If we took Lincoln's Inn Fields as the base of a bread pyramid, the summit of the same would in height exceed that of Ben Nevis, our highest mountain, by some 15,000 feet.

Insect Pests in Brazil.

From The Ceylon Observer.

I should take a small gang of practical coffee planters from Ceylon with good digestions to be not afraid of ghiggars, ticks, and Berne flies—to say nothing of the dear little mosquito. The writer had extracted during four years in Brazil no less than 200 ghiggars from underneath every toenail of both feet. The Portuguese, Brazilians, Italians, and Spaniards called it a recreation on Sunday to dig them out of each others' feet. Of all the vile insects on earth, the Berne fly is the worst. She lays her eggs inside your flesh, and hatches three very ugly insects an inch long with three rings of bristles round the body and sharp nippers. They take about six weeks to develop under your skin; then commence to turn somersaults just when you want to go to sleep after a hard day's work in the sun. The natives of Brazil adopt a novel way of extracting the brute when full grown; they tie on a piece of raw pork and the Berne comes out of your skin and takes a header into the piece of pigskin.

The French Press.

From The Cornhill.

In England there exists no such organ of popular appeal as The Petit Journal. Yet long before the days of Fashoda it sufficed for an Ambassador hostile to England to make his influence felt in this and other organs for that chronic and latent secular misunderstanding between France and England to be revived in its most menacing form. Instantly every member of the lower middle-class in three-quarters of the villages of France was offered daily plausible reasons for detesting England. Exactly in the same way, in the days of M. Crispi, before the subtle and useful influence of Count Tornielli, backed by that of the French Ambassador in Rome, made itself felt both at the French Foreign Office and in French society, it sufficed for a single journalist, now dead, to indulge daily in that amusement of pinpricking, peculiar to Lilliputian minds, for France and Italy to glare at each other across the Gulf of Lyons with the very glint of vendetta passion in their eyes. In both of these cases the opinion of France was positively determined by artificial pressure. It was a phenomenon like that of suggestion upon an impressionable nature. And if during a period of two weeks these writers, who subserved thus their own private ends, had suddenly interrupted their campaign, subsequently undertaking one diametrically the opposite, insulting those whom they had acclaimed and complimenting those whom they had systematically traduced, it is absolutely certain that their readers would have been thrown automatically into a state of mind just the contrary of that against which England and Italy had so much reason to complain. This is a phenomenon, of course, imitable, more or less, in any country in the world among those members of society who read only one newspaper, and whose field of consciousness, as the psychologists say, is limited. But it is singularly true in France, where the journalist is a writer, in spite of the aphorism of Emile de Girardin, "le style gâte dit le journal," a remark, by the way, which exasperated another great journalist, Théophile Gautier.

How a Man's Life Was Saved.

From The Anglo-American.

The following stirring incident of the two flags happened at Valparaiso, Chile, and was related at Montreal in 1881 by the Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck. Dr. Peck said:

"The man who gave me the facts I am about to relate was Mr. Haskins, an American sailor, who had sailed to a port in Chile. On going ashore, he said, to enjoy his day of liberty he drank a little and became hilarious. One of the police officers, instead of warning him not to make a noise in the street, drew his sword, and, striking him a blow, knocked him down. On that the American sailor got up, and knocked the policeman down in return. He was on that arrested and tried, and condemned to be shot in the morning of the following day. Mr. Loring, the American Consul, expostulated with the authorities that it would be monstrous to shoot the man for such an offense, but they paid no attention to him, so he thereupon made a formal protest in the name of the United States Government against the barbarous act. Mr. Haskins, the sailor, was in the morning brought out pinioned to be shot. * * * As the English Consul was preparing to hoist the union jack he saw the crowd in the field opposite, where the execution of the American sailor, of which he had heard, was to take place. Rushing over to the American Consul he said: 'Good God! Loring, you're not going to let them shoot that man!' 'What can I do?' he said. 'I have protested against it. I can do no more.' Quick as thought the English Consul shouted, 'Give me your flag!' and in a trice the Stars and Stripes were handed to the English representative. At once, taking his own union jack in his hand, he hastened across the field, elbowed his way through the crowd and soldiery, and, running up to the doomed man, he folded the American flag around him, and then laid the union jack over it. Standing a few paces back, he faced the officers and soldiers, and shouted defiantly: 'Now, shoot, if you dare, through the heart of England and America!' And they dared not do it, for they feared the consequences, so the man was at once released. In telling me," said Dr. Peck, "Mr. Haskins said to me, with tears streaming down his cheeks even then, 'They loosed me then, and, oh! how I longed to embrace those two flags!'"

A Turk and Warrior.

From "Twixt Sirdar and Menelik," Capt. N. S. Wellby.

After waiting for a minute or two, a Turkana chief of prodigious stature stepped outside the zareba and strode toward me. He was a perfect giant, and made us feel like pigmies. In his right hand he carried a spear twice his own length, and it was with a feeling of pleasure, I confess, that I noticed the edge and point of it were carefully covered with a thin piece of leather. In his left hand he carried a stick, a wooden sleeping pillow, and a long-shaped receptacle for tobacco. Round his neck were fastened several rings of iron, which forced his chin a little higher than it would have naturally been. There were iron rings up his forearm and round some of his fingers, each of which rings probably indicated that he had killed a man. There were rings of brass hanging from his ears, and a small chain round his waist. In other respects he was quite naked. But his hair!—it would have been a puzzle for Truefitt. It was as thick as a felt numnah, and hung in a thickly woven mass clean over the shoulders, right down to the waist, in the shape of an oval. As though not contented with this wonderful adornment of nature, he had fastened a very thin stick, curled up like a tail, close in the end of the hair, and he always showed great care in its welfare and in seeing there was no chance of its coming to grief. The end of his hair was curled up, and in it he carried his little knick-knacks.

Recruiting in Russia.

From Pearson's.

Men of good education have the privilege of serving for less than the legal term. Moreover, they may offer themselves as volunteers—a form of service which has many advantages over the regular army. Men who have completed their education in the higher schools and colleges only serve two years in the line and sixteen years in the reserves; while those who have completed their education in the secondary schools must serve for three, and sometimes four, years in the line and for fourteen or fifteen years in the reserves.

But the humble, uneducated peasant, who must also serve his country for not fewer than eighteen years, must pass four years in active service and fourteen in the reserves. Long as is the term of service, it cannot be compared to what it was in the days of Nicholas, when to be a soldier once meant to be a soldier always. In those days when a man was taken for military service his relatives followed him out of his village weeping and wailing, as if he were going to his death. But now when a man draws the fateful number which means that he must serve in the army he does not look upon himself as lost forever. He knows that in four years he will return.

The women may weep, but not the men themselves, unless perhaps they leave a young wife behind them. This is not uncommon, for the peasants often marry at

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eighteen with the sole idea of leaving some one to care for their property during their absence. Only too often it happens that when the soldier comes back from service he is not the simple, honest fellow he was when he left home, and the sharer of his joys and sorrows, alas, is often no better than he. It is for this reason that soldiers in the Russian Army are seldom given official permission to marry until they have served their four years.

Having been chosen for a soldier, Ivan Ivanovitch promptly drowns his sorrow or his joy in plentiful libations of vodka—with such disastrous effects that he often does not come to his senses again until he has arrived at the nearest military depot, where the strange surroundings and sensations rapidly sober him. From the depot he is dispatched to the future scene of his military training. This will be as far from home and its surroundings as possible. But before leaving he will be supplied with warm clothes and boots, of which he usually stands in considerable need.

Sacrament.

Who holds the untouched lips of her he loves
More sacred than the sacramental wine,
The smile of those sweet eyes that droop or shine
As blessed bread—who honestly removes
All taint of earthiness and oft reproves
His eagerness to win, lest more divine
Be her sweet state alone—he builds a shrine
Whose sure foundations year by year shall prove
His right to worship. Tho' he never guess
All he has builded, to this holy place
She, too, will steal to rest and oft to pray
Half to her God, half to her happiness,
And grow to be as pure in heart and face
As is his angel reverenced each day.
—NORA BARNHART in The Independent.

The Attractions of English Office.

From The Spectator.

Great political position has long ceased to offer pecuniary advantages, and at a moment when huge salaries are paid to the able, the "emoluments" of office seem to the ambitious and the fortunate positively contemptible. The regular "pay" of a first-class politician never exceeds £6,000 or £5,000 a year—the Lord Chancellor is not paid as a politician, but as a great lawyer—and he only gets that at intervals, and usually after he is fifty. We doubt if any of our leading men on either side have ever made by politics £2,000 a year from forty to the time of decease, and need scarcely say that this is poor pay even for a professional man who has risen to the top. For a man in business who has done well it is a result which his rivals would stigmatize as failure, more especially as only an exceptional man, or one exceptionally placed, can accumulate anything out of it for the benefit of his family. The expenses entailed by a great political position, with its necessary corollary, neglect of private affairs, eat it all up. Sinecures have been abolished, patent places have all disappeared, and of pensions for politicians there are none, except what may be described as a charitable grant to Cabinet Ministers who have served a certain number of years, and are unusually poor. Wealth has become more attractive than ever, because life for the wealthy has become so exciting; but no man now regards office as a road to fortune. The ambitious young man who desires wealth might turn colonist, or merchant, or shipowner, or "financier," but it would never even occur to him to use his capacities in trying to be first or second among working politicians.

Sound of Guns.

From "The Pytchley Hunt."

A remarkable instance of the far-reaching power of sound is given in the interesting diary written in Latin in the seventeenth century, admirably translated by the Rev. Robert Isham, of Mr. Thomas Isham of Lamport Hall. It is there stated that during the naval engagement between the English and French combined fleets on the one hand and the Dutch on the other, in 1672, the report of the guns was distinctly heard at Brixworth, [Northamptonshire.] It was in this action that Lord Sandwich, the Admiral, was blown up in his ship with 800 of his men, though the Dutch were defeated and were pursued to the coast of Holland by the English fleet. If this story be correct—and some may be tempted to say "Credat Judaeus"—the voice of the cannon must have traveled a distance of over 120 miles, Southwold, where the battle took place, being at the mouth of the Blythe, twenty-eight miles northeast of Ipswich. In 1827, during the battle of Navarino, Mr. John Vere Isham, then quartered at Corfu, distinctly heard the firing at a distance of at least 200 miles, and on the naval reception of the Sultan by the Queen at Portsmouth the sound of guns discharged on the Welsh coast was plainly distinguished at Portsmouth.

Mosquitos in Paris.

From London Truth.

The mosquitos that now keep up a droning buzz in bedrooms are not to be confounded with the midge, or the French cousin, the larger variety of that biting creature. They are of the anophele family and not gregarious, but go singly in search of their prey. Cases of a virulent type of paludian fever have been traced to inoculation by them. They first bit, it is thought, a soldier home on sick leave from West Africa, who is a sufferer from that disease. They next, the assumption is, operated on other persons in the same house, who had not been the whole year out of Paris, and are now lying low from the disease. Might not other infectious maladies be transmitted in the same way?

I knew Paris when there was not a mosquito to be found anywhere in it. The blowing up of the ice on the Seine in the hard Winter of 1879 led to terrific destruction of the fish, and in the following Summer to a plague of cousins in the low-lying districts near that river. The cousins, however, have been disappearing, owing to the fish resuming sway in the Seine. The drainage system of Paris and the abolition of the fosse of ashpits of houses have also helped to keep down the mosquito in the central districts. In the suburbs, in the Bois de Boulogne, and in the Parc Monceau they still swarm. The Bois and the canal would them were kept moist during transportation, and afforded a nursery to female mosquitos, the reproductive powers of which are great almost beyond arithmetical calculation.

Concurrently with the exhibition electric light was adopted by the City of Paris for boulevards, parks, gardens, and great thoroughfares. This measure had the effect of clearing the small birds. These creatures could not sleep in what must have seemed to them prolonged daylight, and migrated to worse lighted places. The low-lying districts of Bordeaux do not suffer more from mosquitos than the west end of Paris. It appears that the pest has spread to the canal of Chantilly, but not to the pond round the château. It will spread wherever there is stagnant water. The gutters of the housetops provide as good nurseries as the brinks of pools for the larvae of mosquitos.

The French Dream of America.

From The Chautauquan.

The American of to-day measures the westward march of the people across the continent by remembering that almost 180 years elapsed between the settlement of Jamestown, Va., on the coast, and that of Marietta, Ohio, west of the mountains and north of the river. Few realize that the French had set up a well-ordered Government in the heart of the continent nearly 100 years before the founding of Marietta; that the lilies of France waved triumphantly from Quebec to New Orleans and from the Alleghanies to the Rockies, while the English colonies formed but a thin fringe along the Atlantic Coast, penetrating the interior at no place more than 150 miles. There were French forts along the Mississippi tributaries before Georgia, the last of the thirteen English colonies, was planted. French commanders exercised their troops in the Middle West before Washington was born. Barrior was keeping his record of gifts at Kaskaskia when John Adams was only two years old. Trade and hunting, with a small kind of agriculture, were as vigorous 1,000 miles inland as on the coast.

If the French dream in America had been realized, the heart of the continent might to-day be controlled from France in the old feudal way, by which power was concentrated in the officers, while the common people remained purely subjects. It is unlikely that a tithe of the glorious career of America would have been realized. How many French colonies have become free republics? If the French dream had been realized—but to the last it was only a dream.

Delivering Coal in London.

From The Nineteenth Century.

A proof of the conservative ways of the English people is the manner in which coals for the household fires are distributed and stored. Instead of the American coal-cart, which is loaded in less than five minutes from an elevated coal bin, the American visiting London finds an ordinary wagon made to carry about a dozen large bags of coal, which are filled one by one at an expense of much time and labor, and then lifted into the vehicle like so many milk cans. When an American coal cart reaches the house where its load is to be dumped the cart is backed up against the side of the pavement, the chute is drawn out like the barrel of a telescope, and the end inserted in the coalhole; in a few minutes the entire load, with the rush of water falling over a small cataract, runs down into a heap on the floor of the coal cellar. In London, on the other hand, each bag of coal has to be taken separately from the wagon and emptied as near as may be in the coalhole; and when the task is at last finished the coal which has fallen on the pavement has to be laboriously shoveled into the coal cellar.

Water for London.

From The National Review.

The water companies, as we know by painful experience, find it harder and harder to meet the ever-increasing demand. Their draughts on the Thames cannot go on indefinitely augmenting, seeing that in June, 1899, only 158,000,000 gallons were left by them in the river to pass over Teddington Weir, though legally 200,000,000 gallons is the minimum permissible. The population in the Thames Valley and the demands upon that river for water outside the London area are increasing every year, yet now the Thames in a dry Summer below Teddington Weir is little better than a malodorous sewer. Nor can deep wells in the chalk be drawn upon indefinitely. The pumping operations in the Lea and Colne Valleys are steadily lowering the level of the wells in the Chilterns, and depriving a poor agricultural district of its water. Streams which used to run all the year have now vanished, or only flow intermittently. It is the same to the south of the Thames. Yet it is neither wisdom nor justice to deprive poor country districts of their water. At the same time water famines in the metropolis are becoming more frequent, and the quality of the water supplied leaves much to be desired.

The proposed scheme of going to Wales is not satisfactory. In the first place, it is very doubtful if the water is there in the quantity that will be required. The best water-producing areas have been already appropriated by Liverpool and Birmingham. In the second place South Wales is an industrial country with a fast multiplying population, and unless its manufactures suffer a great set-back, it may need all the water it possesses. The instinct is perfectly sound and rational which leads the Welshman to oppose the scheme. The only moral justification for London, in taking the water, would be that it would never be needed by the Welsh themselves.

Bovine Tuberculosis.

From The Westminster Review.

The injection of tuberculin is an almost unfailing test of the presence of tuberculosis in cattle. It is safe to say that for all practical purposes it may be thoroughly relied upon. We have thus an easy means of separating the diseased animals from those that are sound. In this lies the solution of the whole question. For present purposes it will be sufficient to point out the loss of dairy cows that this system is to save, and which would, if left to themselves, spread the disease to all other animals with which they came in contact. Of course all the affected animals. It is a notable fact that it is comparatively rare to find tuberculosis in cattle kept much in the open. This is why horses are so little subject to tuberculosis—they live an outdoor life; but if they be kept closed up in crowded stables, without adequate outdoor work, they are as liable to the disease as are dairy cattle. It is therefore only necessary to speak of these latter, as that will practically cover the field of treatment. Milk certainly is the chief source of danger. Diseased meat is also dangerous, but in a much less degree, as proper cooking renders it harmless, though we cannot always be sure that it gets properly cooked.

Brougham and Father Mathew.

From Good Words.

Brougham told Father Mathew, the celebrated Irish temperance advocate, that he was extremely abstemious in the matter of wine. In 1844, Father Mathew amused a large party at the house of an Irish nobleman in London by his attempts to convert the noble lord to teetotalism. "I drink very little wine," said Brougham; only half a glass at luncheon, and two half-glasses at dinner; and though my medical advisers told me I should increase the quantity, I refused to do so." "They are wrong, my lord, for advising you to increase the quantity," said Father Mathew playfully, "and you are wrong in taking even the small quantity you mention, but I have hopes of you"; and despite the good-humored resistance of Brougham he invested his lordship with the green ribbon and silver medal of the Total Abstinence Society. "I'll tell you what I'll do," said Brougham. "I'll take the ribbon to the House of Lords, where I shall be sure to meet old Lord —— the worse for liquor, and I'll put it on him." This announcement was received with much laughter by the company, for the peer referred to was notorious for his deep potations. A few evenings later Brougham met him in the House of Lords. "Lord ——," said he, "I have a present from Father Mathew for you," and he passed the ribbon and medal rapidly over the old peer's head. "Then I'll tell you what it is, Brougham. By God, I'll keep sober from this night!" exclaimed the other, and to the great amazement of all his friends he remained faithful to his vow.

The Handkerchief.

From Chambers's Journal.

Lemice Therieux once worked off a little practical joke at the expense of a play in which the Pelion of misery was heaped upon the Ossa of despair. Together with twenty friends he secured a prominent seat in the gallery. When the pathetic moment arrived, Therieux pulled out a handkerchief and burst into tears. The effect was electrical. The man next to him also fell to weeping, and also took hold of the handkerchief. The epidemic of tears thereupon extended all along the line of the faithful twenty, and as each man succumbed to his emotion he took hold of the end of the handkerchief until at last all the conspirators were weeping in it. The handkerchief was twenty yards long, and had been specially prepared for the occasion. The low comedian struggled gamely with this exhibition of woe, but his witticisms were of no avail, for the funnier he became the more frequent were the sobs of the sorrowing twenty.

Yiddish Actors and Managers.

From The Menorah.

A word might be said of the one great obstacle to the free development and expression of the Yiddish dramatic literature, that is, the conceit of the performers and the commercialism of the managers. With a few exceptions, the Yiddish actors believe with Schopenhauer that modesty in mediocre people is mere honesty, but in great artists it is sheer hypocrisy, and every other Yiddish actor is a genius. Their attempts to imitate the American star system, to introduce coon songs in Russian plays, and other banalities, is one of the great destructive forces to be met with here. To this aspect of the situation there are many worthy exceptions, in whom the dramatic possibilities may find expression. A group of actors may be found who appreciate the dignity of their profession and who will lend themselves to any movement to create worthy Yiddish plays.

Long-Heads.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

We are told of Faraday, (the writer of the article being Tyndall,) that he had an abnormally long head, so that his hats had to be specially made for him, and we are told of Tyndall himself (the writer here being his widow) that in this respect Tyndall resembled Faraday. This scrap of evidence, so far as it goes, would confirm the proverbial belief in favor of the intelligence of long-headed persons. It is, however, believed by many, who can bring forward good evidence on their side, that intellectual ability goes with bread-headedness. It may well be that in this matter, as in that of stature, the range of variation is great, and that both extremes tend to prevail to an undue extent. This has been found to be the case in another abnormal group—that of criminals.

Napoleon and Prince Metternich.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Prince Metternich was driving in Vienna one day during the congress of 1815, when the horses bolted, the carriage was overturned, and Metternich was thrown into the roadway. Finding he had no bones broken, he picked himself up and walked quietly away. The same evening he met the King of Naples, who had seen the accident. "How horribly frightened you must have been," said the King. "Not at all," answered Metternich; "it is no merit of mine, but I am constitutionally incapable of fear." "It is as I thought," replied the King; "you are a supernatural being."

The man who had learned in his youth to confront Napoleon was naturally an object of awe and admiration to the crowned heads of Europe. Curiously enough, Napoleon himself singled out the man who was to become the greatest diplomatic opponent, in 1806, as Austrian Ambassador at Paris. Napoleon, during one conversation at the Tuileries, suddenly asked Metternich as the most suitable person to be sent to his Court. It had been previously decided to send Metternich to St. Petersburg, and he was on his way thither from Berlin when Napoleon signified his request. Metternich received instructions to stop at Vienna, and there he learned that his destination was Paris. Napoleon took a pleasure in conversing with him at the Sunday receptions at the Tuileries, when the whole Diplomatic Corps would be assembled en masse. "You are young," said Napoleon, "to represent so old a country." "Your Majesty was only my age," replied Metternich, "when you fought Austerlitz."

The South Country.

The men that live in the South Country
Are the kindest and most wise,
They get their laughter from the loud surf,
And the faith in their happy eyes
Comes surely from our Sister, the Spring
When over the seas she flies;
The violets suddenly bloom at her feet,
And she blesses us with surprise.

I never get between the pines,
But I smell the Sussex air,
Nor I never come on a belt of sand
But my home is there;
And along the sky the line of the downs
So noble and so bare.

A lost thing could I never find,
Nor a broken thing mend;
And I fear I shall be all alone
When I get toward the end.
Who will there be to comfort me
Or who will be my friend?

I will gather and carefully make my friends
Of the men of the Sussex weald,
They watch the stars from silent folds,
They stiffly plough the field.
By them and the God of the South Country
My poor soul shall be healed.

If I ever become a rich man,
Or if ever I grow to be old,
I will build a house with deep thatch
To shelter me from the cold,
And there shall the Sussex songs be sung,
And the story of Sussex told.

I will build my house in the high wood
Within a walk of the sea,
And the men that were boys when I was a boy
Shall sit and drink with me.
—Mr. H. BELLOC in The Book of the Horace Club.

American Workmen in India.

From The World's Work.

The American workmen proved so efficient, as compared with the natives, that, roughly speaking, I should consider one American equal to at least four natives. Divided into castes and subdivided into trades, the natives were able to do but one kind of work; though in an American rivet gang there are but three men, all capable of doing any part of the work, the Indian natives are obliged to have in their gang a hammer man, a snapman—to hold the form on the rivets—a man to hold under the rivets the big iron dolly bar, a man to heat the rivets, and one to pump the bellows. The bellows men cannot heat rivets; the rivet heater cannot swing a hammer; the hammer man cannot hold the dolly bar—and when the gang are obliged to move they have to wait for the khallassies, or riggers, to rig their stagings. When the painting began on the viaduct, I found the painters, too, quite useless without the khallassies. Good workers at their trades they were, however, all of them, the riveters from Oudh and the Punjaub, used to bridge work, and the khallassies, sailors mostly from coasting vessels or Peninsular and Oriental steamers.

Usually, on Indian bridge work, the British engineers put 1,000 or 2,000 of these natives under one or two Europeans, for they are as docile as sheep, and have the same respect for European overseers that sheep have for a collie; but we introduced the innovation of having white men work. On the traveler, on the material as it went up, on the topmost points of the rising towers to connect the new pieces as the crane swung them up, the Americans—and a few British and German sailors I had picked up, with one North Carolina negro who spoke Hindustani—worked hard, to the measureless surprise and admiration of the coolies, so that as soon as the construction of the viaduct got well under way operations went on with tremendous rapidity, some of the 200-foot towers, much like New York skyscrapers, going up in three or four days. When one thinks of the slow progress of an office building, rising gradually week by week, the speed of these Steelton workmen with their train of coolies may be comprehended.

The Idiot and the Crystal Ball.

Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

The crystal ball is kept in a box padded with "velvet leather." It is pawed by the idiot who wants to consult "the seer," "to place him en rapport with the crystal." The ball is then placed on "a lamen, as it is called." White, black, blue, violet, green, orange, and other gaudy clouds appear to the red and rolling eye of the visionary, with figures on the left, who are real, and figures on the right, who are symbolical. "If the clouds or shadows move from left to right, this means that spiritual beings are near." "The magnetism with which the surface of the mirror becomes charged collects there from the eyes of the gazer and from the universal ether." "The operator proceeds to magnetize the crystal by making passes with the right hand for about five minutes," and so forth.

Bible Eating.

From Notes and Queries.

I am told by a lady resident that in the Hampshire parish in which I am writing there is living at the present time a good woman who once ate a New Testament, day by day and leaf by leaf, between two slices of bread and butter, as a remedy for fits. This was treating the Bible as a fetish with a vengeance.

Impotent.

These things, too mighty for man they be:
The unleashed flame, and the unchained sea;
The human mind that questions flies,
And the unstirring night of noiseless skies.
O pale hope, stalking far abroad,
Reach forth the truth to all of God.
—Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, in Harper's Bazar.

In Foreign Lands

Catholic Orders and the French Government. A very important decision is about to be promulgated by the French Government in regard to a clause in the associations law recently passed. It will be recalled that the Holy See has allowed the non-recognized religious orders to apply for authorization, but with the admonition to present "a synopsis of the statutes," and not a full copy of their regulations, as required by law. The result of such a representation is obvious, but it will be remembered that M. Waldeck-Rousseau in his last speech in the Senate sought to show that the associations bill was really calculated to protect the interests of the National Church and to aggrandize the legitimate influence of the French Catholic, which was in many localities having its flocks decimated by the active propaganda of the organizers of the chapels belonging to the religious orders.

The decision in question makes impossible a continuance of such practice and renders null the qualification to authorization stipulated by the Holy See. At the same time, it strengthens the Roman Catholic religion per se in France. According to the decision of the Council of State, associations authorized under the new law must acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Bishop in whose diocese they may be. The importance of the decision is plain, both on account of the reasons set forth above and from the fact that although certain orders all along have been thus dependent on the Bishops, the Jesuits, Dominicans, and other regular orders have hitherto been generally under a superior, whose headquarters are mostly in Rome. Not being French, but cosmopolitan orders, they are not amenable to the Bishops except in matters affecting diocesan or parochial organizations. Thus the decision would secularize these orders, whose whole traditions and organization are inconsistent with diocesan rule. It is believed that the opportunity thus offered the Vatican to regain direct control of the powerful cosmopolitan orders will not be ignored. It is, therefore, expected that the Bishops will welcome the extension of their authority. But at the same time, it is deemed out of the question to suppose that the orders in question will revolutionize their system in deference to French legislation, for this would necessarily affect their organization throughout the Catholic world. Neither the Dominicans nor the Jesuits could be under diocesan control in France and exempt from it elsewhere. It is believed in ecclesiastical circles abroad that on the promulgation of the decision a formidable crisis will become imminent in the Church itself.

Language Question in Malta. To what extent the feeling of the Italian-speaking inhabitants of Malta has been aroused by the attempt of the British Government to make English the official language of the island may be gathered from the following extract translated from La Patriota Democratico of Valetta: "The foreigner, with a hypocrisy quite diabolical, tries to make us pass for so many idiots in saying that the substitution of English for the Italian language will bind closer the ties between English and Maltese. No, it is not true, and, moreover, it is impossible. The English and the Maltese can never understand each other, owing to differences of race, religion, of customs."

The practical pros and cons of the question have just been made public by the publication of a Government Blue Book covering the period of dispute from May 28, 1898, until June 30 of the present year. It seems that before the establishment of the present public school system the Italian language, being used in the clerical schools, became the official language of the civil Government of the island and the badge of superior social station. The Maltese language, in the natural course of things, became filled with Italian words through sheer necessity. This point is brought out in a communication from the Maltese Council of Government sent to the British Colonial Office:

"The Maltese dialect, after a slow evolution of nine centuries, is now so full of Italian words that it is easy to teach our children the Italian tongue, and so to bring within reach of the people the benefits of the latest science and noblest literature. If English is substituted, education will suffer, as it is much more difficult for the Maltese to learn English than Italian; indeed, all those classes that necessarily stop their literary education at a very early period will learn very little or nothing."

With the establishment of the public school system Italian and English became optional, with the result that in 1898, 1899, and 1900 97.8, 98.6, and 99.4 of the parents chose English, and consequently many students insisted as British subjects on being heard in the English language before the Council or in the courts. In every case they were condemned for contempt. In February, 1898, Col. J. L. Hewson, an officer in the Army Pay Department at Malta, was committed by a Maltese court of law for contempt of court because he refused to sign a deposition in a language with which he was unacquainted. Legislative action was accordingly taken by an order in Council of March 7, 1899, for the purpose of removing the injustice of a British subject unfamiliar with Italian "being tried by a court in a British colony in a language which he could not understand," and of affording him certain facilities for the conduct of civil proceedings in the English language.

The Blue Book in question shows that, having failed in their efforts to force the Italian language on the majority, the opponents of free choice next announced as their policy the refusal of all taxation and public improvements till they had secured their ends. To meet this contingency the Government advised his Majesty to pass by order in Council the legislation required for dealing directly with the question.

A Decision Anent Imports in France. The Court de Cassation, or French Supreme Court of Appeal, has just handed down a decision which is of considerable importance to importers of foreign commodoties into France. The origin of commodities is often a subject of contest between merchants and the French customs authorities. Such cases are according to law decided by experts acting in conjunction with two competent traders or manufacturers, one on each side, drawn from a list made up by the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

Recently an importer claimed exemption from duty on a quantity of wheat of a kind called Russian, which he affirmed to have been grown in the free zone of Haute Savoie. The customs authorities contended that the wheat was of foreign origin, and demanded the imposition of a fine and the confiscation of the commodity. The experts, judging on the external appearance of the wheat, supported the contention of the customs, and the case having come before one of the courts on a demand by the customs for the application of the law, the defendant offered to prove by other evidence that the wheat had been grown in Savoy, as he maintained. The Court acceded to the demand, and the result was that the importer was acquitted.

The customs then appealed to the Cour de Cassation on the ground that, as the law provided for the mode of settling doubts and disputes relative to the species, value, or origin of commodities by experts, their decision was binding on the tribunals, and that recourse could not be had to any other method of proof. The Cour de Cassation has now overruled the judgment which authorized the importer to bring forward witnesses in support of his allegation, from which it follows that in cases of appeal no additional evidence to that upon which the experts base their decision can be introduced.

Civil and Military Reforms in Spain. At a recent meeting of the Spanish Cabinet it was decided that there was ground for reorganizing the Departments of Public Works, Agriculture, War, and Marine, and for educational reform on more modern lines. The following proposed reforms in the public service were submitted by the Premier, Señor Sagasta:

1. Modification of the law regarding electoral districts. 2. Provincial municipal decentralization. 3. Consolidation of the budget and the suppression of the so-called "positive duties." 4. Simplification of administrative procedure. 5. Drafting of legislation dealing with strikes. 6. The establishment of boards of employers and employed.

Gen. Weyler, the Minister of War, is devoting the recess of the Cortes to an exhaustive examination of the military organization of the whole kingdom, including the arsenals, the royal arms manufactories and foundries, and the reserves and the mobilization scheme, and the defenses of the coast and the principal ports. In military and naval circles in Madrid, Gen. Weyler is credited with the intention of making an improvement in the defenses and armament of the Balearic Isles, the Canary Isles, and the Spanish stations north of the coast of Morocco. He is said to be convinced that public opinion and the majority of the newspapers will support him in his demands for the necessary increase in the army estimates, and for the extraordinary credits required to complete his purchases of modern guns abroad—chiefly Krupp's—for field artillery and coast defenses. It is even the prevailing opinion in Madrid that the Government is more likely to induce the Cortes to vote the supplies for military reorganization and national defenses than for the navy estimates, and the creation of a new fleet, which are less popular at the present time than army reform.

The Fortifications of Paris. As long ago as 1866 it was proposed to pull down the out-of-date fortifications of Paris and build on the site. The Franco-Prussian war proved the structures still more obsolete. Some years later, when their demolition was spoken of, it was almost decided to replace them by a beautiful public park, extending all around the city. But the expense of carrying out that project would have been so enormous that it was abandoned. Negotiations have lately been entered into between the State and the City of Paris, with the result that the municipality has agreed to buy the ground occupied by the fortifications from the State and undertake at its own cost the piercing of new streets and the circular boulevard, which will form the new "ceinture" of the city. Every year the municipality will spend some five or six millions upon the work, the total outlay being about fifty millions. At the end of ten years it is expected that Paris will be surrounded by the finest circular park in the world.

British and French Diplomacy in West Africa. By an agreement just concluded between the Government of the Gambia, West Africa, and a powerful chief named Mousa Moilah, who resides in French territory, the whole of both banks of the Gambia River up to the Anglo-French frontier are now British. It seems that the French authorities recently gave their consent for the chief to travel to McCarthy's Island in order to meet the British Administrator, and, after a two days' palaver with Sir George Denton, the agreement was signed.

The value of the convention lies in the fact that the British have now, not merely nominal, but actual and complete control over the whole of the river, whereas hitherto the enormous tract of country belonging to Mousa Moilah was not under actual British jurisdiction, the chief having always refused to allow this. It also precludes all possibility of the establishment of a French post on the Gambia River.

The situation in the Gambia, moreover, is said to have considerably improved as a result of the recently concluded combined Anglo-French operations, and the natives all round are now believed to realize the futility of continuing their efforts to play off the French against the British. Anglo-French relations in that part of West Africa are now better than ever, there being no evidence, certain popular Paris journals to the contrary notwithstanding, of the strained relations which have sometimes existed in the past.

The New German Commercial Policy. Recent cable dispatches from Berlin have alleged that the premature publication of the new German tariff bill was due to a scheme of the Imperial Chancellor, who desired to have the unpopularity of the measure fully registered before its official presentation. This, however, is the opinion of the Conservative press, with whose party the Government is just now at outs. The general feeling in Berlin is that the Government's recently revealed proclivities in the direction of the Agrarians is perfectly sincere; in fact, a semi-official communiqué has been published to that effect, emphasizing the fact that Count von Buelow has from the beginning of his term of office been convinced of the necessity of an increase of the duties upon agricultural produce, and that this conviction is due to a recognition of the fact that agriculture plays as important a part in the economic life of Germany as it does in that of any other nation. Furthermore, owing to the necessity of maintaining the supply of recruits for the army, which is the basis upon which the German state reposes, the interests of agriculture cannot be left out of sight. Still, it is asserted that Count von Buelow has not adopted the extreme Agrarian point of view, and is not disposed to break with the system of commercial treaties.

At the same time, it is rumored in political circles that the leaders of the Agrarians, for reasons best known to themselves, are advising their representatives in the Reichstag to vote against the new bill, while publicly declaring that a five-mark grain duty is well fitted for the conclusion of good commercial treaties. It is also reported that the South German States—Bavaria, Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse—will propose great changes in the rates in the discussion before the Federal Council, which will begin about the middle of September.

In the meantime the Russian press, inspired by official intelligence, takes it for granted that the new measure adequately represents the policy of the German Government, and declares that a renewal of the Russo-German commercial treaty on the basis of the bill is absolutely out of the question. The Novoye Vremya, the Novosti, the Rossia, the Birzheviya Viedmosti, and the Sviet all urge the Government to oppose the German tariff by encouraging a more rapid development of Russian industries so as to render Russia less dependent upon German manufacturers, and by the opening of new markets for Russian products abroad by means of granting customs concessions to States in which the establishment of such markets would be feasible. It is also suggested that Russia should transfer to other countries the class of orders now placed by her in Germany.

Agitation on the Boer War Reviving in Europe. The recent interview published through four columns of Le Figaro of Paris, representing the opinions of Mr. Krüger as extracted by Mr. Henri des Houx, portions of which were cabled to this country, coupled with the speech of Mr. Chamberlain, has revived the discussion of South African affairs in the Continental press. Nearly all of the papers, even those colored by an Anglophobic point of view, declare that the responsibility which now rests upon Mr. Krüger is the heaviest ever borne by the nominal head of a country, and that it is up to him, in the interests of humanity, to invite negotiations which shall put a stop to further useless slaughter. The Fremdenblatt of Vienna says that it is useless for Mr. Krüger to expect European intervention, as that seems to be the ultimate hope which keeps him up, and that he should be wise enough to see that the Boer sympathizers who are constantly supplying the means to this hope are of no consequence whatever. At the same time the Continental press unite in deploring the necessity which causes England to place arms in the hands of the natives even for their own defense. The moderate French view is represented by the following extract from Le Temps: "Nobody can foresee the end of so terrible a conflict between two equally obstinate races. England may have avoided the general rising of the Cape Afrikanders, but not the distrust of that population, who had previously given such strong proofs of loyalty. The Afrikander race is now morally united, and united against the empire, and as England does not yet securely hold the soil on which that race lives, the present situation is not very favorable to her."

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, after emphasizing the extent of the responsibility which rests upon Mr. Krüger, cites the opinion of an Austrian military attaché who has just returned from the British headquarters in South Africa. This officer is reported to have said that the Boers are in a position to keep up the struggle for two years longer, though it must finally end with the extermination of the race. Their courage is still unbroken, and they have no lack of arms, ammunition, or provisions. They have for a considerable time been using British rifles and cartridges, while their commissariat is supplied from the veld of the Zoutpansberg, in the northeast of the Transvaal, where they have huge herds of cattle.

It is announced from the head of the Boer Bureau in Brussels that the employment of natives by the British will cause President Krüger to make further representations to certain powers for intervention on the ground that the action of England is a breach of the law of nations. It is also announced that the Boer Executive Committee will resort to the severest reprisals, including the shooting of all prisoners. Another report is that the Prime Minister of Holland will not only support the demand of the Dutch Red Cross Society to be permitted to send a new ambulance corps to the Boer combatants, but will seek the intervention of some of the powers to secure from England and Portugal safe conduct for ex-President Krüger, who is said to be longing to return to Africa.

Foreign Commerce in France. Statistics have just been issued by the French Government showing the condition of the foreign commerce of France for the first six months of 1901, as compared with the corresponding period of 1900. Taking the imports, it is seen that in 1900 the value of articles of food brought into France was 388,844,000 francs; in 1901 the value was 366,821,000 francs. The value of the raw materials imported in 1900 was 1,677,626,000 francs; in 1901 it was 1,667,469,000. The value of the manufactured articles imported in the first six months of 1901 was 395,184,000 francs; in 1900 it was 431,714,000. The exports show that in 1900 the articles of food exported were valued at 369,920,000 francs; in 1901, during the same period, they were valued at 388,329,000 francs. The raw materials exported in the first half of the year 1900 were valued at 555,953,000 francs, while in 1901 their estimated value was 526,320,000 francs. The value of the manufactured articles exported during the period in question was, in 1900, 983,400,000 francs, while in 1901 they were valued at 968,595,000 francs.

France Outgeneraled in Abyssinia. A recent number of Le Matin of Paris contains a story from Abyssinia which has caused the Nationalist press to revive in full heat the spirit of Anglophobia. The news is that an English company has ousted the French company in charge of the Imperial Ethiopian Railway, and has succeeded in so transforming the original company that a branch line will be laid down from Zeila to the main line, the consequence of which will be to divert a large proportion of the traffic from the port of Jibuti to an English port in Somaliland. A few days later Le Temps announced in a formal manner that "it will be learned with satisfaction that the national interests in this quarter of the globe have been defended, as it was fitting they should be. An ingenious combination by means of concessions made in another portion of our colonial possessions will permit the Ethiopian Railway to remain a French enterprise."

What these "ingenious combinations" are has not yet been revealed, but the original cause of the trouble is such that diplomatists attach little importance to the communiqué in Le Temps, and regard it as a note from the French Foreign Office intended to allay any bitter feeling toward Great Britain. What had actually taken place was this: Some five years ago a French company secured a concession from Menelek, the Negus of Abyssinia, to construct a railway from his capital to Jibuti. After 190 kilometers of rails had been laid the company ran short of funds; its coffers were replenished, however, when it was announced that Menelek would visit the Paris Exposition. He did not go, and the funds of the company ran short again. This condition prevailed until about a month ago, when the company decided to accept a certain proposal offered by a British syndicate. The French owners sold out, Menelek reissued the charter with added privileges, and that is all there is to the sensational story printed in Le Matin.

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THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; north to northeast winds.

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POLICEMAN SAVES TWO MEN

Daring Exploit of Officer Mills Cheered by Thousands.

The Half-Drowned Hudson River Oarsmen Are Easily Revived, but Their Rescuer Lies Seriously Ill.

Thousands of pleasure seekers in Fort Washington Park yesterday afternoon witnessed a thrilling rescue of two men from drowning by a policeman. The accident occurred just inside Fort Washington Point, which has been the scene of numerous drownings, and is known as one of the dangerous spots of the lower Hudson on account of its swift currents and whirling eddies. The rescued men are Jacob Simons of 2,360 Eighth Avenue, and Harry Macy of 436 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and it is to Officer Robert E. Mills of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station that they owe their lives.

Simons and Macy hired a Whitehall boat at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street shortly before noon and started for a row up the Hudson. Simons could swim a little, but Macy could not. Neither seemed to know much about handling a boat. With a strong flood tide, they finally reached Spuyten Duyvil. They had been warned about this spot, however, and decided to put about and start for home.

The return trip was more difficult than they expected, as they were obliged to buck the strong tide that had carried them along so swiftly on the upward trip. By strenuous efforts and taking turns at the oars they succeeded in reaching a point 250 feet off the foot of West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, just inside of Fort Washington Point, behind which the water rushes like a millrace. Simons, who had been rowing, was nearly exhausted with the effort to round the point, and called on Macy to take the oars, rising to his feet as he made the request. At the same moment Macy rose, and then the two started to change positions. Just as they were about to pass each other, a swift current caught the frail craft and gave it a sudden twist, causing both men to lose their balance.

In an instant the boat was capsized, and they were struggling wildly in the water. They attempted to grasp the overturned boat, but it was swept away from them. Their cries were heard by hundreds in the park. Policeman Mills, who was walking through One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, heard the shouts of the people, and, rushing down to the water's edge, threw off his helmet and coat and plunged in. An athlete and an expert swimmer, he realized that he had a hard struggle ahead of him, and that every moment counted. So he hurried. Macy had already sunk a couple of times when Mills succeeded in getting a firm grip on his collar and began to tow him in unconscious. The rescued man was cared for by the crowds on shore.

In the meantime Simons had been struggling hard to keep afloat, encouraged by the crowd. Again Mills jumped overboard, but when he came alongside of Simons, the latter threw both arms about his neck with a grip like a vise. Both men sank, but as they came to the surface Mills succeeded in wrenching himself from the drowning man's grasp, and holding him at arm's length started for shore. His efforts, however, were of little or no avail against the tide, which by this time had swept them up to the point, and it is likely that both would have gone down had it not been for the timely arrival of Charles A. Gerber, a butcher, of 2,176 Amsterdam Avenue, in a boat. He extended an oar to Mills, and dragged him and Simons into the boat, where they fainted from exhaustion. As the boat touched the shore the cheers of the crowd could be heard for blocks away, and every attention was lavished on the policeman.

A hurry call was sent for a patrol wagon, and when it arrived all three men were still unconscious. They were driven to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, and attended by Dr. McFarland of J. Hood Wright Hospital. Macy and Simons soon revived, and were taken home in a carriage. Mills's condition, however, was found to be serious, and he was taken to the hospital, where it was necessary to administer an injection of strychnine to stimulate the action of the heart. His condition had improved at a late hour last night, but it was feared that pneumonia would develop.

SEEKS TO OUST JOHN SEYMOUR.

Lighting Company's Action Against Orange Council's President.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Notice has been served on John Seymour, Councilman at Large and President of the Orange Common Council, by Howard W. Hayes, counsel for the National Electric, Heat, Light and Power Company, that he is going to apply for a writ of quo warranto for the purpose of ousting Mr. Seymour from office. Mr. Hayes has taken this action for the purpose of determining the question of the legality of Mr. Seymour's vote on the street lighting contract at the meeting of the Orange Common Council last Monday night. Mr. Seymour has been cited to appear before Judge David A. Depue, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to-morrow morning.

President Seymour says the question of the legality of his title was raised by some of his own Democratic colleagues, and he does not hesitate to say that he does not relish the idea of being attacked in the house of his friends.

The National Electric Company submitted a bid for municipal lighting in Orange in competition with the United Electric Company, which holds the contract. Had the bid of the National Company been accepted, it would have resulted in a saving of $22,500 to the city in five years. A motion to grant the contract to the National Company was lost by a tie, President Seymour voting in the negative. The National Company now claims the contract was awarded it by a vote of 8 to 7 on the ground that Mr. Seymour is not a legal member of the Council and had no right to vote.

Orange (N. J.) Water Clerk in Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Detective John Drabell of the Orange police refused to allow David J. Quinlan, water clerk, to enter his office this morning. The officer says he received orders from Mayor Henry Stetson not to allow any person in the Water Department's office to-day, and only to allow employes connected with the department to enter to-morrow. It is claimed that Mr. Quinlan's accounts are muddled, and the city authorities propose to have his books examined.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW

AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page —.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

A PROTEST FROM JAPAN.

Representations at Washington in Regard to the Medical Inspection of Travelers to Hawaii.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Tokio to The Times, dated Saturday, says:

"Japan has lodged a protest at Washington against the system of medical inspection at Hawaii, declaring that this is incompatible with friendly intercourse between the two peoples."

NEW IRON AND TIN COMPANY.

Anti-Steel Trust Corporation Organized as Result of the Strike—Building Ready to Begin.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—A new independent iron and tin plate mill is to be erected at Clarksburg, West Va., by the Jackson Iron and Tin Plate Company, recently incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with a capital stock of $300,000.

The formation of the company is the result of the steel strike, and it expects to meet with vigorous opposition from the trust. The work of construction and equipment will be hurried to completion, and as it progresses the capital will be materially increased.

Contracts for $250,000 of machinery have been awarded, and the erection of the several buildings is to begin to-morrow morning. The plant will contain 14 mills, and will have an average output of 700 tons of sheet iron and tin plate every 24 hours. Five hundred men are to be employed at the beginning.

WAR ON BILL BOARDS.

Chicago May Be Relieved of Offensive Sign Fences Under a Chancery Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The first real victory for the city and the Municipal Art League over the bill board companies was scored yesterday when Master in Chancery G. Fred Rush handed up to Judge Chetlain of the Superior Court an opinion in the bill board cases that almost completely sustains the validity of the city's position.

It only remains now for Judge Chetlain to affirm the Master's opinion and dissolve the temporary injunction which he granted to the American posting service, stopping Building Commissioner Kiolbassa from enforcing the city ordinance and tearing down the offending signs. Nearly all the present bill boards will come under the ban of this ordinance. The regulations which the Master upholds are as follows:

"No bill board shall have a superficial area of more than one hundred square feet. No bill board shall be located nearer than twenty-five feet to the lot line. No bill board shall be erected to a greater height than ten feet above the level of the adjoining street. No bill board shall be erected within five feet of any other bill board."

The Master holds that the regulation of the size to one hundred square feet is a reasonable regulation, because a board of unrestricted area affords dangerous opportunities for fire and wind. The regulation that the boards shall be set at least twenty-five feet from the lot line is declared reasonable and good.

LINCOLN, N. J., SOLD AGAIN.

Town Is Now Owned by Silas D. Drake, Its Founder.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Actuated by an impulse to vindicate his reputation as a successful promoter, Silas D. Drake has purchased the little town of Lincoln, which was recently auctioned off by the Sheriff. Mr. Drake purposes to rejuvenate the place and settle in full with the creditors and stockholders. Being the founder of the town, he naturally took an interest in its welfare, but two years ago he was ousted from the Presidency of the land company that controlled the property. After that time Lincoln did not prosper.

W. V. Smalley, into whose hands the property passed by reason of his being the receiver, disposed of the town to Mr. Drake on Saturday. The new proprietor intends to have factories located at Lincoln, and will also try to build a boulevard from Dunellen to the eastern end of Dewey Park, another small place which he boasts of having founded.

BEET SUGAR DOES NOT PAY.

Illinois Sugar Refining Company Abandons Enterprise at Pekin.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 25.—The announcement is made from Pekin that the beet sugar industry of the Illinois Sugar Refining Company, located at Pekin, has been permanently abandoned, and that no more beets will be grown. Three years ago, after experiments had been made, Tazewell County was selected as a proper place for the raising of sugar beets, and an immense factory was erected by the wholesale grocers of Peoria and capitalists of Pekin.

For two seasons the plant was operated, but was a losing venture. Then the owners determined to turn it into a glucose refinery and during the early Spring immense additions were made to it. It is now engaged in the glucose manufacture, and to turn it back to a beet sugar factory would cost thousands of dollars.

The unharvested crop of beets has, as a result, been sold to factories in Ohio and Michigan. Tazewell farmers did not take hold of the project, and the industry is now abandoned.

BIG CLAMBAKE IN NEW JERSEY.

Union County Republicans Preparing for Their Coming Festival.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Preparations by the Republicans of Union County for their big clambake are nearly completed. It will be held at Recreation Park on Saturday, Sept. 14, under the management of Assemblyman Meeker of Elizabeth. Besides Gov. Voorhees, all the Republican State and County Committeemen, together with Senators Sewell and Kean and other dignitaries, will be present. The function is to be called a "New England festival."

Arrangements have been made to serve 1,000 people at a time. To feed those expected will require 10,000 soft shell clams, 30,000 hard shell clams, 1,000 ears of corn, two barrels of white and two of sweet potatoes, 500 pounds of bluefish, 250 chickens, 1,000 lobsters, 2,000 crabs, 100 loaves of bread, a barrel of pilot crackers, 60 pounds of butter, 60 watermelons, 250 pounds of sausage, a barrel of pickles, 100 boxes of "soft stuff," 100 kegs of beer. Besides the above there will be 800 choice steaks. Prominent speakers are to be heard after the feasting is over.

New Jersey's Oldest Hen Dead, Aged 14.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—New Jersey's oldest hen is dead. She was the property of Aaron Brower of South Plainfield, who says he is ready to stake his reputation that she was hatched in the Spring of 1887, which would make her fully fourteen years old. She was a Plymouth Rock, and was once the best layer in Mr. Brower's collection of fowls. Of late years, although she did not deposit any eggs, she was a persistent sitter. It is estimated by Mr. Brower that this particular hen hatched out more than thirty broods of chickens. She was a favorite pet, and her death is mourned greatly by the family as well as by the children of the neighborhood.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

TENNESSEE NEGRO DIES AT THE STAKE

Lynched by Mob Near Winchester for Killing a White Woman.

MEETS DEATH LIKE A STOIC

Confesses, and Says He Committed Crime Because He Had Nothing Else to Do—6,000 See Him Die.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Henry Noles, a negro, was to-day burned by a mob of citizens for murdering Mrs. Charles Williams, wife of a prominent farmer, near Winchester, Tenn., last Friday. After admitting his crime and asking his friends to "meet me in Glory," he died without a groan.

Noles was captured early this morning at Water Tank, near Cowan, Tenn., and was taken to Winchester by his captors and placed in the county jail. Sheriff Stewart made haste to barricade the jail and protect the prisoner. Soon an angry mob of several hundred men gathered, but Assistant Attorney General N. M. Whittaker appeared and made a speech to the crowd, urging them to assist him in allaying excitement and upholding the majesty of the law. He promised to reconvene the Grand Jury to-morrow in order to indict the negro promptly and have him speedily tried at the present term of court, assuring the crowd that the man's conviction and legal execution were a foregone conclusion.

This appeal was supplemented by Judge J. J. Lynch, Capt. W. P. Tolley, and others. No sooner, however, had their appeals been made than several hundred citizens from the neighborhood where the crime was committed came up and augmented the crowd to thousands. They swept forward upon the jail, overpowered the Sheriff and his deputies, took the prisoner and started at 10:15 A. M. for the scene of the crime, twelve miles distant.

The mob was determined, and it seemed that almost the entire population for miles around had turned out to see the end of the wretched man. The procession followed the mob to the Williams home. Arriving at a point in sight of the scene of the crime, the negro was placed upon a stump, and a chance to make a statement given to him.

He mounted the stump stolidly, and laughed as he began his statement. He said:

"Tell all my sisters and brothers to meet me in Glory. I am going to make that my home. Tell my mother to meet me where parting will be no more."

He was then asked whether any one else was implicated in the crime. Noles stated emphatically that there was no one implicated but himself.

"Why did you kill Mrs. Williams?" was asked.

"I just done that because I had nothing else to do," was the reply.

He was then taken from the stump, bound to a tree by chains, and his body saturated with oil.

At 1:40 P. M. a match was applied, and instantly the man was enveloped in flames. Fence rails were piled about the burning body, and soon life was extinct. The negro made no outcry at any time.

At least 6,000 people witnessed the lynching. Many remained until nightfall, augmenting the blaze until the body was entirely consumed. They then departed for their homes quietly.

Charles Williams found his young wife dead on Friday afternoon when he returned to his home. A bullet had gone through her head, and her two baby children were crying in grief and fear. The oldest boy, aged five, told what had occurred. His mother had been shot and killed by Noles, who was a hand on the Williams place. As the mortally wounded woman sank to the floor, Noles shot at the boy, the bullet grazing the child's head. Then the negro fled to the woods.

On learning of the crime, Sheriff Stewart departed for the scene with bloodhounds. A posse of determined citizens, well armed and provided with a rope, also went on Noles's trail.

It is reported that the motive was robbery, and that $20 was obtained by the murderer. Mrs. Williams was a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in the county.

SURETY COMPANIES MAY UNITE.

Baltimore Concerns Planning to Prevent Cutting of Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Negotiations are again in progress for a combination or "community of interests" among the surety and bonding companies. As several of the largest concerns of this kind have their headquarters in Baltimore, the rise in their respective stocks in the last few days has revived the reports of a combination or some other arrangement. It is desired to effect some plan to prevent cutting of rates. This may be secured by joint ownership of stock, each company owning sufficient of its rivals' shares to exercise influence in the boards.

A proposition is also under consideration for the formation of a commission, with authority to fix rates and power to maintain them by the imposition of penalties upon violators.

KIRK B. ARMOUR ILL.

Being Taken Home to Kansas City from Watkins Glen, N. Y.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Kirk B. Armour, head of the Armour firm in Kansas City, who was recently stricken with a critical illness at Watkins Glen, N. Y., passed through Chicago to-day on his way home. He was in a private far, and was attended by Dr. Griffith of Kansas City and trained nurses. To those who made inquiry while the car was in this city as to Mr. Armour's condition Dr. Griffith stated that his patient was resting comfortably.

The party arrived in Chicago over the Lake Shore Road at 4 o'clock this afternoon and went out over the Santa Fé Road two hours later.

Runaway Caused by an Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 25.—Dr. J. J. Wagner, proprietor of the Ardendale Sanitarium here, was to-night hurt in a runaway caused by an automobile. Dr. Wagner, with his wife and mother and E. C. Roosevelt of New York, started to drive to Rye Beach, and when turning a corner came suddenly upon a motor carriage which had stopped to get up steam. The horses gave a plunge, and Dr. Wagner fell over the dashboard, breaking his leg. The other persons in the carriage were thrown out, but escaped injury.

Seton Hall College to Open Sept. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Seton Hall College will reopen for the Fall term on Sept. 4. The new Bayley Hall will be completed before then, and will be used exclusively as a preparatory school, with the Rev. John J. Murphy, who is to be ordained to the priesthood on Sept. 21, as its head master. Mr. Murphy is twenty-four years old, a native of Jersey City, and a graduate of Seton Hall.

The Dining Car Service on the Pennsylvania Limited
finds universal approval. The menu embraces choicest selections of the metropolitan market.—Adv.

QUEER CHASE IN A POOL.

300-Pound Policeman Swims After a Man for an Hour—Nine Other Officers Run Around the Rain-Water Lake.

It took ten Hoboken policemen an hour yesterday to capture John Woods, a young man made insane, it is said, by the excessive smoking of cigarettes. The greater portion of the time a policeman was swimming about in a pool of muddy water, chasing him. The pool resulted from Saturday's storm. It is on a low-lying piece of land at Eleventh Street and is about the size of two city lots and eight feet deep.

About 4 o'clock a boy ran into the Second Precinct Station House and notified Sergt. Ross that a man was drowning himself in the pool. The Sergeant dispatched Patrolmen Sullivan and Murphy to the scene. They found the young man apparently trying to end his life, but the moment he began to choke the self-preservation instinct was too powerful, and being a good swimmer, he would rise to the surface.

Patrolman Murphy weighs something over 300 pounds. He waded into the pool up to his waist, and tried to get Woods out, who refused to be caught. He would swim to the middle every time the officer entered the water. The patrolman, who is himself a powerful swimmer, finally drew off his uniform and started after him. The two had a great game of water tag. The officer was not able to get hold of Woods, although several times he had him, as he thought, cornered. On each occasion, however, the young man would dive and emerge in the middle of the pool amid the cheers of the big crowd that had assembled.

Word was sent for help, and eight more policemen were turned out. Then Murphy went in again, while the other policemen ran around the pool. For forty minutes more the swimming chase lasted. The officer was pretty well blown and exhausted when the young man was induced to leave the water. He refused to leave while the officers and the crowd surrounded the pool. The officers finally cleared the people away from one side, and when the young man saw the way open he ran ashore and started up the Erie Railroad track. He was run down by the nine officers.

Murphy when he emerged from the water had to be taken to the skating rink near by, and there a hose was turned on him to get the mud off.

Woods said he was twenty-one years old, and had no home. Police Surgeon Arlitz examined him and pronounced him probably insane. He was locked up pending a formal examination.

MR. LAWSON BUYS ISLANDS.

Boston Broker Said to be Projecting a Miniature Venice on the Maine Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Thomas W. Lawson is going to build a miniature Venice on the coast of Maine. He has bought and paid for two islands off Stonington and has an option on twelve others which he will pay for when the titles are proved to his satisfaction.

These islands are situated in Isle Au Hauet Bay, and are about fifteen miles from the mainland. The islands are not bits of rock and earth, for one of them, Saddleback, the largest of the group, contains over forty acres. The islands are close together, and many of them can be connected by bridge. They are all covered with a heavy growth of spruce and fir balsam.

It is said that Mr. Lawson will build a magnificent castle on Saddleback and clear the island for golf links and tennis courts. Those who know him best say he intends to put the matter into the hands of a famous landscape artist, who will furnish plans which will transform the Lawson group of islands into a "Venice in America."

The smaller islands will be cleared of everything unsightly and everything which shows the rugged beauty of the group will be left untouched. The Lawson Islands are grouped around Saddleback and every one is in easy range. Their formation is such that it makes a perfect harbor for an even larger vessel than Mr. Lawson's steam yacht, the Dreamer.

The estimated cost of the islands is $80,000. The total cost of the "Venice in America," it is said, will be $1,000,000.

STARVING IN TEXAS.

Citizens of Zapata County Too Poor to Care for Destitutes—Mother Eaten by Wolves.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 25.—Harrowing tales of want and destitution have come in from Zapata County. Willard Hansen, who arrived here to-day from Carrizo, the county seat, cites one case that is pitiable.

A mother and three children were left by the head of the family to live as best they could on a bushel of meal, while he went in search of work elsewhere. That was six weeks ago and the man has never been heard from. Four days ago the three children were found dead, starved to death, and the dead body of the other was found two miles distant, terribly mutilated by wolves.

It is supposed that the mother, in desperation and weak from lack of food, had started out to beg food for her starving children, and dropped on the bare prairie, too weak to go further, and died there, wolves tearing the body after death.

In the hut there was not a trace of meal to be found. There are not enough people with means or food in the county to provide for the destitutes.

BOER RAIDERS PENETRATE FAR.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—South African dispatches show that the Boers continue active in Cape Colony.

Sharp skirmishing has occurred near Uniondale, only a day's ride from the sea, while Commandant Scheeper's commando is threatening the important town of Oudtshoorn, thirty miles from the Indian Ocean.

FOREST FIRES IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—"The total losses from the recent forest fires, which have partially destroyed several towns, are estimated at £10,000,000," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg. "The fires have been mostly incendiary, and are attributed to the Jews. It is estimated that 250,000 acres of forests have been destroyed and 187 villages completely or partially wiped out."

A PRINCE KILLED IN A DUEL.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, a duel with pistols was fought between Prince Alexander of Sayn-Wittgenstein and Prince Anatole Bariatinski, aide de camp to the Czar, the former being killed.

Two Sisters to Wed in Same Month.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Two sisters, the Misses Grace M. and Emma L. Smith, daughters of Mrs. Mary Smith of 71 Cary Street, this city, will both have their weddings next month. The former is to be married to Robert H. Blair of Newark on Sept. 2, and her sister to Wilberforce Conlit of West Orange on Sept. 11.

"A Modern Crusoe" Produced.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—Thomas Q. Seabrooke this evening made his first appearance in Sydney Rosenfeld's comic romantic play, "A Modern Crusoe," to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Kansas City. Both star and play won instant favor.

The Superb Physical Condition
of the Pennsylvania Railroad renders its trains swift, safe, and sure.—Adv.

SINKING VESSEL BEACHED

Schooner Eliza A. Schribner Reaches Fire Island Just in Time.

Crew, Exhausted, Fall on Deck and Sleep—Woman Had Passed Night Astern in a Boat for Safety.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 25.—With nine feet of water in the hold and gaining rapidly, despite the efforts of the exhausted crew to master its inflow, the schooner Eliza A. Schribner of Promised Land, L. I., bound from Boston to Savannah, Ga., was beached on Fire Island Bar early this morning by her Captain.

The life savers from the Fire Island and Oak Island Stations had seen her signals of distress and put out as she approached. They were alongside of the schooner before she struck and directed Capt. Dodd toward a shelving bank where he could run his craft aground with the least danger of loosing her.

The schooner on Friday night struck what the Captain thinks was a submerged wreck, as there was a decided shock, and investigation showed nothing on the surface to cause it. She began to leak immediately, and recourse was had to the pumps, which had to be kept going continuously.

Early last night Capt. Dodd saw that at any moment his craft might begin to pitch and go down, so he directed the lowering of the boats, which were provisioned and made ready for the crew. The Captain's wife was on board. She was lowered into one of the boats and it was allowed to drop astern on a towline so that it would be well out of the way in case of sudden foundering. Mrs. Dodd was to cut the line at once upon a shouted command, and the other boats were to try and pick her up afterward. Before being lowered into the boat Mrs. Dodd was warmly dressed and was clad in oilskins. She did not suffer from her all-night stay in the boat.

When the vessel was beached the crew were so exhausted by their work at the pumps that they threw themselves down and went off to sleep on the deck, while the life savers took in the sails and did the other needful work.

Word was sent to New York and a tug from the Merritt-Chapman Company came down and began the work of salvage. The tug placed a couple of powerful pumps on board and ran out a kedge anchor. The vessel was so well grounded that she made no more water, and the work of pumping her out will begin in the morning. She is loaded with fish scrap.

SHIP IN A WHIRLWIND.

Exciting Time of the Manson's Crew Off Atlantic Highlands—Schooner Lost Mast, Boom, and Sails in a Twinkling.

A whirlwind that revolved with the force of a hurricane gyrated along the Atlantic Coast in the neighborhood of Atlantic Highlands Saturday afternoon. It had, from all reports, the right of way over practically all of its course except for a few minutes about 1 o'clock, when it had to sweep across the deck of the three-masted schooner Agnes E. Manson. It broke her enormous spanker boom in three pieces, snapped the spanker and main gaffs, and mizzentopmast, and tore into shreds or carried away every one of her lower sails.

Into port using a spare set of sails the Manson made her way yesterday morning. Capt. Babbitt is the Manson's skipper, and as soon as he got his vessel within the jurisdiction of the medical authorities off Quarantine, he stopped long enough to tell them what had happened, and then sailed a little further down the bay and anchored off Stapleton. The skipper, though worn out when seen during the afternoon, recounted his experiences, and as far as possible described the whirlwind that had caused him so much trouble.

"If was about 1 o'clock," said Capt. Babbitt, "when we were about thirty miles southeast of the Highlands that the squall broke. Suddenly a whirlwind gathered and started across the waters, revolving at a terrific rate of speed and churning the water into foam. It came directly toward us, and I saw that it was up to us to weather it as best we could, and trust to luck to escape any serious outcome. It struck us on our starboard side, broke the spanker boom in three pieces, as if it had been a pipe stem, carried away jib and staysail in the bow, and the spankersail in the stern, crossed over and turned around, came back, and finished its work, carrying away the fore and main sails, and breaking or fracturing the masts in various places.

"It was all over in a minute or two. As soon as everything calmed down, and we had a chance to get our wits together, we set about doing what we could to repair the damage and to get things in shape to resume our course to New York. Our lower sails were gone, and our gear and riggings tangled and snarled, and the task was anything but an easy one. However, we had an extra set of sails on board, and after a time we got them in place and stretched away once more for port."

The Manson came from Newport News, and is laden with coal.

MALLORY LINER DISABLED.

After Weathering Hurricane in the South the Nueces's Machinery Breaks Down Near New York.

The Mallory liner Nueces, which on the last trip to Galveston encountered in the Gulf of Mexico the brunt of the tropical storm which for a day cut Mobile from communication with the rest of the world, arrived in port yesterday with her machinery disabled. At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning one of the couplings of the crank broke and caused some damage in the engine room, which will take at least a fortnight to repair. Engineer Knight fixed things up as best he could, but when the Narrows were reached he reported that the engines were useless, and word was sent to this city for the tug President to tow the Nueces to her berth on the East River.

When this arrangement had been made it was found necessary for the coaster to go into quarantine because a steerage passenger named N. Pedro was sick in his bunk with malarial fever. Dr. Doty found that the three companions of the sick man, also in the steerage, had high temperatures, and he ordered them removed to Hoffman Island for observation. Pedro was transferred to the fever hospital on Swinburne Island. When the steerage quarters had been fumigated the vessel was allowed to come up to the city.

Capt. Risk said that this was the hardest trip he had made to Galveston during the years he has been connected with the Mallory line.

"After passing Key West on Aug. 12," he said, "we ran into a hurricane, which continued for three days. There was but one thing to do, and that was to keep the nose of the ship right in the eye of the wind, which was from the south. The high seas broke over our decks, but we rode out the furious storm safely, and made Galveston behind schedule time, but in fairly good condition. Now on the home run we came near running into the cyclone which I understand swept over New Jersey yesterday. We saw the storm from a distance and got some of the rain."

Unknown Steamer Sinks a Schooner.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 25.—The schooner Harold C. Beecher of New Haven, coal laden, for Salem, was run into and sunk by an unknown steamer in Vineyard Sound at about 1 o'clock this morning. Capt. Lowe and crew of six men succeeded in reaching shore in the yawl boat. Capt. Lowe states that when near the eastern end of Hedgefence Shoal he sighted a steamer ahead steering to westward, but he kept his course, thinking that the vessel would pass clear in safety. The steamer suddenly sheered across the schooner's bow and stove a hole through her bow. The Harold C. Beecher was built in Madison, Conn., in 1883, and owned by E. H. Weaver of New Haven.

JUMPED INTO THE INLET.

Peter Crowell of Philadelphia Tries Suicide at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—Peter Crowell, a young man of Philadelphia, attempted suicide this afternoon by jumping from the second story of the Inlet Pavilion into the inlet, a distance of forty feet. His wife sat beside him at the time and tried to hold him. She was nearly dragged over the railing.

A serious accident was averted by the police as the crowds surged to the railing to see what had occurred, and but for the officers' prompt action in forcing the people back, hundreds would have gone overboard. Some one threw Crowell a chair as he was struggling in the water, and he clung to this until a boat reached him. He was placed under arrest. In the crowd were fully 5,000 people. Crowell's father took his son home, after saying that he had jumped before he realized what he was doing and that he had been drinking.

MORE ROOSEVELT CLUBS.

Organized in Kansas Under a Scheme of By-Laws Sent Out from New York City.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—Last night ten Roosevelt Republican Presidential Clubs were organized in Kansas towns, and within thirty days there will probably be a hundred of these local organizations in the State.

All are organized under printed by-laws and regulations sent out from New York City. It is a coincidence that nearly all the Roosevelt Clubs organized are officered by McKinley appointees.

THE TEXAS OIL TAX BILL.

Producers Are Working Hard to Secure the Defeat of the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 25.—The oil producers of the Beaumont and Corsicana field are greatly disturbed over the proposition to tax them 2 per cent. on their gross receipts. The bill imposing the tax will be acted upon this week by the Legislature. A large delegation of oil producers, including representatives of the syndicate of which ex-Gov. Hogg is the head, arrived to-day to oppose the measure.

W. A. Shaw, the author of the bill in the House, said to-day:

"We want to relieve the farmer of some of the burden he is now bearing, and have these men, who are making great fortunes on small capital, contribute a fair amount to the support of the Government. They enjoy special privileges, and they should pay taxes. One of them told the Governor that this tax of 2 per cent. would yield an enormous revenue; that it would bring in about $2,000,000 a year. If so, it would mean that the oil companies would have $98,000,000 a year left, and I can't see how they would be hurt very much.

"We do not expect this measure to make the oil companies pay their just share of taxation. They will in various ways evade the tax. We expect to follow this measure up with others to prevent the evasion of payment.

"The oil men are already here, and are at work on this Legislature. I saw them out last night with twelve or fifteen country members of the Legislature."

MARRIED A COACHMAN.

He Drove Her Carriage When She Acted as Bridesmaid at a Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The romance of Miss Eugenia Koenig, daughter of Joseph Koenig, a wealthy manufacturer of Belleville, Ill., and Clemens Ganz, a former coachman, of St. Louis, has just been revealed. On Thursday of last week Ganz went to the Koenig home and asked for his wife. The family thought he was demented. The former Miss Eugenia, however, promptly acknowledged her husband and left her father's home.

About a year ago a brother of Eugenia Koenig was married to a young woman of Belleville. Miss Eugenia was one of the bridesmaids. On the seat of the carriage in which she rode to the wedding was the young fellow who is now her husband.

On Feb. 2 she came to St. Louis on a shopping expedition, and they were quietly married. It was agreed between them to keep the wedding a secret until Ganz should have secured a better position and was able to support her. He immediately left the livery stable and sought a position, finally securing one in a big furniture store.

He saved his money, furnished a cosey flat, and then went to Belleville for his bride. They are happy together now, but the matter is not mentioned in the Koenig household, and friends of the girl learned quite by accident yesterday that she had gone to St. Louis with her husband.

WILL SWIM 400 MILES.

Projected Trip of P. S. McNally from Boston to New York.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—To swim from Boston to New York is the feat that Peter S. McNally will attempt, making the start next Sunday, the entire distance to be covered within thirty days.

Mr. McNally hopes to arrive at the Battery in New York before noon on Monday, Sept. 30. The actual distance is 282¾ nautical miles, but the swimming course will be very little less than 400 miles.

Isolation Hospital for the Oranges.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—The South Orange Village Board of Trustees has decided that if Orange and West Orange do not agree to join with South Orange in building an isolation hospital, to go ahead and erect one itself. The question of having such an institution has been discussed in the Oranges for several years.

Vice President's Children Improved.

Miss Alice and Quentin Roosevelt are improving steadily at the Roosevelt Hospital. Miss Alice yesterday spent part of the day in the reception room, and her little brother was much stronger. Mrs. Roosevelt went for a drive in the afternoon, and the Vice President did not go to the hospital during the day.

Boat to Sail with Supplies for Uribe?

Since last Thursday, when it became known that Gen. Uribe-Uribe had cabled to Dr. A. J. Restrepo, his diplomatic representative in New York, that he wanted 5,000 rifles and a supply of ammunition, spies employed by the Colombian Government have been watching the insurgent headquarters here. It was said yesterday that they had information that a fruit vessel, now at a New Jersey port, had been engaged to carry the arms, dispatches, and a party of filibusters to the Colombian insurgents.

CONTROLLER COLER ON THE MAYORALTY

He Says that He Is Not Seeking the Nomination.

Wishes to Know If Officials Who Hold Up "Steals" Are to be Set Aside as "Unavailable."

Controller Coler returned to Brooklyn last evening, having driven from Amityville, L. I., with his wife and son. He was not inclined to view seriously the "boom talk" about the Mayoralty nomination of the last few days.

The friends of Controller Coler are active. They look upon Senator Platt's utterance, "anybody but Coler," as indicating that the Croker-Platt "deal" is on again, and they are preparing for the contest. They claim that Senator Platt's reason for opposing Controller Coler is because he fought against the Ramapo contract, which, if it had gone through, would have enriched many Republican politicians to the extent of millions of dollars. If evidence is gained that the Croker-Platt "deal" is on again, they expect that Senator Platt will be placed in a very compromising position after his public statements that the Republican Party was willing to accept any candidate named by a majority of the delegates from the anti-Tammany organizations.

Controller Coler, in his interview with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, took himself out of the situation as an active factor. He said:

"I am not seeking any nomination. I do not want any nomination, and I don't think that I will be nominated for anything. During the past few months politics has not bothered me a trifle. The drives around Long Island are delightful."

"Some anti-Tammany leaders seem to view your call on Hugh McLaughlin as indicating that you were seeking a regular nomination for Mayor?" was suggested.

"For ten years I have made it a custom to call on Mr. McLaughlin once during the Summer to have dinner. The call of last week was arranged some time ago. There was not the least political significance in the call, and I did not think any one would be silly enough to so construe my visit. When I was driving down in the stage there was a little country chap in it who evidently knew all about the region and the city visitors. In an off-hand way I said to the boy, 'My son, how's politics this Summer?' 'I don't know,' was his reply, 'I ain't been fishing yet.' That boy is in exactly the same position as myself. I don't kno wanything about politics this Summer because I ain't been fishing yet. Besides, any person who knew anything about politics would realize that there is no use of fishing for the Mayoralty nomination in American waters just at this time."

"Will you declare whether you would accept either the anti-Tammany nomination or the Tammany nomination?" was asked.

"I don't expect to be offered either, so what is the use of talking about that," was the reply.

"Some politicians think that you should declare for or against Tammany, or say that you are on the fence," was suggested.

"I am not on the fence or anywhere near the fence, and I don't expect to crawl under the fence either. As a serious proposition, however, I say that we have arrived at a peculiar situation in the affairs of the City Government if officials who are prompt in holding up 'steals' and preventing their going through are to be set aside as 'unavailable' because some of the politicians back of the schemes are disappointed. There have been three great attempts during the past four years at 'steals.' They are the Ramapo, the West Street 'grab,' and the confession of judgment matter. Why have not some of the well-known New Yorkers who worked hard and faithfully against these 'steals' been considered as Mayoralty candidates. Delos McCurdy did nearly all of the legal work in connection with the Ramapo fight, and he would not take one cent of fees from me or the city. President King of the Merchants' Association and many others were active in this fight. The question arises is a man unavailable because he acts in the interest of the taxpayers in attempted 'steals'?"

"What is the type of man who in your judgment should be elected Mayor?" was asked.

"A man who is conversant with the fights which have been carried on in the interests of the taxp

Brown of the United States District Court. Can you give any information on that point?"

"With regard to that," responded Senator Platt, "I have nothing to say, except that the successor to Judge Brown must necessarily be an industrious man as he will find there is a great deal of work to do."

"What about current reports that the number of United States Judges in this State is to be increased?"

"There may be such reports," rejoined the Senator, "but I can say to you that, while I am in the Senate I will not support any proposition looking for more district Judges. I am, however, in favor of the appointment of another United States Circuit Judge, because the volume of work warrants it."

"What about the story in a morning paper that there is a plan on foot to prevent a renomination of Gov. Odell?"

"I don't think," was the reply, "that there is any reason why I should attempt to discuss such a question. That sort of stuff is good enough to print in hot weather, when there is nothing else to write about."

Asked if he had anything to suggest, the Senator remarked: "Why, yes, I might suggest many things, but I don't think they would interest you or the public."

Then he closed the interview by entering into conversation with Theodore P. Gilman, Deputy State Controller. Mr. Gilman is the man who, according to a published story, is to be made State Controller in the event of the election of State Controller Erastus C. Knight as Mayor of Buffalo.

Other callers on Senator Platt yesterday were Robert C. Morris, President of the Republican County Committee; Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, and Quarantine Commissioner Charles H. Murray.

FOR ALFRED T. WHITE.

R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn Says He's the Man for Mayor.

R. Ross Appleton, one of Brooklyn's foremost Republicans, was at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday. While Mr. Appleton did not discuss the matter with Senator Platt, he declared himself unreservedly in favor of the nomination of Alfred T. White of Brooklyn as the Anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor.

"Mind you," he remarked, "I don't know that Mr. White would accept a nomination, but I do know that no other man is better equipped to fill the requirements called for. He is a civil engineer by profession and a member of possibly the richest family in Brooklyn. His administration of the office of Commissioner of City Works had much to do with the lustre attached to the management of Brooklyn under Mayor Charles A. Schieren.

"Mr. White is a son of W. A. White, and is well known in Kings County for his practical efforts to improve the tenements. He has done much in this direction, and his nomination would assure an immense anti-Tammany majority in the Borough of Brooklyn."

Mr. Appleton has been with Mr. White in the Adirondacks this Summer.

Ex-Justice Daly to be Considered.

A story was persistently circulated yesterday that at the meeting of the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union in the Grand Central Palace to-night the selection of ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly as an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor would be seriously considered. At the office of Herman Ridder an authoritative denial of the story was given to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GOV. ODELL'S CANAL TRIP.

He Says He Has Need of Knowledge About State's Waterways.

Gov. Odell was in Newburg yesterday. He will not come to New York this week, but will rejoin his family at Lake Mohonk today, going thence to Albany on Wednesday. Talking over the telephone yesterday, the Governor declined to discuss published interviews or alleged interviews concerning himself and Senator Platt, but he did say:

"I shall leave Albany on Thursday on my inspection of the canals. My purpose mainly is to thoroughly inspect, with the aid of practical advisers, the exact condition of the many bridges over the artificial waterways of the State. At every session of the Legislature there are numerous bills for the construction of new bridges. Some of these may be necessary, but I want to acquaint myself personally with conditions, so that I can act intelligently when these numerous bridge bills come before me for approval."

The Governor expects to be absent on the trip from ten days to two weeks.

DIVED FOR HAT, LOST HIS LIFE.

A Cuban Drowned in Sight of Hundreds of Passengers of an East River Ferryboat.

In an attempt to recover his 15-cent hat, which had blown overboard from Pier 8, East River, George Williams, thirty-three years old, was drowned last night in sight of several hundred persons. He had jumped overboard after his hat and succeeded in getting it, but before he could swim back to the pier he was seized with cramps.

The Captain of the ferryboat South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, which had steamed out of her slip adjoining Pier 3, saw the man was drowning and stopped the boat. Meantime several hundred of the passenger flocked to the rail and shouted frantically as they watched the drowning man struggle in the water. He sank a few minutes later, before help could reach him. The crew of the schooner Fannie Almsley, which is moored at Pier 3, had lowered a small boat, but when they shoved off from the vessel he was nowhere to be seen.

Policeman Oppelt of the Steamboat Squad took possession of Williams's clothes, which were lying on the pier. A crew from the harbor police searched for the body, but at a late hour had not found it. Williams was a Cuban, according to Antonio Zanches, a fellow-countryman, who had been talking on the pier. They had worked together in the Quartermaster's Department at Havana until a few weeks ago, when they came here, in the hope of bettering their condition, but had not been fortunate, and both were homeless.

POLICEMAN'S SON DROWNED.

Body Seen Under a Pile Driver by His Companions, Who Dived for It in Vain.

Charles H. Fick, eighteen years old, of 597 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, the son of Martin H. Fick, a patrolman attached to the Morrisania Station, met his death yesterday afternoon while swimming in the Harlem River.

The youth, accompanied by two companions, Frank Martin and Charles Northcliffe, went to Rutherman's float at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-third Street to swim. A large tugboat, the name of which they could not recognize, passed at a high rate of speed, and the boys had all they could do to keep afloat in the rough water she left in her wake. When his companions looked around after the boat had gone by they found that young Fick had disappeared.

They saw his body beneath a piledriver float which lay moored near by. Twice they dived, but failed to reach it. When they dived the third time, he had disappeared. They continued the search for some time, and then gave it up and went off to break the news to young Fick's parents.

Zachello to be Executed This Week.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Joseph Zachello is to go to the electric chair this week, probably on Thursday, for the murder of his mother-in-law on Staten Island. The execution will not take place on Monday, as usual. State Electrician Davis had another execution to prepare to-day in Auburn Prison, so the one here has to be deferred. The man knows his days are numbered, but shows no sign of weakening.

China Orders Signing of Protocol.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—"Li-Hung-Chang has notified the Ministers of the powers," says a dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated yesterday, "that edicts necessary to the signing of the protocol by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries are now en route from Sian-Foo, and are expected to arrive here Wednesday."

The Czar's Visit to Denmark.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, the Czar and Czarina will start for Copenhagen on Wednesday.

THE WORK ON THE SUBWAY

All of the Digging in the City Hall Park Accomplished.

Delay Over the Post Office Vaults Will Not Be Long—Care in Constructing the Drifts—Grades in the Loop.

Although the work of excavating the City Hall loop of the rapid transit subway was abruptly brought to a stop in Mail Street because of the Post Office vaults in its path, all the digging in the park proper has been done. Mr. Fisher, the Degnon-McLean Company's engineer, says that the disturbed surface will be replaced probably within three months. After that a season will suffice to let the grass grow again along the strip over the tunnel, and new trees will be set out to take the places of the half dozen that were uprooted.

Between the front of the City Hall and the edge of Park Row, opposite the old Hall of Records, fifty feet of the concrete arch structure, forming the subway's final walls and roof, is in place, and a start has been made at filling in the space above it. The depth of the tunnel grade here is thirty-six feet above high-water level and about forty feet below the park surface. The concrete arches are used rather than the steel construction of the rest of the down-town work because of the depth. It is easier to put in the arches, but they would be impracticable along the sections under the streets, as in those stretches there is not room enough between tunnel roof and street level to allow a rounded arch.

After leaving the main line opposite the bridge the loop is to go under the old Hall of Records at practically the same grade as in front of the City Hall. Then it gradually travels downward, reaching its lowest grade at the centre of Park Row, off the end of Mail Street. There it passes under the four tracks of the main line, after which it begins to curve upward toward the bridge station. On the up-grade stretch it cuts under the large vault of THE TIMES Building, having previously skirted the foundations of the Potter Building. Not until the bridge station is reached does the loop again arrive at the main line's grade.

At the edge of the park, off Mail Street, the one-track breadth of the loop widens out to make room for a station, in which there will be a single platform for passengers. Detailed plans for this have not been prepared as yet, but they will be ready in a few days, after which the contractors promise a quick job of that part of the loop. Meanwhile they are looking every day for the formal permit from the Secretary of the Treasury to invade the Post Office vaults in Mail Street.

Considerable work has been done in Park Row, between THE TIMES and World Buildings. On both sides of the four surface car tracks open cuts have been made, the one on the park side extending for more than 150 feet. Under the trolley tracks, from one cut to the other, are numerous headings, or drifts, each about six feet square.

Park Row is fairly honeycombed with them. Pedestrians along the street cannot see that they are there, except by craning their necks over the board fences surrounding the cuts, but every hour in the day sees new lagging and underpinning inserted under the supported surface lines, and any one interested in engineering projects might profitably study for a whole day the methods employed by the men who are gradually burrowing beneath the pavements, and yet are taking every precaution that their underground work may not even be perceptible above.

Each of the small drifts is constructed as carefully as though it were a whole subway by itself, rather than a tunnel just big enough for two men to walk in together. The advance is literally an inch at a time, every clump of dirt that is removed being at once replaced by a substitute of wood. All the while crowded cars, each weighing some twenty tons without passengers, are speeding over the heads of the excavators, who chatter away as they work and do not worry at all about what seems to the uninitiated to be a continual danger of fatal wrecks.

The spaces between the tracks in Park Row are not to be torn up at all, all the digging of the wide terminal of the subway being done from the two open cuts on the sides. The little headings now sunk will have "needles" run through them, these "needles" being the cross-wise supports that will uphold all the four surface lines. Each "needle" will have upright props under it at various points. At first, when the tunnel is shallow, these uprights will be short. Gradually longer and longer ones will be substituted, until the final ones will be as long as the distance from tunnel grade to street level.

Until a connection is made with the Brooklyn tunnel the four tracks extending below the bridge station down Park Row will end at Ann Street. Thither trains will be switched back and forth, turning up town just as do the trolley cars of Madison and Second Avenue in front of the Post Office. In other words, the tracks under "the Row" will be nothing but switches for a while.

No work has been done yet on the bridge station. At the north end of that, between the old Hall of Records and the centre line of Chambers Street, is a stretch wherein the contractors expect to strike a harder proposition than even the jobs of holding up heavy vault walls further down. In this distance there is a succession of chambers containing coil after coil of live wires used in connection with the trolley switches there. In working around these, say the foremen, the laborers "lose their nerve," being in perpetual fear of a deadly shock.

The City Hall loop, Park Row tracks, bridge station, and the stretch thence to Chambers Street comprise Section 1 of the subway. The Degnon-McLean Company has the sub-contract for this, and also for No. 2, which extends from Chambers to Great Jones Street. In the latter section much work has been done. Along Centre Street, between Chambers and Reade, a two-track cut to grade has been made along the side of the new Hall of Records, and thence, after the turn into Elm Street, the steel for half the width of the tunnel is in as far as Duane. From there to Pearl Street the subway has been nearly finished to its full width, steel and flooring being in place. In the eight blocks from Pearl to Howard Street nothing has been done yet, part of the distance being in use for supply yards, engineers' quarters, and the like.

To the north of Howard Street the operations have been almost continuous all the way to the upper end of the section. In the blocks above Grand, Broome, Spring, Houston, Bleecker, and Bond Streets are stretches that are fast nearing completion. Between Prince and Houston Streets, the small thoroughfare known as Jersey Street intervening, is an entirely finished part, and there are short distances on the blocks above named where everything is completed with the exception of replacing the street pavement above the subway's roof.

At Prince Street stands the old house of President James Monroe, which was upheld for months, until the tunnel walls took the place of the wooden beams that kept its decayed foundations from going to pieces. It is a ramshackle, two-story affair. Inside, where there are several shops of various sorts, kept by people who speak some uncouth foreign dialect, traces of the building's one-time elegance can be discovered. The door posts are white, fluted columns, or, rather, they were once white. Now they are as dirty as can be, and generations of lead pencil scratches show that the place has not been occupied by cultured inhabitants for many a day. In some of the rooms, presumably those which were considered the finest chambers of the Presidential mansion, are more columns, larger than those beside the doors, and more ornate in their shape. These, too, are badly defaced.

FOUR MEN CAPSIZED.

Rescued with Difficulty from the Swollen Hackensack River.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 25.—Four young men started to row up the Hackensack River this afternoon in a canoe. The river is swollen as a result of the cloudburst of yesterday, and they had proceeded only a couple of miles when they could no longer breast the current. They found they could not turn without great danger either. After managing to keep the prow of the canoe facing the current for some time, gradually dropping down the stream, they were caught by an eddy, and the boat turned broadside to the stream.

The four were thrown out. Frederick Ackerman and Marshall Roble managed to swim and float to the shore, but Joseph Roble and Irving Feiter had to remain hanging to the limbs of an overhanging tree. They were badly exhausted when finally rescued by several men, who rowed to their aid and managed with difficulty to get them into the boat. The rescuers had to let the boat drift almost back to this place before they could effect a landing.

POLICEMAN'S QUEER BLUNDER.

Gave Up Pickpocket to the Man's Accomplice, Believing the Latter to be a Detective.

Policeman Kiely of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested a thief last night after a hard chase, and he thought he turned him over to an officer from the Central Office, but from developments later it seems that he turned the prisoner over to his confederate, and they both got away.

Shortly before midnight an old, gray-haired man boarded a Thirty-fourth Street cross-town car at Broadway, and as the car was crowded he stood on the rear platform. When the car was in front of the Waldorf a man who was standing beside him snatched a handsome gold watch from his pocket and, jumping from the car, ran as fast as he could toward Fifth Avenue. The old man and a number of other passengers, crying "Stop thief!" gave chase.

At Fifth Avenue, Policeman Kiely, whose post is from Thirty-fourth to Twenty-ninth Streets on Fifth Avenue, joined in the pursuit, and caught the man at Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. It was naturally thought that the prisoner would be locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station, but as time passed and no report of the arrest was made, a reporter looked Kiely up.

At first he denied all knowledge of the affair, but later when confronted with Detective Kennedy of the Waldorf-Astoria and others who had been in the chase he said that he had turned the prisoner over to Central Office Detective Armstrong and that he had not made any report of the arrest at the station because in chasing the thief he had been compelled to leave his post and he was afraid he might get in trouble for doing so. At Police Headquarters it was said that Armstrong was out of the city.

TWO MEN HIT BY LOCOMOTIVE.

One Killed, the Other Probably Fatally Injured, While Walking on Track at West Sixty-ninth Street.

Herman Guncher, aged forty years, of 216 West Sixty-fifth Street, was instantly killed and John Ward, aged forty years, of 218 West Sixty-fifth Street, probably fatally injured last evening by being run down by an engine on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-ninth Street.

Both men were laborers, and, in company with several others, spent the day fishing in the North River near Sixty-ninth Street.

About 8 o'clock the party started for home, walking on the tracks. The majority had forged ahead, while Guncher and Ward, together with Edward Cheiss, also of 216 West Sixty-fifth Street, lagged behind. They were walking on the south-bound track when an engine having attached to it two cabooses came down upon them. Cheiss was walking outside the track and thus escaped.

According to the witnesses of the tragedy, both men realized their danger when too late, and they were seen to take hold of each other as though each were trying to pull the other out of harm's way. They were hurled to the ground and the first caboose passed completely over them. The engineer, who had seen the men, had reversed the engine and put on the brakes and brought the engine to a stop, with the men pinioned under the second caboose, which had to be raised with jacks.

Guncher was dead when taken out, his body being terribly mangled, while Ward had his right leg cut off at the ankle and his left leg at the knee, he having fallen outwards. Policemen Cahill and Connors of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station sent in a hurry call to Roosevelt Hospital, and an ambulance responded, in charge of Ambulance Surgeon Blue.

Ward was removed to Roosevelt Hospital and afterward transferred to Bellevue. Guncher's body was removed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station in the patrol wagon, and will remain there awaiting the action of the Coroner. His parents reside at New Brighton, S. I.

WANTS TO GO TO POORHOUSE.

Aged Woman Prefers Public Charity to Living with Daughter's Family.

Rather than to live in the family of her married daughter, Mrs. Christina Schumacher, sixty-eight years old, blind, destitute, and suffering from heart disease and general debility, seeks shelter in the city Asylum for Aged Poor. After having been an inmate of Bellevue Hospital from Aug. 21 until Saturday, when she was sent in an ambulance to the home of her daughter, she returned to the hospital last night, and asked that she might remain there until she could go to the poorhouse.

The daughter with whom the old woman had previously made her home is Mrs. Louise Hardwick, of 402½ East Fifty-sixth Street. When the mother was taken there in the ambulance from Bellevue, she did not find her daughter and son-in-law. They had gone to the country without notifying her. So she went to the home of her friend, Mrs. Emma Weinhardt of 1,016 First Avenue, who gave her temporary shelter.

She might have stayed with this family until her daughter and son-in-law returned to the city, but she declined Mrs. Weinhardt's hospitality, saying that she had thought the matter over and would rather go to the poorhouse. Mrs. Weinhardt said last night Mrs. Schumacher had told a tale of ill-treatment suffered at the hands of her daughter and the latter's family, but added that she thought that family had lost no opportunity of impressing upon her that she was a useless old woman, who would be better out of the way. She has been blind for fifteen years. A few weeks ago she received as her share of the gratuity the city gives to its indigent poor $49.67, and of this she used $5 and lost the rest.

A SNAKE ON HIS PILLOW.

Mr. Cosgrove Had a Fright While Retiring in Fordham Hospital.

When Patrick J. Cosgrove, a master mechanic employed at Fordham Hospital, retired about 10 o'clock last evening, he was unprepared for the apparition that greeted his vision just as he laid his head on the pillow. He was tucking himself between the sheets, when he happened to glance in the direction of the pillow. There he saw what caused him to emit a yell that awoke the patients in the hospital and brought the doctors and nurses scurrying in the direction of his room.

"'Tis a snake," explained the excited mechanic, "and it has a body three feet through and eyes as big as saucers."

Everbody asked where the snake was, and Cosgrove said that after his cry it had hurried from the room in the direction of the place where the cotton and bandages are kept. A search there resulted in the discovery of a little garter snake about two feet long hid away in the cotton. For scaring Mr. Cosgrove so badly the snake was duly executed, a butcher's knife being the means used to accomplish its end.

ACCUSED BY FORMER LANDLORD.

George Hansen Arrested and Charged with Grand Larceny.

Detectives Schindler and Foster of the Morrisania Police Station yesterday afternoon arrested George Hansen, a painter, twenty years of age, who resides at Third Avenue and Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, but who until a few days ago boarded with Edward Maas at 970 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street. Hansen when taken to the stationhouse was locked up on the charge of grand larceny.

A few days ago Hansen left his boarding place suddenly. Shortly after his disappearance Maas discovered that a gold watch valued at $175, a diamond horseshoe, a gold ring, some other trinkets, a rifle, and a suit of clothes had disappeared simultaneously. In all, the missing articles are valued at $250.

Maas suspected his boarder and reported the matter to the police, imparting to them his suspicions. The police have been looking for Hansen ever since, but it was not until yesterday afternoon that their search was successful.

When Hansen was arrested four pawn tickets and some of the stolen goods were found on his person, the police say.

Letter Carrier Overcome by Heat.

While William J. Garrity, a letter carrier attached to Station H, lay unconscious last night from the effects of the heat at Second Avenue and Fifty-first Street, his full mail pouch was kicked first this way and that on the sidewalk by scores of boys that gathered around. Garrity was similarly overcome last Summer, and has had much trouble since. Last night he was collecting mail from the letter boxes when he became ill suddenly and fell unconscious. The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station sent him to the Flower Hospital, while his mail bag was taken to the Post Office Station. It was unharmed.

FRENCH WORKMEN INSISTED ON WORKING

When Discharged They Continued in the Vineyards.

Farmers Appealed to Authorities, Who Could Find No Law Covering the Case—Year's Strikes Unsuccessful.

LYONS, France, Aug. 9.—Just now the strike fever is at a very low ebb, but this would not be France if there were not some kind of labor agitation in progress. In the Department of the Gard the laborers in the great vineyards were told on July 9 last that their services would be dispensed with, as there was no prospect of selling wine at prices that would pay to make it. The Conseil d'Arrondissement at once voted 10,000 francs to give work on the road to the idle, and as a consequence all the unemployed within fifty miles flocked to that place to enjoy their share of the appropriation.

As the work was not enough to go around, a few hundred workingmen got together in a meeting, taking care to keep all labor agitators out of the way, and they resolved to work in the vineyards whether the owners wanted them to or not. So they divided up into groups of twenty or thirty, and, applying to the large wine growers, asked for work. When refused, as they were everywhere, they went straight into the vineyards with their tools, appointed one of their number foreman, and began work. The farmer told them to get out. They told him to go. They knew what was necessary to be done as well as he did and were going to do it. The earth owed them a living and they would not allow that part of the earth to escape its share of its duty. Some of the farmers paid them their wages. Others refused to pay, and applied to the Prefect for protection. They were then informed that no such case had ever arisen before, and that it was not provided for by the Code Napoleon. It was finally determined to proceed against the intruders as trespassers. The matter rests there at present.

This determination of the farm laborers to work is fully as disquieting and troublesome as a strike ever was, and it is very uncertain at present how this radical reversion of a strike will result. It is an absolutely new phase of the labor trouble even for France, where it was supposed that every form of that agitation had been threshed out over and over again. But the law was never before called in to stop men from working. Before the great revolution, when a dissolute spendthrift Court and an incapable Government had reduced human beings to the lowest stage of want, men never entered upon the premises of the wealthy and forced their work upon unwilling hands.

This case also presents to economists a problem. Heretofore they have always maintained that labor was a marketable article, to be sold in the open market, like a horse or a machine, for whatever it would bring. Walter Bagehot defends this doctrine as logically as the Romans upheld their right to sell into slavery men whom they captured in battle and had spared "to kill." But the situation in the Gard entirely reverses everything. Here labor forces itself upon wealthy landlords and seeks to compel them to buy it. The landlord receives the benefit of the work. Is he obliged to pay for it? The workers declare that they will toil anyway and take their pay in grapes and wine if necessary.

RIGHT OF RAILROAD MEN TO STRIKE.

Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the great economic writer, furnishes to the strike literature of the week an elaborate article on the right of railroad employes to engage in a strike. He insists that while this class of workingmen are free to strike when they please in England and the United States, they cannot enjoy any such liberty in France. Here, he says, they are practically bound by the conditions in which a railroad franchise was granted to their employers; that the public necessities render their occupation permanent, and that they in consequence owe certain obligations to the public; that the railroad business in France is a monopoly, granted by the franchise; that the employes have a right to a pension after a certain term of service, and that their prospects of work are not so liable to interruption as in other trades. He adds to this that the railroad employes are exempt from the twenty-eight days' military service to which all other workingmen are subjected, and concludes that they have no right to strike and abandon their places as other workingmen do. It may also be said that the railroad men are commissioned and cannot be discharged without a trial, just as an army officer is tried. It is considered that they practically hold a commission from the Government.

I am informed upon good authority that a strike in all the coal mines of France has been determined upon for this Fall, and men in the trade are actually looking about for a new source of supply of coal. Some dealers go so far as to say that the situation is so serious that outside sources of supply must be depended on. To this end official inquiries are said to have been instituted to see what chance there is for a speedy supply of coal from the United States. This may be the entering wedge to the much-talked-of importation of coal to France from your ports.

An official report has just been promulgated on the strikes of 1900, but it differs very slightly from the figures I gave in a letter to THE TIMES some months ago which I culled from the statistics compiled in labor union organs. Sixty-nine per cent. of the 580 strikes during the year were based upon a demand for an increase in wages, and nearly all failed. In these movements for higher wages 178,857 men, 80 per cent. of the aggregate of strikers for the year, took part. Sixty-six strikes are recorded in the year where the men opposed a reduction of wages, in which there were 13,146 persons engaged.

The principal papers in France argue from these figures that employers are not disposed to reduce wages where it is possible to avoid it. They believe the contrary to be true. Le Temps says that "the law of progress raises wages by a regular process to a higher and higher level," and it adds that "it is desirable that this law of progress should work without the attendant strikes and disturbances, in which both labor and capital are such heavy losers."

The Temps notes that the workingmen were led into many strikes during the year by hopes of gain for which there was no good foundation. A temporary rise in the price of coal caused a general strike in all the coal mines, and while it was in progress prices returned to their normal level. This most conservative of all French papers, Le Temps, thinks that the time is not distant when employers will themselves establish a scale by which wages will rise with the price of the products of labor, without strikes, and without impairing the authority of employers. It asserts that the workingmen of France now fully understand that they lost last year 9,500,000f. in 508 strikes, and that they are studying to devise means to avoid such losses in the future.

FRENCH WORKMEN DISTRUST LEADERS.

The workingmen of France are becoming distrustful of their leaders since the arrest of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Strike Committee of Marseilles for embezzlement of labor union funds. The poor fellows now reflect that they were out of work four months, that they fasted, fought and received many hard knocks, and that while all this was going on their leaders lined their pockets with strike money. The three agitators have been arrested and have no one to bail them out of the jail of Marseilles.

The investigation now in progress bids fair to develop a great deal of corruption among the leaders. It will prove that they and their families washed down the choicest cuts with the best wines while laying by from 100f. to 200f. per day for future emergencies. But let the court do what it may, there are still other leaders, and shrewed jawsmiths will always go on duping the patient sons of toil. Papers and correspondence seized at the apartments of the embezzlers reveal that they were on intimate terms with the great political leaders, but nothing was discovered that can do more than feed the appetite for scandal.

In a former letter I mentioned that during the coal strike at Monteeau-les-Mines the men who were opposed to the strike and who wanted to work but could not on account of the intimidation of the union, had organized themselves into a society called Les Jaunes, or the Yellows. The organization of a similar society in Paris has created the liveliest sort of a sensation there. The new society attempted to hold a meeting in La Bourse du Travail to which the old union objected.

Three other unions, composed of journeymen bookbinders, carriage painters, and bakers, have been denied permission to hold their meetings in the Labor Exchange for the sole reason that they are not composed of extreme Socialists. The especial excitant cause of the opposition to the above named unions was that they accepted a sum of money appropriated by the Nationalist City Council of Paris. The old labor unions, who march under the red flag and sing the Internationale in all their public parades, refused to accept aid from a council in which the Nationalists had a majority. They insist that by so doing they recognize and make common cause with the enemies of the republic, which, to a certain extent, is true. The orthodox labor unions of Paris all refused to accept any part of the subvention voted to them by the Nationalist majority in the Paris Board of Aldermen, and now they declare war to the knife upon all the labor organizations which have accepted it. The result is a split in the labor ranks which may do good people, especially the reactionary dyed-in-the-wool Nationalist Royalists, will do all in their power to widen. The proscriptive, despotic character of all labor unions will do a great deal to create sympathy for the Jaunes or Yellows, who will be denounced as Tories and traitors to the cause of labor, while receiving substantial and effective encouragement from the wealthy and from all employing and commercial classes.

It has been often said that a great man only shows his genius at its best in times of supreme peril; that the occasion brings the master to the front. This rule is absolutely reversed in the case of the Socialist Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Millerand, who has shown his genius in a time of absolute calm, when the jawsmith had ceased for a moment to jaw, and the strike fomenters had furled their flags in their Summer gardens. At this quiet moment up rose the daring Socialist Minister and through the Prefect of the Seine ordered the election of the Councils of Labor for Paris. These councils were provided for by a decree of the Council of Ministers, signed by President Loubet the 2d of last January. They were only to be organized in the great centres of industry, and each one was to be composed of an equal number of employers and employes, but (and here is where the Minister showed his fine hand in all its éclat,) no workingman is permitted to vote for a member of the council unless he be a member of an orthodox labor union.

POWERS OF COUNCIL OF LABOR.

These Conseils de Travail are invested with despotic power over a great mass of men who have no voice in choosing them. They are empowered to declare strikes, fix wages, hours of labor, &c. It is their duty to give their opinion at the request of the Government or a labor union upon the conditions of labor, the wages received in certain trades, the hours of work, &c., and to prepare suitable statistics and reports.

Employers generally protested against the establishment of these councils on the ground that no one had ever asked for them, that they did not want to be bothered with them, and that they disfranchised the great mass of non-union laboring men. Ten prominent members of the Senate filed a protest in that body against the project on the ground that the Minister exceeded his authority in creating the councils, declaring that it was in the province of the Legislative and not the Executive branch of the Government. At the same time Senator Béranger, one of the strong men of the Parliament of France, introduced a law looking to the organization of Councils of Labor, a committee report favorably upon it, and it will most probably become a law when the next session convenes. It is not so drastic as Millerand's decree, as it permits all workingmen to have a voice in the election of the councils, and eliminates all reference to strikes, hours of work, and wages.

Notwithstanding all this, the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, seems determined to push his councils into active work in the field of labor agitation. He chose a propitious moment for his scheme. Parliament had adjourned, the great employers were at their Summer resorts, the elections held the last week in June had resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the Ministry, and the labor unions had displayed that great power which is always commanded by a well-organized, compact body of men. The object of the Minister in disfranchising non-union workmen is to coerce them into joining the unions.

Millerand has shown himself to be a very strong man. Some two years ago all the extreme labor organs poured their vials of wrath upon him for accepting a portfolio in a Ministry that was not committed to Socialism. On the other hand, the rich bourgeois classes apprehended great trouble from his elevation to the Ministry. His course has thus far been such as materially to disarm criticism on both sides. The laws which he has fathered, such as the factory accident law, have caused none of the troubles at first attributed to them. The workingmen now acclaim him as their champion, and that most conservative member of the lower house of the French Parliament M. Aynard, a banker and former President of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, publicly declared not long ago that the time might come when the property owners of France would rally to Millerand as a workman between them and extreme Socialism. He is a pretty artful politician who can thus win eulogies from extreme opposites.

M. Millerand declares his determination to organize his Conseils de Travail, and the employers who oppose him are very active. A large group of them, representing 460 employers' unions, which give work to over 500,000 men, have already protested against the constitution of the Conseils de Travail. In their protest they assert that only one-tenth of the workingmen of France are enrolled in labor unions, and they resent the ostracism of the other nine-tenths.

Lyons, France, Aug. 9, 1901.

RAJAH HAS MANY VISITORS.

Fellow-Monkey at New York Zoological Park Has Toothache—Big Crowd at the Menagerie.

Fully 15,000 persons visited the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx yesterday; in fact, the park was crowded from early morning until after dark. The storm did very little damage in the park, aside from blowing down a few old trees and flooding some of the walks so that planks had to be laid across.

The main attraction again yesterday was the educated orang-outang Rajah, which is fed daily at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Rajah was dressed in a red shirt, white duck trousers, and wore a large red handkerchief about his neck. He sat at the table and ate with great relish everything which was set before him. His meal consisted of a large bowl of bread and milk, a steak, bread and butter, a pot of what appeared to be coffee, and a bottle of some red-colored liquid. Whenever he made use of the napkin there was a general laugh from those watching the performance.

Rajah seemed to be in a particularly good humor, though another monkey in the adjoining cage was just the reverse. The last mentioned has been suffering from toothache for several days, and a dentist will examine him this morning. Yesterday he sat in the corner of his cage and held his jaw with a look of pain in his eyes which was almost human. This seemed to afford a great deal of amusement to Rajah and he would frequently run to the corner of his own cage and hold his jaw in imitation of the sufferer.

The menagerie in Central Park also attracted a large crowd. Old Tom, the elephant, was chained to a tree in the yard in the rear and the walk all around the yard was packed throughout the day. Some freshly cut grass was given him to eat and he amused himself by throwing the grass over his back and at the sightseers who stood near enough.

Little Annie, the black bear cub, has been kept in a doghouse for several weeks past on account of sickness. Yesterday morning Keeper Snyder put her in the cage with another cub about her own age, but the other cub, Archibald, did not fancy the visitor, and at once began to fight. The keeper thought they would make friends in a short time, but he was finally forced to take Annie back to the doghouse.

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD THIEF.

Confesses, and Says He Wants to be an Honest Policeman When He "Grows Big."

Although only thirteen years old, William Norrie of 534 West Fifty-third Street confessed last night to the Sergeant in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station that he had been implicated in the three robberies that have taken place within a week in the little store of Ann O'Hara at 532 West Fifty-third Street. And in the next breath the boy said:

"When I grow big, I'm going to be a policeman or a detective. I'll be an honest policeman, too, and I won't get arrested."

He is charged with stealing a silver watch, some clothing, and $1.60. Twice before the same store has been robbed. The boy says he was put up to the theft by two boys named Sullivan and Brady. He says the watch has been pawned for 50 cents, of which he got 25.

ROYAL VISITS TO CANADA

Great Preparations to Welcome the Duke of Cornwall.

HIS FATHER'S TOUR IN 1860

The Then Prince of Wales Went Cheerfully Through a Most Exhausting Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—The forthcoming visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York occupies a larger share of public attention throughout the Dominion at present than any other matter. Every place at which their Royal Highnesses will stop is preparing to welcome them, and money is being lavished on decorations. Fêtes are being prepared, and the Duke will be unable to escape at least one address, to which he must reply, in every place. However, he will know the worst in this respect when he lands in Canada, for the programme for each place has been submitted to and approved by the Governor General.

One cannot help thinking that the Duke will regret the days when as a middy he was permitted to enjoy holiday jaunts through Canada without fuss and feathers. He may have the consolation, however, of knowing that his father passed through a severer ordeal when he visited Canada in 1860. Even as it is, he may wish for his father's physical stamina, which enabled him to dance with twenty-two partners and keep it up till 4:30 o'clock in the morning.

Reminiscences of the royal pilgrimage to Canada in 1860 are opportune in connection with the forthcoming tour, and many are the tales told of that occasion by gray-haired men and women.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LANDING.

The Prince of Wales came to Canada in her Majesty's ship Hero, which, after a short visit to Newfoundland, anchored in Sydney Harbor on July 28, 1860. What a difference the King would find were he to land in Sydney to-day! The next day, on his landing to review the militia, an interesting episode took place. The boats containing the royal party were run up on the beach, and, as the Prince was about to step ashore, an old Irishwoman, Mrs. McGowan, ran up, and taking off her shawl spread it before the Prince, saying: "God bless your Royal Highness, it is not fit that you should step on the ground; step on that, and God bless your gracious mother, our beloved Queen." The Prince was somewhat taken aback, but graciously acknowledged the old lady's courtesy.

After the review the Prince was driven to North Sydney, and the coachman, Sylvester Egan, who is still alive and hearty, is prouder of this than any other event in his life. On the way the Prince inspected with interest an Indian encampment, where a squaw presented to him a handsome pair of beaded moccasins for "our white mother beyond the seas." The Prince liberally crossed her palm, and the old squaw, who bears the name of Mary Ann Gould, and is still living, although she has been blind for years, is willing, on the slightest provocation, to grow garrulous over her meeting with the Prince.

Following this came visits to Halifax, St. John, and Fredericton, N. B., at all of which places great festivities took place, into which Albert Edward entered with zest. In the first speech which he delivered at Halifax he referred to the sympathy which he felt for the pride his hearers manifested in the laurels won by Nova Scotia's sons and the affection with which they honored the memory of those who had fallen in the service of his country and theirs.

This was called forth by the fact that Nova Scotia, and Canada also, had sent troops to take part in the Crimean war, and it is a coincidence that the Duke of Cornwall's chief duty in Canada will be to present medals to those Canadians who distinguished themselves in the service of the empire in South Africa and to unveil memorials to those who fell.

After a visit to Prince Edward Island the fleet proceeded to Gaspé Basin, where it was met by the Governor of Lower Canada, (now Quebec Province,) the British Minister to Washington, and the members of the Canadian Government. The party sailed up the gulf and ascended the Saguenay, where the Prince caught a salmon. A writer of that time gives a description of the scenery which is as apposite to-day as it was then:

"As you approach the mouth of the Saguenay the settlements commence, and you have the incomparable street, which extends over 300 miles along both banks of the St. Lawrence, for, with hardly a perceptible break from Rivière du Loup to Montreal, you find two parallel rows of white French-Canadian cottages, each with its narrow strip of farming land extending back for miles to the wilderness in the background, and, as it charms you with its picturesqueness, reminds you that you find an epitome of the old French law regulating the equal subdivision of property among children."

ENTERTAINMENTS IN QUEBEC.

The landing at Quebec took place in a drenching rain, but the Prince received the civic address at the landing and was most enthusiastically welcomed by the thousands who thronged every street as he passed through. Great dissatisfaction was caused by the Prince's being entertained at the Governor General's residence, four miles out of the city, although the citizens had prepared a residence for him and his suite.

In one day the Prince received an address from the houses of Parliament, knighting the two Speakers, and attended a grand levee, a State luncheon, and a citizens' ball at night. His youth and his fondness for dancing stood him in good stead. "Think," says a writer in The Illustrated London News, "of twenty-two lovely partners for one evening! Think of past 4 A. M. as an hour for departure! Every one is charmed with the royal visitor's affability, and hundreds of stories pass from mouth to mouth, the repetition of which would hardly be justifiable in a public journal." From this can be seen how hard and continuously King Edward has worked for his popularity. Among the visits of note in Quebec was one to the Laval University, where the Prince was received by all the Roman Catholic Bishops, and another to the Ursuline nuns, in whose convent Montcalm was buried in a grave dug by a bursting shell.

The

PLANS FOR FULL OPERATION OF MILLS

Steel Trust Will Make Extra Exertions This Week.

Strikers Said to be Ready to Offer Terms for Settlement—Star Plant to be Kept Up.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—Changes in the strike-ridden mills of the United States Steel Corporation are promised for the present week that will alter the aspect of affairs considerably, if carried out. It was stated on good authority to-day that before the end of the week those of the plants which have been operating on single turns would be run with full force and for the usual three full turns each day.

Men enough have been secured for this purpose, the officials say, in spite of the claims of the strikers that the companies could not get enough men to operate their plants. The managers of the various mills say they will be ready with all the skilled men required to start up the machinery and turn out a heavy tonnage.

The most interesting situation is in the Star Mill of the American Tin Plate Company. This plant was until this Summer considered as doomed. The Tin Plate Company had, it is said, decided to abandon the mill and move the machinery elsewhere. Since the strike has come on them, and it was demonstrated that the operation of the mill with non-union men was possible under the protection of a well-equipped police force, the officials decided to keep this mill, make extensive improvements in its equipment, and make it a permanent fixture of the company.

The most significant feature of this plan has been carried out during the past week. This consists of fitting the mill in the same manner as that of the Monessen plant in Monessen, Penn. The former eight mills have been changed to four double mills. Other improvements have been added that will give the plant a larger capacity, increase its force of men, and make it one of the most modern of all the tin plants of the company.

With the completion of these improvements the company will be prepared to place a sufficient number of men in the plant to work the four double mills three full turns. This is expected to take place during the present week. Before Saturday, according to Superintendent Piper of the Star mills, the plant will be operated to its full extent. Referring to the present condition of the mills, Mr. Piper said:

STRIKERS ARE SURPRISED.

"We received eight skilled men early this morning. Mr. J. R. Phillips of the company accompanied the men to the mill and it was not until after they were comfortably settled for the night that the strikers discovered their presence. These men are of the best in the trade and will enable us to move the plant on a better basis than before."

Outside of the Star plant to-day there was a large number of strikers on picket duty. They were quiet and orderly, but had their eyes and ears open for any signs of new comers The peculiar feature of the strike about the Star plant is the good feeling displayed between the strikers and the manager of the plant. There are no signs of bitterness up to the present time, and when Superintendent Piper left the buildings early this morning he met the strikers and laughed good-naturedly at them. He said to the anxious pickets:

"I had more fun in getting those last men into the plant than at a game of checkers."

When the strikers were told of the claims of the officials of the Star mill they denied that there were as many skilled men at work as was claimed, and said that those who were in the plant were sent there from the Monessen plant, which was being crippled in order to accomplish this work. Strenuous denials were also made regarding alleged desertions from the Amalgamated ranks to fill the positions offered by the corporation, and it was said that it would be impossible to obtain men enough to operate the plant without settling the strike.

In furtherance of the "peace" programme, which is said to have been in the course of preparation for several days, it was given out to-day by one on the inside and one who should know, that the Amalgamated executives have consented to have certain propositions made to the officials of the United States Steel Corporation through members of the Conciliatory Committee of the National Civic Federation, which proposals are expected to bring about a settlement of the great strike.

Those interested in the matter were in waiting all day to-day for word to proceed with the programme as outlined at the conference of the Amalgamated executives and the Conciliatory Committee of the Civic Federation last Friday. The propositions which are to be taken to New York carry certain concessions by the Amalgamated officials, which it is hoped will pave the way for the reopening of direct negotiations between the association and the company.

TERMS KEPT SECRET.

The proposition carries much of the terms which President Shaffer and his advisors stand willing to settle. What these terms are and the mode of their presentation are carefully guarded secrets. There is alone the implication that they contain concessions of such importance that those in interest expect the corporation to drop its adverse attitude and reopen negotiations.

The proposal contains nothing looking to arbitration. This mode of settlement was waived on the advice of the Civic Federation men. While the conferrees were discussing peace plans the Amalgamated men were shown the impracticability of sympathetic strikes by the miners and other organized men affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The action of President Shaffer in abrogating the wage contracts with the Federal Steel Company, covering its Western mills and in other instances, was questioned. Messrs. Mitchell, White, and Jenks spoke of the importance of strict observance of wage agreements as contracts by the labor unions. President Shaffer maintained his position to the satisfaction of most of the conferrees.

It has been reported that the conferrees disapproved the move in abrogating the Federal Steel Company contracts and told President Shaffer so with unmistakable emphasis. Of this, however, Secretary John Williams said to-day that during the conference he had heard no adverse criticism by the Civic Federation conferrees on the attitude of President Shaffer in this matter of contracts.

There was no change in the situation regarding the tube mills to-day. All the mills were quiet and the former employes remained away from the plants. It is understood that the officials of the National Tube Company have practically determined not to start these plants for the present.

Everything at McKeesport is reported quiet. Pickets are around the Duquesne Tin Plate Mill in large numbers, but they are orderly, and are determined to be on hand all night as they believe an attempt will be made to start the plant in the morning. While the fires are lighted and the mill apparently in readiness for a start, it was impossible to get any of the officials to name the exact time when the attempt will be made.

CHICAGO WORKERS DENOUNCED

Assistant Secretary Tighe Berates the Amalgamated Members Who Refused to Break Their Contract.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The only visible result of the mass meeting of trades unionists and sympathizers, held in South Chicago to-day, was the declaration of one skilled steel worker, Robert Collins, that he would not again enter the mill until the strike was settled. The steel workers, whom the meeting was designed to reach, were not present in appreciable numbers.

Assistant Secretary Tighe of the Amalgamated Association was the principal speaker. He denounced the former members of the association in South Chicago "for deserting their union under the guise of living up to a contract." Mr. Tighe contended that the contract of the steel workers had been rendered nugatory by the encroachments of the Steel Trust, and that it was the duty of Chicago steel workers to join their fellow-unionists in the East in a battle where, he said, the very existence of the Amalgamated Association was at stake.

Besides Mr. Tighe, the speakers at the meeting were James Bowman, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor; S. D. Nedrey, organizer of the American Federation of Labor; H. J. Skeffington of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and Mrs. Emma Lamphre of the Retail Clerks' Union.

All were earnest in advocating a strike on the part of the steel workers. About 800 people were present at the meeting, and it is said only eight of these were steel workers.

Contribution for Strikers.

It was reported yesterday by the Brotherhood of Painters that it had voted to give $1,400 to the striking steel workers.

STRIKERS DISOBEY INJUNCTION.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld Refuses to Help Fight Judge Kohlsaat's Order.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Striking machinists at the Allis-Chalmers and the Gates Iron Works continued picketing the plants to-day, despite the temporary injunction issued by Judge Kohlsaat. Pickets abounded at both plants during the day, and it is reported that five imported machinists employed at the Gates works who ventured outside the plant were waylaid and severely beaten by friends of the strikers.

Former Gov. John P. Altgeld has been asked to fight the injunction on the part of the strikers, but, it is said, has refused to take charge of the case, except in an advisory capacity.

CANE GAME MAN ARRESTED.

Gerry Society Agents Charge Him with Endangering Boys' Morals.

Edward Amos, twenty-seven years old, of 430 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station last night charged by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children with running a game of chance and violating Section 289 of the Penal Code.

According to Agents Fogarty, O'Connell, and Bohn Amos ran a "cane rack" at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street yesterday. He had a number of canes on which were tacked one and two dollar bills. Patrons of the rack threw rings at the canes, but, according to the agents, no one ever won, for the rings were several sizes smaller than the heads of the canes.

Edward Dillon, a fifteen-year-old boy of 312 West Forty-second Street, and Charles Connors, twelve years old, of 1,495 Amsterdam Avenue were two of the boys who threw rings at the canes. The Dillon boy is a messenger employed by William A. Brady, theatrical manager. The charge against Amos is that of running a game of chance and "endangering the morals of Edward Dillon and Charles Connors." When Agent Fogarty told Amos he was under arrest he is said to have replied:

"I'm too busy now. I can't leave my game. You'll have to wait until we close up."

Then Fogarty climbed over the inclosure about the place and said he was not going to wait, whereat Amos grew indignant and declared, Fogarty says, that he had "pull enough to break all the agents of the Gerry Society." He will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court to-day.

ON THE BERLIN BOERSE.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Business on the Berlin Boerse continues restricted, but on the whole a confident feeling prevails, owing to the almost complete absence of sellers. The tone of the market last week was firm, and such changes as occurred were for the greater part in favor of holders. At the beginning of the week home Government securities were easy, but they hardened later on a report that the banks would be compelled to invest their reserves in Government bonds.

Much interest was shown in the rumor that the Disconto-Gesellschaft intends to establish a branch in Cologne, and for this purpose will increase its share capital. Coal and iron shares showed improvement on the strength of favorable reports from the Silesian and British iron markets.

The Franko-Turkish crisis caused some weakness in local speculative stocks and banks and mining shares. Americans and Canadians were steady. Both Canadian Pacifics and Northern Pacifics maintained a good tone.

The first petroleum ship direct from Baku has arrived at Dortmund by way of the Ems Canal.

IMPALED ON A HOOK.

Four-Year-Old Boy Fell Out of a Window and Was Caught.

While watching the trains on the elevated road from a window in the second story of the house at 2,133 Third Avenue yesterday afternoon Henry Risman, the four-year-old son of John and Sarah Risman, lost his balance and fell. Underneath the quarters occupied by the Rismans is a butcher shop, and on a meat hook that the proprietor of the establishment had placed on the wall outside his shop the little fellow was caught. His left leg was caught by the hook and he was hanging from it when he was found a few minutes after his fall by Policeman Fay.

Fay sent a call for an ambulance to the Harlem Hospital, to which institution the child was taken. At the hospital it was said that his chances for recovery were excellent, provided blood poisoning did not result from the laceration of his leg by the meat hook.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair, north to northeast winds.

Showers have continued in the Atlantic Coast States, except in the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair, except in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Central Rocky Mountain regions, where there were light local showers. Temperatures have generally risen, except in New England, and a warm wave covers the Missouri Valley and slope region, with maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or more in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Northwestern Missouri.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has continued fair, with slight changes in temperature. The West Indian storm is now apparently central near the Windward Passage, but is still without any decided increase in intensity.

There will be showers to-day in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and the Central Rocky Mountain region, and showers Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake and eastern upper lake region, and the extreme Northwest.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be light easterly; on the Gulf coast light southerly; on the upper lakes light and variable, and on the lower lakes light and moderate easterly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; variable winds.

The District of Columbia, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; light north to northeast winds.

New Jersey and Virginia, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; light variable winds.

North Carolina, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday, with occasional showers; light easterly winds.

South Carolina, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday, with occasional showers; light north to east winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day. Tuesday showers; north to east winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday; probably showers and cooler at night or Tuesday; light easterly winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in western portion. Tuesday fair in eastern, probably showers and cooler in western portion; variable winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day, warmer in central and eastern portions. Tuesday probably showers and cooler; variable winds.

South Dakota, fair and continued warm to-day. Tuesday probably showers and cooler; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	73	69	71
6 A. M.	72	69	75
9 A. M.	74	71	78
12 M.	85	75	87
3 P. M.	86	77	84
6 P. M.	83	78	81
9 P. M.	81	78	78
12 P. M.	80	77	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¾
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1900	79
Corresponding date for last 25 years	70

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches and at 3 P. M. 30.06 inches. At 8 A. M. there was 74 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 62 per cent. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 6 A. M.

THE FALLACY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Dr. Morse Denounces It and Shows on What It Is Based.

Dentist Alleviated with Cocaine the Pain of Mrs. Eddy, Who Declares Pain Does Not Exist.

In his sermon on "Things Which Lie in Wait to Deceive," the Rev. Dr. Frank Rodgers Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, had some plain things to say about Eddyism and Christian Science last evening. When he had concluded with his sermon proper he made a number of statements about the founder of the Christian Science propaganda, and said that he had in his possession statements of the dentist who had treated Mrs. Eddy's teeth, and who positively declared in them that he had injected cocaine into the cavities of the teeth of the woman who scouts the idea of pain. He made several other statements concerning the private life of the author of "Science and Health and Key to the Scriptures," and in the end asked the question: "Is Mrs. Eddy really Mrs. Eddy, or is her name something else; has she been married again?"

When the service was over a large proportion of the audience took occasion to thank Dr. Morse for his plain statements about the new cult. Several women were very vehement in indorsing what he had said.

Dr. Morse selected as a basis for the sermon Ephesians, iv., 14. He spoke of the courage of Paul in going to the centres of culture—Athens, Corinth, and Ephesus—to preach the God of the Bible.

He spoke also of the danger to those who are new in Christian experience, or who are in the "elementary department in Christ's school," of being carried away by the soft phrases of those who "lie in wait to deceive," and when he took up Christian Science as one of the influences which are liable to deceive, he said:

"Our mistake is when we undervalue the force that is against us. Our enemies are united. There is unanimity among them. False teachers support one another. You will find it to be true all over the world that the bad man supports the bad man.

"Ministers as well as others may forget that evil is one, and that evil gathers itself together in mighty concentration to fight against our religion. We believe right as against forced might is to be crowned in the end.

"At times, however, we seem to be fighting a losing battle. Millions to-day are putting away Christ with silent disdain and are carried about by every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, or cunning craftiness.

"That Christian Science has come to be a phenomenon every one is ready to admit; but why it has called to itself so many adherents is a mystery. Lord Lytton says, 'The man who has no faith in religion is often the man who has faith in a nightmare.' It is sadly true that more people are ready to believe in a nightmare than in the reality of truth.

"I do not hesitate to place Christian Science foremost among the things which lie in wait to deceive the people. Like falsehood, it is not scrupulous. It abounds in promises which it never redeems. It has a wide gtae, and a broad road, and those who are on this turnpike are without God and without hope.

"Eddyism or Christian Science has no originality. Its idealism is borrowed. Parmenides, who was the foremost of the Eleatics, taught that 'all visible things are but an outside show, that there is no reality in phenomena, that the testimony of the senses is a delusion, and that the thought and the object of thought are identical.' Reasoning from these premises the followers of Eddyism argue that disease is simply a delusion, and that we may be saved from that delusion by forming the ideal of perfect health in our minds.

"Its pantheism is borrowed. If you will read Spinoza, you will find that the teachings of this philosopher are used in the book on 'Science and Health' very freely. The gist of this system is that as light and heat are emanations of the sun, but emanations of the sup, so the universe is not a creation of God, but an emanation of Him, and therefore God.

"If you will read Pythagoras you will find that he taught his disciples that God is the universal mind, and that this mind, by virtue of its universal sameness, could be communicated from one object to another, and could be made to create all things by the individual will power of man.

"The universal spirit is the first emanation from the unknown, and is the universal man, as a divine human principle; and my spirit or your spirit is an individualized manifestation of the whole—a sort of a finite limitation of it—never dissociated from it.

"God is Principle—not person, mind not matter. Man is co-eternal and co-existent with God, and they are inseparable in divine science. The mission which our Lord had in coming to our earth was to do away with the error that man had a separate life or soul from God.

"That is what for centuries prophets predicted and psalmists sang. At last Jesus came, and His supreme work was to demonstrate to the world that the soul of man is God; or that our individual self is included in the contents of what Parmenides called the Absolute Being. That is what Christ came into the world to accomplish—nothing more—nothing less.

"This colossal deception which is called Eddyism and which is trying to make the people of America believe that its revelations were inspired by heaven, is only reverberating the fabrications of philosophers who lived five hundred years before Christ, and is palming them off as original. Eddyism is guilty of the crime of juggling with the name of God. It is guilty of blasphemies of the most terrible character."

INJURED BY BOMB EXPLOSION.

One Man Hurt at the Plattdeutsche Fest, but Benjamin Still Lives.

Benjamin Benjamin, the balloonist who fell into a marsh near Hackensack the other day, is beginning to think a "hoodoo" has him. He is the assistant of Leo Stevens, who owns the balloon, but when accidents happen Benjamin is always the victim, rather than his boss. They have been performing at the Plattdeutscher Fest, in Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. On Saturday night Stevens was to have been shot off in a bomb at Manhattan Beach, but the rain prevented. Yesterday he had the bomb apparatus shipped to the Schuetzen Park, so that it could be packed with the rest of his belongings after last night's ascension, to be shipped to Buffalo, where the act is to be done at the Pan-American.

The bombs are made of papier maché, aluminium, and other light material, and contain just enough explosive to rip the outside covering apart and release the man inside, who drops by means of a parachute. When Stevens ascended from the park, at 10 o'clock last night, he had his apparatus, with a lot of the explosive, in the old shooting gallery, which he had been using as a storehouse. He left it in charge of Benjamin and Fred Deale of 326 West Seventy-sixth Street. With them were George Harrison and Frank Dooley.

It is said that Deale lit a cigarette and threw the match aside. Anyway, for some cause, the explosive went off. The flash burned Deale quite badly. Harrison and Dooley were hit by pieces of the broken box, and Benjamin was slightly hurt in a similar manner. The explosion also damaged some of the apparatus. Deale was removed to the North Hudson Hospital, where he will be kept probably for several days.

Those in the park made a rush for the scene, and the police had a difficult task handling the crowds. The crush was almost as bad as a panic. With 20,000 persons trying to get to a space only a few feet square, those on the outside pushed those in the centre together, and the injured man was almost trampled upon. Twelve policemen tried to hold the crowd in check, and only by forming a bridge over Deale did they prevent him from being crushed. In the excitement clothing was torn and women fainted, blows were struck, and for a time there was a regular turmoil.

Cardinal Gibbons in Brooklyn.

Cardinal Gibbons spent a quiet day yesterday at the Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, residence of his personal friend Major John D. Kelley, celebrating mass in the private chapel of the Kelleys in the morning, assisted by his Secretary, the Rev. Father Fletcher. He went for a short drive through Prospect Park in the afternoon. Later he received several visits from the local laity and clergy, and then retired early. He will leave at 10 o'clock this morning for Baltimore.

HOLLOW VICTORY FOR FRANCE.

Belief in London that She Really Wanted Turkey to Purchase the Quays from the French Company.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Although the French papers hail the fact that Turkey has yielded as a great triumph for France—more especially as it was largely believed that the Sultan's obduracy was due to the supposed friendship between Germany and Turkey—it is felt in London, despite considerable satisfaction over the outcome, that there is a grave doubt as to whether France has achieved more than a paper victory.

The British theory is that M. Constans really wished to force Turkey to purchase the quays, which are notoriously unremunerative. The Sultan has avoided this, thus securing the practical results, while leaving to M. Constans the empty congratulations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.—M. Constans, the French Ambassador, sent a note to the Porte last Thursday to the effect that he would leave Constantinople on Aug. 26 unless the French claims were settled.

Thereupon Tewfik Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, called at the French Embassy and informed M. Constans that the Porte had abandoned the idea of purchasing the quays, first, because convinced that the purchase would be a bad speculation for Turkey, and, second, on account of the financial difficulty involved, as the Ottoman Government had no hope that the Paris market would take up a loan to cover the purchase.

M. Constans then gave the Ottoman Government until to-morrow to issue an irade granting to the Quays Company full rights and indemnity for the two years during which the company has been deprived of these rights.

PROCLAMATION BY DE LA REY.

Warns the Burghers Against Kitchener's Manifesto—British Prisoners May Be Kept as Hostages.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria yesterday:

"De la Rey has issued a counter-proclamation warning all Boers against my latest proclamation and declaring that they will continue the struggle."

It is asserted in Brussels that Commandant Gen. Botha has ordered the Boer commanders in future to retain all captured British as hostages in case Lord Kitchener carries out the threats of his proclamation.

HOLBEIN'S SWIMMING FEAT.

Although He Failed to Reach Dover, He Established a Record—Will Try to Swim the Channel Again.

DOVER, England, Aug. 25.—Mr. Holbein, who yesterday, the anniversary of Capt. Webb's swim from Dover to Calais, started from Cape Gris-Nez, between Boulogne and Calais, in an attempt to swim to Dover, narrowly escaped drowning. He covered the course to a point within six miles of Dover, and then collapsed, after having been in the water twelve hours and forty-six minutes.

The tug which accompanied him took him from the water and brought him to Dover at 5 o'clock this morning. He was carried to a hotel in a semi-conscious state, and subsequently, on the advice of his medical attendants, was removed to a hospital, where he lay for some time in a serious condition. It was found that his eyesight had been badly affected by the salt water.

To-night, however, Mr. Holbein had recovered, and he announced his intention to renew the attempt.

His exploit was very remarkable, considering the roughness of the sea, and has established a record.

Holbein wore a white cap that covered his head and partially protected his face, and also a mask from brow to nose in order to protect his eyes. He found it impossible to take solid food without swallowing sea water, and he therefore subsisted mainly on raw eggs, as he was able to suck these while lying on his back. He also took hot milk from a feeding bottle.

The sea was so heavy that Holbein's attendants became seasick.

Holbein swam with a powerful stroke, alternately on his back and on his breast, making a good pace. The first six miles from Cape Gris-Nez were covered in two hours and twenty-five minutes. At sundown the swimmer found great difficulty in keeping a straight course. Much of the time he swam with his eyes closed, owing to the irritating effects of the salt water.

Sir Frederick A. Robinson Drowned.

TORONTO, Aug. 25.—Sir Frederick Arnold Robinson, Bart., Clerk of the Surrogate Court, was drowned to-day in Fairy Lake, near Huntsville, where he was spending the Summer. The body was found in three inches of water. Sir Frederick was subject to fits, and it is supposed that he fell into the water from a boathouse. The body was brought here by Lady Robinson to-night. Sir Frederick was the third Baronet He was born in 1855, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1894. The title goes to his cousin, John B. Robinson

Shipment of Gold Ore from Chile.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—Notice has been received at the local office of the American Smelting and Refining Company of a shipment of gold from Chile. It is the first shipment of South American ore to the smelting company's plants, and is in the nature of an experiment. The ore is said to be very rich, and if its treatment proves successful the shipment will be followed by others on a large scale. The cargo is now on the way to Omaha from Perth Amboy, N. J., the port of entry.

PRINCE CHUN AT BASEL.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, and the members of the Chinese mission now on the way to Berlin to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, German Minister at Peking, has arrived at Basel, Switzerland.

Prince Chun, who is ill, will remain there for a few days.

The Joint High Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Daily Chronicle believes that Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal will be appointed successor to the late Lord Herschell as head of the delegation representing British interests in the Joint High Commission.

CAN'T FIND GRAVES OF SOLDIERS

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Chaplain W. H. Dodd of Post No. 12, G. A. R., of Orange has issued a statement in which he says that the number of headstones for soldiers' graves furnished by the Government are now in possession of his post. The organization does not know where the bodies of the men for whom these stones are intended are interred. The stones which the Orange post cannot place bear these names:

Sebastian Anglehart, Co. C, 2d N. J. V.
F. W. Brannagan, Co. B, 8th N. J. V.
John Baker, U. S. Navy.
R. E. Bartow, Co. A, 1st N. J. V.
Peter Brogar, Co. F, 29th Conn. Infantry.
Corp. Cavanagh, Co. C, 2d N. J. V.
Charles Cane, Co. G, 10th N. J. V.
Thomas Coogan, Co. C, 30th N. J. V.
C. E. Dunn, Co. C, 21st N. J. V.
James Donnelly, Co. B, 1st N. J. Artillery.
Owen Dougherty, Co. C, 30th N. J. V.
Patrick Farrell, Co. K, 22d N. Y. Cavalry.
Michael Fitzgerald, Co. D, 69th N. Y. Infantry.
Patrick Foley, Co. F, 4th N. Y. H. Artillery.
John Gilhogly, Co. B, 1st N. J. L. Artillery.
T. J. Hanley, Co. D, 33d N. J. V.
John Hagen, Co. C, 28th Penn. Infantry.
Peter Henderson, Co. H, 47th N. Y. Infantry.
Clemmens Hoffmann, Co. E, 103d N. Y. Infantry.
W. M. Kirshman, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Frank Lunert, Co. E, 29th N. J. V.
James McLaughlin, Co. A, 33d N. J. V.
James Matthews, Co. I, 9th N. J. V.
C. C. Martin, Co. C, 33d N. J. V.
James McGuire, U. S. Navy.
Col. G. H. McNally, 3d U. S. V. Infantry.
T. J. McDermott, Co. D, 1st N. J. V., (Spanish war.)
Corp. Patrick Murray, Co. M, 2d N. J. Cavalry.
Patrick Nugent, Co. C, 14th N. Y. Cavalry.
Albert Oss, Co. D, 11th N. J. V.
Thomas O'Connors, Co. F, 8th N. J. V.
Michael Ryan, Co. A, 71st N. Y. Infantry.
William Ryan, Co. F, 37th N. Y. Infantry.
Sergt. Conrad Schroeder, Co. H, 5th U. S. Artillery.
Jens Sarsfield, U. S. Navy.
Jacob Schmidt, 32d N. Y. Battery.
Daniel Stockman, Co. C, 5th U. S. Infantry.
Sergt. F. J. Sturn, Co. B, 3d N. J. V.
Joseph Torney, Co. D, 39th N. J. V.
Peter Ubhaus, 9th N. Y. Infantry.
Corp. Peter Wynn, Co. C, 5th N. J. V.
Thomas Conners, U. S. Navy.
Aaron Wheeler, U. S. Marine Corps.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:30 A. M.—1,550 First Avenue; William Finegold; damage, $30.

3:30 A. M.—61 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Carl Hyman; damage, $150.

4 P. M.—808 First Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

6 P. M.—9 Duane Street; John Shea; no damage.

THE STROLLERS
TRADE MARK

A PERFECT SHOE FOR MEN.

$3.00 Per Pair.

Until the advent of this shoe there never has been a thoroughly satisfactory shoe for men sold under $5.00. The Strollers will meet this popular demand—a perfect shoe for men at $3.00. In its fine quality of leather, correct styles and perfect workmanship, it is equal to the best $5.00 shoes ever made. It gives such absolute satisfaction that each sale makes a lasting customer—adds new laurels to the fine reputation it already has. Its moderate price puts it within the reach of all men.

Made in Black Vici Kid, Black Wax Calf, Patent Leather, Corona Patent Kid, Russia Calf, Velour Calf, Patent Colt Skin, Enamelled Leather and Cordovan; all styles and shapes; all sizes; all widths. Every shoe hand-sewed. Every shoe guaranteed.

Sold exclusively by

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.

279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave.,
47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

SALOON KEEPER NOT WANTED AS LABOR LEADER

Objection to President Murphy in the Federated Union.

Threats to Smash All Non-Union Made Cash Registers in New York on a Date Kept Secret.

The Central Federated Union was very indignant yesterday over the fact that Martin F. Murphy, President of the Workingmen's State Federation, is a Buffalo saloon keeper. The Workingmen's State Federation is a body which convenes in Albany every year and makes arrangements to watch the attitude of the Senators and Assemblymen on labor measures. It issues a report at the end of every session, to be used as a campaign document when any of the legislators are running for re-election.

It was the reading of a call for the annual convention of the Workingmen's State Federation, which begins in Syracuse on Sept. 17, that called forth the outburst against the saloon keeper. The call was signed by Martin F. Murphy as President of the Workingmen's State Federation.

"President Murphy is a saloon keeper in Buffalo," said Morris Brown, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144. "It is a shame that we should be represented by a saloon keeper, and a disgrace to organized labor. I have nothing against Mr. Murphy personally, but if a man who serves behind the bar represents us at the Legislature, what can people think of us?"

Brown then proposed that the delegate of the Central Federated Union to the Workingmen's State Federation, who is John J. Pallas of the Pattern Makers' Union should be instructed to vote against any future candidacy of Murphy.

Delegate Campbell remarked that a saloon keeper was not a workman, and therefore not eligible to represent a body of workingmen. Murphy went before the Legislative committee as a representative of the Iron Molders' Union of Buffalo, he said, but a saloon keeper, even if he had been an iron molder, was not a fair representative of labor.

"I don't see," said Eugene A. Johnson, delegate of the Manhattan Musical Union, "why a saloon keeper is not necessarily as good as another man."

"This man," continued Johnson, "keeps union beer, and that is a good point in his favor."

Another delegate said: "Murphy is credited with having union bartenders, and selling union cigars and pretzels."

This did not satisfy Brown, who insisted that it was disgraceful to be represented by a saloon keeper.

"It is time this discussion should stop," said Delegate O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union. "If we're going to discuss the man let it be in executive session."

The Chairman sided with O'Brien and the discussion was stopped. Brown then renewed his motion that the delegate to the convention of the central body be instructed to vote against any future candidacy of Murphy and it was carried.

Delegate Weinseimer of the Amalgamated Association of Plumbers and Gasfitters complained that when he went as a delegate to a convention of the National Association of Plumbers in Buffalo recently he was refused admission. It appeared that there had been some differences between his union and another union represented in the National body. A resolution was passed condemning the National association.

Then the delegate of the bartenders got up, and said he had a secret to tell the meeting.

"It is this," he continued. "The bartenders object to the cash registers because the Dayton Cash Register Company which supplies them is non-union. The company locked out its union men. We'll aid them. On a certain day it will be found that 10,000 cash registers throughout the Greater New York will not work. Then machinists will be sent for to fix them, but they will get a tip from the union bartenders and say that they cannot be repaired."

This secret proved too much for the meeting, which adjourned in a hurry.

"NO ENGLISH CROKERISM."

Device of Greater New York Democracy in the Twentieth District.

The adherents of the Greater New York Democracy, who have opened headquarters for the Twentieth Assembly District at 477 Third Avenue, have added to the name of the party, and to its purposes, a line which attracts considerable attention. It is:

"No English Crokerism Wanted."

The line acts as a magnet to passing voters, it is declared. The district is Croker's old district—the one from which he launched out into the broader political arena. The men who are leading the anti-Tammany forces say they hope to be a thorn in his side during the ensuing campaign.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Baron and Baroness Stoltzenberg, Berlin.

GRAND.—Capt. C. C. Jamison, United States Army; Col. George A. B. Hays, Governor's Staff, Louisiana; Col. Arsene Perrilliat, Governor's Staff, Louisiana.

MANHATTAN.—Dr. L. H. Watson, Chicago; Capt. Edward C. Lucas, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Major D. S. Dorn, San Francisco.
NETHERLAND.—Senator W. A. Clark, Montana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Baer; ladies', misses, and infants' wear; 397 Broadway.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss H. Wood, millinery and trimmed hats; 55 Franklin Street.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. O. McClintock, cloaks and suits, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. Mereaum, jewelry and leather goods; Miss Cohen, 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Hammer, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss F. Price, ladies' wear; Miss B. Moore, ladies' wear, 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Sisson, B. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Morrisey, millinery; Miss S. Falk, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Rosenhal, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Anning, dry goods, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Klueckholm, hats and wraps; Hotel Manhattan.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Horst, carpets, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y., millinery; Mrs. M. Sinnemon, millinery; Miss Dogwell, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Fuess, Espenhain & Fisher, Belleville, Ill.; J. Fuess, dry goods; Holland House.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Mizer, jewelry, trimmings, and leather goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Chatlin, white goods, ribbons, corsets, and linens, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.

Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Morris, millinery, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. S. Sonneborn, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Albert.

Goldbarth & Strauss, Charleston, West Va.; M. Goldbarth, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. Gilliland, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Burnham, Hanna & Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, manufacturing department; R. B. Powell, piece goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Heenan, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; J. A. Finlen, domestics, dress goods, and linens; Herald Square Hotel.

Lorch, G. E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Lorch, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Uniontown, Penn.; S. J. Rosenbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nachman, notions, cloaks, and upholstery goods; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; G. Foex, notions, gloves, laces, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Mitchell, Harris, & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, millinery; Miss Dondero, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Wightman, D. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Miss Fox, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Newcomb,

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Last Week of this Remarkable August TRADE SALE of FURNITURE

THERE are only five and a half selling days remaining for this August Sale—on the calendar. Of opportunities to supply your wishes in some particular sort of furniture, there may be three days, two days, one day; for many lines are closing out every day now. Supplies that seemed to be endless, earlier in the sale, are showing their limitations.

Those housekeepers who get back to the city in time to make selections today, will be fortunate. Those who come next week will probably have to select from very limited lots, or choose among the regular stock.

There are very urgent reasons why thrifty folks should get here today.

The display is still remarkably broad. Large groups of furniture have just been brought in from our warerooms. Parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture is here in most satisfying variety, *NOW—but there is precious little reserve back of it. The greatest opportunity of the year will soon be gone.*

The finest lot of Furniture ever brought together to be sold under-price, will soon be distributed. Each purchaser knows that what he or she buys in this Wanamaker Sale is of absolutely high character in both design and construction. It will appeal to the good taste of themselves and their friends. They will not grow tired of it; and so well is the furniture made, that it will last, with fair usage, for a generation.

The price-news that follows, hints of the breadth of the selection still here. But today's prices are not promises for tomorrow—for more people are home now, and the quantities are growing very short. Read on:

Men's CLOTHING at Small Cost

This is an offering of summer Clothes, that will be a happy chance for men with vacations in view.

First, a collection of Coats and Trousers, made of fine imported worsteds in white ground with neat hair-line stripes; and other cream flannel coats and trousers. Former prices were $15 to $20. Today all are marked at

Ten Dollars

Also two groups of Red Golf Coats—

The $5 and $6 kinds at $3.50. The $7 and $8.50 kinds at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Fall Suits Made to Order

This is the best possible time to order your Fall clothing—in two ways.

First, because the suit or top coat will be ready when you want it.

Second, because tailors are not busy yet, and your work will not be rushed. The work will be done most carefully, and you will be better satisfied.

The new fabrics are ready—the new styles are fixed. Why not?

Prices—Sack Coat Suits, $20, $25 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' SUITS Much Under-price

Very fine Three-piece Suits for boys of 8 to 16 years; for dress or school wear; at a low price. Coat, vest and knee trousers, of blue or fancy cheviots. Some of the vests are double-breasted. Prices were $6 to $9. Today choose for

Five Dollars a Suit

Also a lot of Vestee Suits, in sizes only for the little fellows of 3 and 4 years; materials of blue serges and cheviots, neatly trimmed. Values $6 to $8.50. Now at $3 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The New DRESSES

Day after day our costume section is visited by hundreds of enthusiastic women, who are delighted with the display of dresses and wraps.

They tell us that there is nothing to be seen elsewhere yet. That is not surprising, for these are advance showings—made up especially to give our public early information, as well as opportunity for possession for early wear at the mountains or elsewhere.

The collection includes very wide variety of costumes, tailor-made suits, walking suits and skirts, separate dress skirts, and three-quarter and full-length coats.

These hints of price-ranges:

The Tailor Suits are of velvet, corduroy, hopsacking, cheviot, Venetian cloth, pebble cheviot and other tailoring materials, with pin stripe. Prices, $20 to $127.

The Walking Suits are of cheviots, Scotch heather mixtures and striped tailor materials. Prices, $20 to $36.

Walking Skirts of plain and double-faced cheviot and corduroy. Prices, $5 to $15.

Dress Skirts of cheviot, serge, hopsacking and Venetian cloth, $4.50 to $75; of taffeta silk, at $12.50 to $34; of velvet, at $14 to $67.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

SILK REMNANTS At Low Prices

Dressmaking plans for Fall gowns will soon be occupying the head of every woman. There's a good deal of planning, too, just how to get the best results with the least expenditure of money.

That is where this rich gathering of Silk Remnants plays an important part. We have accumulated about a thousand silk ends—so many that they fill two counters in the Rotunda, and each remnant bears a new price that is a quarter to a half below its worth.

Every sort of silk is among the collection, for every purpose for which you would be apt to use silk. Crepe de Chine in many colors, in lengths up to 10 yards; Foulards in great variety, from pieces suitable for trimmings up to dress lengths. Then there are taffetas, satins, Japanese and fancy silks in black and colors. Whether for trimmings, waists or dresses, these silks will go a long way towards solving many a Fall dressmaking problem.

Rotunda.

Two Fine Offerings of Black DRESS GOODS

First is a lot of *Black Brocade Prunella Cloths*, made in Bradford, England, where they know best how to make this character of goods. There are a dozen attractive designs in small and scroll figures. They were imported to sell at 85c. Our price now is

50c a yard

They are 43 inches wide.

The other fabric is *Black Mohair-figured Matelasse*—bright, lustrous figures of mohair on repp-like corded grounds, in fifteen choice designs, dots, ovals, and scroll figures. They will make up stylishly for Fall gowns. They are excellent dollar quality at

75c a yard

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

"Princess May" Suede GLOVES

Ideal for early Fall wear. Made of a fine, light quality of genuine kid, like all the other varieties of our notable "Princess May" gloves—the best gloves you can buy for one dollar. Three-clasp, in tan, mode, beaver, gray and black. Stylish women will appreciate the excellent value offered in these gloves. $1.

There are still some left of the suede lisle gloves, in modes, tans and white; worth up to 50c a pair, at 20c.

Tenth street.

Parlor Furniture

An unequaled assortment is still here in the August Sale. From the lowest price to the highest the value is the same, and the choicest productions of the leading manufacturers can be had. We describe a few pieces:

Parlor Suites—

$20, from $30—Mahogany finished parlor suite of three pieces, sofa, arm and wall chair; panel backs in mahogany veneer; full spring seats; tapestry cover; well made and finished.

$45, from $60—Mahogany finished parlor suite of three pieces; nicely carved frames, highly polished; full spring seats, damask cover.

$55, from $75—Mahogany finished parlor suite of five pieces; nicely carved frames; mahogany veneered panels; full spring seats, upholstered backs, tufted; tapestry cover.

$60, from $90—Mahogany finished parlor suite of five pieces, sofa, two arm and two wall chairs; upholstered backs, tufted; full spring seats, puffed edges, damask cover.

$75, from $110—Five-piece parlor suite; mahogany finished frames; carved backs, with top panel of mahogany in fine marquetry work; upholstered backs, full spring seats; tapestry cover.

Some of the other Parlor Suites are priced as follows:

$40, from $60—Three pieces, imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$50, from $75—Five pieces, imitation mahogany, with inlaid panels; tapestry cover.
$55, from $85—Three pieces, imitation mahogany; tapestry cover.
$65, from $100—Three pieces, mahogany; tapestry cover.
$70, from $115—Two pieces, mahogany; embossed velour.
$80, from $120—Three pieces, mahogany; tapestry cover.
$90, from $140—Four pieces, inlaid; tapestry cover.
$92.50, from $155—Three pieces, mahogany; damask cover.
$95, from $140—Three pieces, mahogany; tapestry cover.
$100, from $150—Three pieces, mahogany; damask cover.
$120, from $160—Three pieces, mahogany; embossed velour.
$125, from $175—Three pieces, mahogany; silk cover.
$135, from $180—Three pieces, mahogany; tapestry cover.
$150, from $200—Three pieces, mahogany; silk cover.
$150, from $240—Three pieces, mahogany; tapestry cover.

Odd Sofas—

$20, from $30—Imitation mahogany; carved frames; damask cover.
$32.50, from $50—Mahogany inlaid; embossed velour.
$37.50, from $60—Mahogany finished; carved; tapestry cover.
$38, from $60—Mahogany; carved; embossed velour.
$40, from $60—Mahogany finished; embossed velour.
$42.50, from $65—Mahogany inlaid; embossed velour.
$45, from $60—Mahogany; Colonial pattern.
$55, from $80—Mahogany inlaid; embossed velour.

Davenports—

$60, from $90—Golden oak; embossed velour cover.
$75, from $110—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$80, from $125—Mahogany; moquette cover.
$100, from $120—Overstuffed frame; red plush cover.
$120, from $150—Overstuffed in green linen velour.

Dining-Room Furniture

A splendid assortment of dining-room furniture in sideboards, china closets, extension tables, chairs, etc. Splendid values at August Sale prices throughout the line.

Sideboards—

$18, from $25—Quartered golden oak, swell top base, 45x20 in.; three drawers; double cupboard; cabinet top with three shelves; bevel plate mirror, 28x16 in.; well constructed and highly polished.
$30, from $40—Quartered golden oak, swell top base, 48x24 in.; two small drawers; linen drawer; two closets; carved canopy top supported by heavy fluted columns; two shelves; pattern plate mirror, 30x24 in.; highly polished.
$45, from $65—Mahogany in Colonial design; 48x23-inch top; shaped front base; three drawers and double closet; ornamental top with two shelves; pattern plate mirror, 40x16 in.; highly polished and of fine construction.
$70, from $100—Mahogany in Colonial design; 60x23-inch top; two small and one large drawers; three closets; plain Colonial top and one long shelf; French plate mirror, 50x14 in.; claw feet; highly polished.

Some of the other Sideboards here today are priced as follows:

$30, from $45—Mahogany
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$48, from $62—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Golden oak
$55, from $85—Mahogany
$60, from $90—Golden oak
$65, from $95—Mahogany
$65, from $100—Golden oak
$70, from $110—Golden oak
$75, from $125—Mahogany
$100, from $150—Golden oak
$110, from $165—Mahogany
$150, from $195—Golden oak
$165, from $225—Mahogany
$250, from $300—Golden oak

China Closets—

$22, from $30—Quartered golden oak, 62 in. high, 38 in. wide; 4 adjustable shelves; mirror back of top shelf; bent glass ends; glass door; highly polished.
$30, from $40—Quartered golden oak, 70 in. high, 41 in. wide; 3 wood shelves; glass shelf; mirror back of 2 top shelves; bent glass ends; glass door; carved top; highly polished.

Some of the other China Closets are as follows:

$22, from $30—Imitation mahogany
$27, from $35—Imitation mahogany
$30, from $40—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Golden oak
$50, from $70—Flemish oak

Extension Tables—

$18, from $25—Mahogany, 6 feet when extended; round top.
$25, from $40—Mahogany, 8 feet when extended; square top.
$28, from $40—Mahogany, 8 feet when extended; square top.
$30, from $45—Golden oak, 8 feet when extended; round top.
$40, from $67—Golden oak; 10 feet when extended; square top.
$42, from $60—Mahogany, 8 feet when extended; round top.
$50, from $65—Golden oak, 10 feet when extended; round top.
$50, from $80—Mahogany, 10 feet when extended; square top.

Buffets—

$18, from $25—Golden oak; top 40x17 in.; rope moulding edge around top; long drawer and one long shelf; French legs with claw feet; highly polished.
$24, from $40—Mahogany; shaped top 42x18 in.; carved back; three drawers and one long shelf; shaped legs; highly polished.

Some other Buffets are priced today:

$12, from $16—Golden oak
$15, from $23—Golden oak
$14, from $18—Golden oak
$18, from $28—Mahogany
$19, from $30—Golden oak
$21, from $33—Golden oak
$22, from $30—Mahogany
$24, from $35—Mahogany
$27, from $44—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Mahogany
$45, from $75—English oak

Bedroom Furniture

Chiffonniers—

A hundred styles to select from in all the popular woods. We tell of some of the medium and some of the higher priced ones.

$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$20, from $40—Bird's-eye maple
$22, from $32—Mahogany
$26, from $40—Golden oak
$28, from $35—Curly birch
$30, from $40—Mahogany
$33, from $48—Mahogany
$35, from $55—Curly birch
$40, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $64—Mahogany
$75, from $115—Mahogany
$90, from $110—Mahogany

Bureaus—

A fine assortment, with many of them to match chiffonniers.

$15, from $20—Golden oak
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$23, from $36—Golden oak
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $45—Mahogany
$35, from $50—Mahogany
$40, from $50—Golden oak
$40, from $55—Bird's-eye maple
$46, from $65—Golden oak
$50, from $75—Mahogany
$52, from $75—Golden oak
$65, from $110—Bird's-eye maple

Toilet Tables—

Very pretty styles and desirable sizes. A necessary piece for the dressing-room.

$11, from $15—Golden oak.
$12, from $16—Curly birch
$14, from $20—Mahogany
$19, from $27—Mahogany
$20, from $28—Bird's-eye maple
$25, from $33—Bird's-eye maple
$30, from $38—Mahogany
$38, from $60—Golden oak
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$50, from $75—Mahogany
$60, from $87—Mahogany

Bookcases—

Every size, style and quality worthy of showing are represented in this stock. We tell of a few:

$10, from $15—Golden oak bookcases; 50 in. high, 28 in. wide; 4 adjustable shelves; moulded edges, top and base; glass door; Flemish finish.
$15, from $20—Imitation mahogany; 50 in. high, 39 in. wide; 2 doors; 4 adjustable shelves; highly polished.
$20, from $30—Mahogany; 52 in. high, 45 in. wide; 2 sliding doors; 4 adjustable shelves; round corners; claw feet; highly polished.
$25, from $38—Golden oak; 60 in. high, 48 in. wide; 2 sliding doors; moulded corners; shaped legs; inside back lined with bird's-eye maple.

Some other bookcases are priced as follows:

$11.50, from $15—Curly birch; one door and compartment.
At $15, from $20—Golden oak; one compartment and door.
$17, from $27—Mahogany; one compartment and two doors.
$19, from $25 Curly birch; one compartment and two doors.
$25, from $38—Mahogany; two compartments and two doors.
$30, from $40—Mahogany; two compartments and two doors.
$32, from $50—Mahogany; three compartments and three doors.
$33, from $45—Golden oak; two compartments and two doors.
$38, from $50—Golden oak; three compartments and three doors.
$50, from $72—Mahogany; two compartments and two doors.

Easy Chairs.

$22, from $30—Mahogany; tapestry cover.
$25, from $50—Oak; tapestry cover.
$28, from $38—Oak; tufted leather cover.
$35, from $47.50—Tufted leather, fringed.
$45, from $65—Mahogany; handsomely carved; leather cover.
$48, from $65—Tufted leather, fringed.
$50, from $75—Mahogany; handsomely carved frame; embossed velour.

A Half-Price Sale of HAIR and CLOTH BRUSHES

This is a most unusual offering of Hair, Military and Cloth Brushes at half price and less. They are all perfect brushes, of the first quality, made of selected bristles, with backs finished in a new effect called "Crepe Oak"—a most attractive rough finish.

We took all the manufacturer had; and the new prices represent from a half to a third of the real value of the brushes. Main aisle tables and an elevator counter hold the showing.

Hair and Military Brushes, 25c Each
Cloth Brushes, 40c Each

A Noteworthy Sale of FRAMED PICTURES

There has been an exhaustive rounding-up of small lots, and a merciless pruning of prices, in preparation for this unusually interesting offering of Framed Pictures.

For Fall stocks are crowding in—pictures that are no better in subject or execution than these, but which show slight changes in the style of the frames—for picture frames have their fashions, too.

Hence their equally worthy predecessors—attractive pictures that have dwindled down to one or two of a kind—must make way for them, and so bear new prices that average

A Third, or More, Below Value

Suitable pictures for parlor, hall, library, dining-room or bedroom are here, at prices which put them within the reach of everyone who has even the most modest sort of a home to beautify.

This word of the various groups:

At $2, worth $4.50 and $5—

Game Panels, in oak frames with ornamented corners; some finished in gilt; 12x24 in. and 10x20 in.

Etchings, in attractive landscape subjects; matted in gilt frames; 18x38 in.

$4.75, worth $8.50 and $10—

Etchings and Pastels; all landscape subjects, white mats in fine sweep gilt frames with burnished gold ornaments; 20x30 in.

$5, from $7.50—

Water Colors; landscape scenes in sweep frames; ornaments in burnished gold; some without mats, 12x22 in.; others with white mats, 18x28 in.

$9, from $12.75 and $15—

Photogravures, plain and colored; such subjects as "Haunted Castle," "Consulting the Oracle" and others; two sizes, 26x36 in. and 30x36 in.; white mats and fine gilt frames.

Also a collection of fine water colors by such artists as F. F. English, Van Wedge, W. R. Derrick and others; in handsome gilt and gold frames, at a third less than original prices.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Silver-Plated Tableware Radically Reduced

Sharp reductions in price are the rule on this attractive offering of Quadruple-plated Table Ware—reductions that seem almost too severe a penalty to pay for merely being "odds and ends." But you benefit thereby. It is splendid tableware, in handsome patterns. Prices range as low as half original values. On the Main aisle today. This word of the pieces:

5-piece Tea Sets, $6, were $7.50 to $11.25.
Ice Pitchers, $2.50, were $5.
Water Pitchers, $2, were $3.
Cake Baskets, $2, were $3.
Tureens, $3, were $5.
Butter Dishes, $1, were $1.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25, were $1.75.
Fruit Baskets, $2, were $3.25 and $4.
2 and 4 Bottle Casters, $1, were $1.50, $2.
Pickle Casters, $1, were $1.25 to $1.75.
Children's Cups, 25c, were 50c.
Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $1.50, were $2.25
Odd Sugars and Creams, $1, were $1.50 and $1.75.

Main aisle.

MATTRESSES and PILLOWS

August Sale prices make very considerable savings on these staple things that should command regular prices all year 'round.

We make our own hair mattresses and pillows—everything is fresh and pure and clean, for the August Sale as well as all other times.

At $7.50—Felt Mattress, manufactured expressly for us; made of clean white cotton, and laid in layers; full size; 45 lbs.; blue and white tickings.
At $1.50, worth $2.25—Cotton Pads, blue and white ticking and tufted; 30 in. wide.
At $5, worth $8—Short Hair Mattress, 45 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts.
At $9.75, worth $14—Mixed Hair Mattress, 40 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts.
At $12.50, worth $18—Pure Horse Hair Mattress, 40 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts; made up in blue and white or fancy ticking.
At $1.50, worth $1.80—Prime Geese Feather Pillow, 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra Selected Geese Feather Pillow, 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.50, worth $3—Prime Geese Feather Bolster, 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra Selected Geese Feather Bolster, 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4.75, worth $5.50—Steel Woven Wire Springs.
At $5, worth $6—Steel Swinger Springs, with rubber bearings for metal beds.
At $5.75, worth $6.75—Woven Wire Springs, with rubber inserted in the ends and rubber bearings for metal beds.
At $8.50, worth $10—Box Springs, upholstered with hair for metal beds; blue and white or fancy ticking.

Fourth floor, Ninth street.

Three Exceptional Groups of SHOES Under-Price

Today's particular offerings are Shoes in our regular Shoe Store—shoes made especially for us, excellent in style, and of the highest character of construction.

When offered under-price, as today, they make the very finest kind of bargains. You are sure of the shoes, sure of the values, and sure of a large and positive saving.

The first is a collection of about four hundred pairs of

Men's $3.90 and $5 Shoes at $2.85 a Pair—

They are the wind-up of half a dozen of our regular lines. High and low shoes, the tan shoes mostly low ones; with a size missing here and there—but it's well worth your trouble to look for your size, for they are such fine shoes, and good styles as particular men will appreciate.

Next is a line of

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $2.40 a Pair—

Part of a large lot we had made up under our own supervision and instructions from leather of our own buying. Of patent leather kidskin, in stylish shapes; fairly heavy soles, shapely heels; both high and low shoes, nearly all sizes. They are well worth a dollar more than this price; though they are absolutely new shoes, just lately from the manufacturer.

Then here is an interesting group of

Girls' and Children's Tan Shoes—

For dress or recreation. Made of stout brown kidskin; some welted soles; wide, comfortable toes; all spring heels; worth about a half more. Sizes 5 to 8, 75c; 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.25; 2½ to 6, $1.50

Main floor.

D'RI and I

By IRVING BACHELLER,
Author of Eben Holden

Out Today. By mail, $1.15 **$1**

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOLFERS WILL BE BUSY

Last of the Great Summer Resort Tournaments to be Held.

LIGHT ON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Entries for National Competition Will Show Their Playing Form on Various Courses.

An unusually busy week is in store for golfers, and a host of metropolitan players will be seen in about the last of the big Summer resort tournaments. Newport, Stockbridge, and Ampersand in the Adirondacks, each will claim a share of golfing attention, while the Massachusetts State championship, which will be played on the Wollaston Club links, near Boston, will attract the pick of the golfers from that locality, and will give an excellent opportunity to critics to judge what the New Englanders are likely to do in the approaching National championship. High honors, therefore, are in store for a number of golfers, and the favored victors are likely to be regarded as suitable championship material next month.

The Newport, Stockbridge, and Boston championship tournaments will all begin tomorrow, the latter finishing on Friday, while the other two will be continued throughout the week. Newport is always a popular tournament, and is certain to bring out some strong golfers, including several of the collegians, among whom will be Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale, who won the Newport cup last year; Percy R. Pyne, second, of Princeton, A. M. Brown of Harvard, and possibly Halsted Lindsley of Harvard, and the new intercollegiate champion. The opening round to-morrow will be thirty-six holes, medal play, the first sixteen to continue for the President's Cup, presented by Egerton L. Winthrop, and the second set of sixteen to play for the Consolation Cup, presented by the governors of the club. The match play rounds will be eighteen holes, except the finals on Saturday, which will be thirty-six holes. Match play will be abandoned on Friday, and a thirty-six hole handicap will be held for a cup donated by Nathaniel Thayer. The club also offers a gold medal for the lowest thirty-six hole medal play score made during the week.

The Stockbridge tournament will be of the same description, two sets of sixteen qualifying in a thirty-six hole medal play round to-morrow. In past years the annual Lenox tournament has followed early in September, but that event has been put off this season until the end of the month.

There will be considerable local interest in the Massachusetts championship, for many of the leading contestants, among them A. G. Lockwood, A. L. Ripley, James G. Thorp, George C. Dutton, Charles B. Cory, J. F. Curtis, A. J. Wellington, Merrill Richards, and G. E. Atherton, are likely to be seen next month in the National championship at Atlantic City. This is the first time that a Massachusetts championship has ever been played, and as the committee has adopted the metropolitan system of limiting entries to those whose club handicap is ten strokes or under, the pick of the Boston golfers will be out. A handsome silver trophy has been offered by Charles B. Cory, who was the real organizer of the event.

The Ampersand tournament will begin on Saturday, and be continued Sept. 2, 3, and 4. Halsted Lindsley of Harvard won the cup last year, and previous victors were Walter J. Travis, and Alfred L. Norris of Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn.

In the purely local world there will be several competitors of interest. Club championships will be started on Saturday at the Seabright, Englewood, and Mahopac golf clubs. J. Prentice Kellogg presents the Seabright championship cup, which is now held by Amos T. Dwight. The Englewood championships will be for both men and women, Sheffield Phelps presenting the men's cup, and Mrs. Herbert Barber that for the women. There will also be several team matches. The programme for the week is:

MONDAY, AUG. 26.
Bayswater — Women's foursome, qualifying round.
Atlantic Highlands—Women's championship, second round.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.
Newport—Invitation tournament.
Stockbridge—Open tournament.
Mahopac—Women's handicap.
Bayswater—Women's foursome.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.
Newport—Invitation tournament.
Stockbridge—Open tournament.
Bayswater—Women's foursome, final round.
Atlantic Highlands—Open competition.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.
Newport—Invitation tournament.
Stockbridge—Open tournament.
Apawamis—Women's handicap.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.
Montclair—Women's handicap.
Atlantic Highlands—Women's handicap.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.
Newport—Invitation tournament.
Stockbridge—Open tournament.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.
Newport—Invitation tournament, final rounds.
Stockbridge—Open tournament, final rounds.
Ampersand—Open tournament.
Innis Arden—Team match with Hillandale.
Englewood—Fall championships for men and women.
Midland—Team match with Flushing.
Apawamis—Team match with Fairfield.
Bayswater—Men's handicap.
Seabright—Club championship.
Atlantic Highlands—Men's handicap.
Mahopac—Men's championship.
Deal—Club handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Bogey competition.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.

STAR A. C.'S FIELD GAMES.

Relay Team of National A. C. Won the Chief Event.

The Star Athletic Club held its monthly field games on the grounds of the organization, corner of Vernon Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Long Island City. The feature of the competitions was the work of the National Athletic Club team in the relay race—the chief event of the programme. The National's athletes won after a spirited struggle, Robert W. Kennedy, the former champion distance runner of the Star's team, being unable to stand the pace in the final run, and losing the race for his team, which had made a game struggle to that period of the run. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the sports.

The two-mile run was won by J. H. Fays, who had a handicap allowance of 1 minute and 40 seconds, while Thomas Kennedy was second, after a splendid struggle with H. W. Schell, both of these being scratch men. Owen Reilley, T. J. O'Donnell, and A. H. Creelman were the other winners, the prizes being very evenly distributed. The meeting was one of the best and most successful of the season. Summaries:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final heat—Won by Owen Reilley, (5 yards;) Robert W. Kennedy, (6 yards,) second; J. H. Creelman, (4 yards,) third; Henry W. Schell, (3 yards,) fourth. Time—0:10.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by T. J. O'Donnell, (45 yards;) Owen Reilley, (scratch,) second; Henry W. Schell, (40 yards,) third; James J. Shevlin, (35 yards,) fourth. Time—2:08 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Creelman, (12 inches,) with an actual leap of 4 feet 8 inches; Henry Kuehnle, (scratch,) with a leap of 5 feet 5 inches, second; J. E. Moran, (2 inches,) with an actual leap of 5 feet 2 inches,) third; G. A. Lawlor, (scratch,) with 5 feet 1 inch, fourth.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Fays, (1:40;) Thomas Kennedy, (scratch,) second; Henry W. Schell, (scratch,) third; T. J. Kelly, (0:30,) fourth. Time—12:43.

Interclub Team Relay Race; One Mile; Each Man to Run One-Quarter.—Won by National Athletic Club team, Sidney Curtis, William H. Kaufman, John C. Doyle, and Thomas F. Fraser; Star Athletic Club team, second. Time —4:02.

Beckman Won All-Around Contest.

William Beckmann won the all-around athletic competition for members of the New West Side Athletic Club, held at the club grounds, in West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, with a score of 3,197 points out of a possible 5,000. James Breslin was second, with 3,045, and H. Obertubessing was third, with 2,925 points.

There were five events, as follows: 100-yard dash, 120-yard hurdle race, one-half-mile walk, throwing thirty-five-pound weight, and running broad jump. Beckmann made the best record in the broad jump, hurdle race, and weight-throwing competition, while Obertubessing made the best showing in the half-mile walk. The complete score follows:

William Beckmann, 3,197; James Breslin, 3,045; H. Obertubessing, 2,925; W. McLoughlin, 2,873; John Dover, 2,583; H. Sperling, 2,406; Otto Landness, 2,191; J. Bocca, 2,004; J. McAdams, 1,768, and Dan Daly, 1,769.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

First and Last Clubs in the Pennant Race Were Winners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Chicago made one run in the second inning by bunching two doubles. They scored four more in the fifth, on four singles and two errors. A double, a sacrifice, and a single gave the visitors their first run, a gift, a fielder's choice, and McGann's four bagger, scoring the other two. Waddell clearly outpitched his opponent, and received a shade the better support. Attendance 6,800. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	0	1	4	0	0		Burkett, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	
Green, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		Heidrick, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Dexter, 3b.	0	2	2	1	0		Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0		Wallace, ss.	0	0	3	7	1	
Raymer, ss.	0	1	0	0	0		Kruger, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	
McCor'k, ss.	0	0	1	3	1		Padden, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0	
Childs, 2b.	1	0	4	6	0		McGann, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0	
Menefee, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		Ryan, c.	0	0	2	0	0	
Kling, c.	1	1	3	1	0		Murphy, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
Waddell, p.	1	2	1	1	0								
Total	5	9	27	13	1		Total	3	5	24	14	2	

Chicago	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	.	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3. Two-base hits—Doyle, Raymer, Burkett. Home run—McGann. Sacrifice hit—Heidrick. Stolen base—Dexter. Double play—Murphy, Wallace, and McGann. Struck out—By Waddell, 3; by Murphy, 2. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 2; off Murphy, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 25 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Doheny proved too much for the locals to-day, but four scattered hits being made off of his delivery. Ritchey presented Harley and Crawford with runs by a wild throw into the bleacheries, endeavoring to complete a double play. Gus Weyhing was served with a ten days' notice of release, Young pitchers will be tried out from now until the end of the season. Both Wagner and Magoon played brilliantly this afternoon. Turner, who is being tried at third by Pittsburg, seems to be a find. A batted ball from Wagner's bat put Phillips out of the game, injuring him severely. Attendance, 8,430. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	0	Clarke, lf.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	0	1	1	0	0	Beaum't, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	0	Davis, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	0	Wagner, ss.	1	2	6	3	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	0	Bransf'd, 1b.	1	1	15	0	0	0
Steinfe't, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0	0	Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	2	5	1	0
Fox, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1	0	Turner, 3b.	0	0	3	1	4	0
Peitz, c.	0	1	4	0	0	0	Yeager, c.	0	1	3	0	0	0
Phillips, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Doheny, p.	1	1	0	2	0	0
Stimmel, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0							
Total	3	4	27	12	1		Total	6	12	27	14	1	

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Beaumont, (2.) Stolen base—Wagner. Double plays—Magoon, Fox, and Beckley; Magoon and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 3; off Phillips, 1; off Stimmel, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, 1; by Stimmel, 1. Struck out—By Doheny, 3; by Stimmel, 3; by Phillips, 1. Passed ball—Peitz. Time of game—2 hours and 4 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	59	37	.615	Boston	50	52	.490
Philadelphia	59	44	.573	Cincinnati	41	57	.418
Brooklyn	59	46	.562	New York	39	57	.406
St. Louis	57	49	.538	Chicago	42	64	.396

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

West New York, 8; Cuban Giants, 7.

At Weehawken yesterday the West New York Field Club won from the Cuban Giants in a close game. The score:

WEST NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E	CUBAN GIANTS.	R	I	P	O
Creegan, ss.	1	2	1	5	1		Kelly, cf.	2	1	2	0
Battam, 3b.	1	1	3	3	1		Grant, 3b.	1	1	0	4
Lawlor, lf.	2	2	2	2	0		Wilson, rf.	1	1	2	0
Donahue, c.	2	2	5	1	1		Ray, lf.	0	1	1	2
McDo'ld, 2b.	1	2	4	5	1		Watkins, ib.	0	1	7	0
Rothf'ss, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0		Murray, c.	0	3	1	2
Linde'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		Miller, 2b.	1	1	0	4
Turner, rf.	0	2	2	0	0		Gordon, ss.	1	1	1	3
Wes'velt, p.	1	1	0	1	0		Sampson, p.	1	0	0	3
Total	8	15	27	14	4		Total	7	8*	24	12

*None out when winning run was scored.

West New York	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3—8
Cuban Giants	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2—7

First base on balls—Off Westervelt, 3; off Sampson, 2. Struck out—By Westervelt, 7; by Sampson, 2. Wild pitches—Westervelt, 1; Sampson, 1. Stolen bases—Battam, McDonald, Westervelt, Gordon, Ray, Miller, Kelly. Two-base hits—Creegan, Donahue, McDonald, Wilson, Ray. Three-base hits—McDonald, Gordon. Double plays—Gordon, Miller, and Watkins; Miller and Watkins; Creegan, McDonald, and Rothfuss. Attendance—1,500. Umpire—Mr. Clark.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 0; Binghamton, 4.
At Albany—Albany, 3; Utica, 6.
At Rome—Rome, 6; Waverly, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 3; Rochester, 11.

NEW RECORDS AT VAILSBURG.

Cycler Fenn, from Scratch, Cut 13 2-5 Seconds from World's Five-Mile Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—Two more records were broken at the Vailsburg cycle track this afternoon, new marks being made for five miles, professional, and two miles, amateur, by W. S. Fenn and Charles McConnell, respectively. In addition, Frank Kramer met with his first defeat on his home track. A riotous demonstration was caused by an unpopular decision in the two-mile amateur event as a finish to an eventful day.

In the five-mile professional handicap Fenn, who was on scratch with Kramer, set such a fast pace that the latter quit at three miles. Fenn continued to ride in record-breaking time, passed the field of thirty-three other starters, and was in the lead when the bell rang. It seemed impossible that he could keep his pace to the finish, but he did so and won by ten yards, beating his previous world's record of 10:33 2-5, made three weeks ago on the same track, by 13 2-5 seconds.

There was noisy and turbulent disapproval of the award of the two-mile amateur race to R. L. Lake of Brooklyn, as the spectators were positive that Charles McConnell, the scratch man, was the winner. The time, 4:00, was practically that of both men, established a new record. The old record was 4:12 4-5. Summary:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by W. P. Sube, Irvington, N. J.; Edgar Berge, Shrewsbury, N. J., second; C. A. Powell, Elizabeth, N. J., third. Time—0:33.

Quarter-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by R. L. Lake, Brooklyn, N. Y., (15 yards;) C. C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch,) second; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., (10 yards,) third; Thomas Fagan, Madison, N. J., (25 yards,) fourth. Time—0:31 1-5.

Half-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Iver Lawson, Chicago, Ill.; Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., second; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., and W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., tied for third place. Time—1:50 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by R. L. Lake, Brooklyn, N. Y., (90 yards;) Charles McConnell, Boston, Mass., (scratch,) second; August Weising, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (90 yards,) third; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (30 yards,) fourth. Time —4:00.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., (scratch;) Thomas Cooper, Detroit, Mich., (50 yards,) second; F. A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal., (100 yards,) third; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., (50 yards,) fourth. Time—10:15. Previous world's record—10:33 2-5.

Postponed Gig Race Decided.

The junior single gig race, postponed from the regatta programme of the Waverley Boat Club on Saturday, was rowed yesterday on the Hudson River, with a large crowd in attendance. The contestants were F. Muller, Eugene Flewitt, and S. L. Searles. Flewitt gained steadily upon his opponents, and won by three lengths, Muller second, and Searles third.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Speedmas and Idle Ways, 105 pounds each; James J. Corbett, Ringleader, and Heroics, 103 each; Ventoro, 97; Annie Thompson, 96; Sadie Southwell, 90; Gordon and Lizzie A., 92 each; Welsh Girl and Connie, 87 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Decanter, 120; Carbuncle, 119; Kinnikinic, 113; Latson, 108; St. Finnan, 93.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs. Ice Water, 105 pounds; Catherine C., 104; Sister Juliet, 101; Happy Lady Godiva, Mary Worth, and Nainamo, 99 each; Amigari, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Blueaway, 108 pounds; Oliver Mac, 105; Mercer and Lee King, 103 each; Althea, 101; Bounteous, 99; Cogswell, 98; Thoroughbred, 96; Pleasant Sail, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Goldsby, Shandonfield, Rag Tag, Jim Tully, Broadstreet, Cornwall, Meistersinger, Irridescent, and Presumption, 116 pounds each; Batyah, Clipper, Fontenix, Rockwater, Caithness, Royal Sue, Tanner, Tiptoes, Emma A. M., Queen's Messenger, Rose Court, and Successuna, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs. Astor, 111 pounds; Sweet Tooth, 109; Cherries and Scotch Bush, 106 each; Blarneystone, 104; Fedralist and The Black Scot, 103 each; Diffidence, 101; Anecdote, 99; Satire, 94; Ante Up, 87.

SHAMROCK'S TRIAL TO-DAY

A Sail Over the Cup Course for the Challenger.

In the Squall of Saturday the Yacht Tugged at Her Moorings, but Was Not Damaged.

This morning soon after 10 o'clock, unless it blows a gale or there is a flat calm, Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger, Shamrock II., will get under way from her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay and take her first trial spin over one of the America's Cup courses—either the fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return or over the triangular course, ten miles to the leg.

After the decks were washed down soon after dawn yesterday it was a day of absolute rest for the crew of the Shamrock II. Saturday was spent in putting the yacht in perfect racing condition. Capt. Sycamore spent that day on board the Erin, off Oyster Bay, watching the race between the Constitution and the Columbia, so the Shamrock was under the charge of her mate, who saw to it that everything was made snug before the big squall came along that played so much havoc in the city and in New Jersey.

While the yacht tugged hard at her moorings for a time, she was never in any real danger, for her chain cable is shackled on to the bottom ring of a big Government buoy, moored with a heavy mushroom anchor that was thoroughly tested when placed by the lighthouse tender.

The steam yacht Erin, with Sir Thomas Lipton and party on board, did not return from Oyster Bay until late yesterday. She passed City Island at 5:30 P. M., and arrived at Sandy Hook at 8:20.

PLANS FOR CUP YACHTS' RACES.

N. Y. Y. C. Regatta Committee Announces General Outline of Arrangements.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, composed of S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Newbury D. Lawton, yesterday made announcement of the general plan for the trial races of the cup yachts Constitution and Columbia, supplementing the decision of the special committee having charge of the challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for the America's Cup, to hold the trials at Newport, on Aug. 31 and Sept. 2, 4, and thereafter as results shall require.

The management of the trial races was turned over to the Regatta Committee, after these dates had been selected, and the latter body has ordered that the courses for the trials shall be one of fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return and one of triangular shape, ten miles to a leg. The start is to be made for each trial at 11:30 A. M., off Brenton's Reef Lightship, sailing directions to be obtained at the Newport station. The New York Yacht Club will make special provision for members and guests who wish to see the races.

The Regatta Committee has made the further announcement that under the present arrangement between the Royal Ulster Yacht Club and the New York Yacht Club the international match for the America's Cup will be sailed off New York, and will consist of the best three out of five races, the match to begin on Sept. 21, and to be continued on alternate days, Sundays excluded, until the contest is decided. The committee will make announcement of the arrangements for a club steamer on Wednesday of this week.

Constitution at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—The Constitution arrived here this afternoon from Oyster Bay, coming up partly in tow and partly with sails. In the morning she will go to Bristol for an overhauling preparatory to the trial races, which will begin next Saturday.

WOMEN SAILED RACING YACHTS.

The annual "ladies' day regatta" of the Williamsburg Yacht Club was sailed yesterday in Flushing Bay under perfect weather conditions, and with the largest attendance of members and guests that any of the club's events has brought out this season.

The conditions of the race required that each of the seventeen yachts that started should have at least one woman in its crew, and, as it were understood thing, the majority of the crafts had fair sailors at the tiller. The course was a triangle, measuring about five miles, starting and finishing in front of the clubhouse at North Beach, and the race, which could be viewed from end to end from the clubhouse, was a remarkably pretty one throughout.

The winners in their several classes were the sloops Bertha, with the Misses Bertha Kelser and Kate Donnermann and Mrs. A. Kane as her crew; White Rose, Mrs. C. B. Lawson, Mrs. A. Cook, and Miss Attie Cook; Eagle, Miss A. Hartman, Miss S Hartman, and Miss L. Haffy, and Cupid, Mrs. W. Airey, Mrs. J. Brady, and Miss L. Airey, and the catboats Hit or Miss, Miss Grace, Miss W. S. Chanook, and Miss J. Hazle; Florence, Miss E. Carr, Miss J. Carr, and Miss Urick, and Echo, Mrs. Dillon and Miss Dillon.

L. W. Rice, owner of the Reckless, protested the Hit or Miss, owned by G. V. Rosemond, claiming her measurement was wrong, and the prize in that class was withheld pending remeasurement. The annual water sports of the club followed the races.

Tennis at Tarrytown.

The ninth annual open tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club will be held on the club courts, Broadway, Tarrytown, beginning Sept. 9. The events will be men's singles and doubles, men's handicap singles, and, in case enough entries are received, women's singles and doubles. The club's Challenge Cup, which was won last year by J. P. Paret, will be played for in the men's singles, and the winner will play the present holder. The cup will become the property of any one winning it three (not necessarily consecutive) years. In addition to the Challenge Cup, first running up and consolation prizes will be awarded in the men's singles and first and second prizes in other events.

The handicap will begin on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 o'clock. Matches will be the best two out of three sets; in finals, best three out of five, except in the women's events. All sets will be deuce and vantage. All points of dispute will be referred to a referee, whose decisions must be final. The Tournament Committee is as follows: W. A. Warnock, referee; H. V. Conrad, C. Strawder Batt, Floyd R. Smith, Dr. R. Strong, and Charles D. Millard. The Entertainment Committee consists of Miss Estelle Smith, Chairman; Mrs. H. V. Conrad, and Miss Alice Ewings.

Union Settlement A. C. Games.

The monthly members' games of the Union Settlement Athletic Club were held on the club grounds on East One Hundred and First Street, near Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, resulting as follows:

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Falk, (23 yards;) J. Sander, (12 yards,) second; D. Frank, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:28 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Dunwodie, (3 feet 6 inches,) with 17 feet 8 inches; D. Barry, (3 feet,) second, with 18 feet; J. McNabt, (4 feet,) third, with 17 feet 6 inches.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Benoit, (80 yards;) P. J. McNabt, (5 yards,) second; G. Mullarky, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:07.

Three Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Bosshart, (1 minute 30 seconds;) J. Velsor, (60 seconds,) second; H. Hagen, (1 minute 20 seconds,) third. Time—20:08.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by L. Sander, (30 feet,) with 100 feet 3 inches; J. Dunwodie, (80 feet,) second, with 99 feet 11½ inches; M. Hogan, (10 feet,) third, with 99 feet 5 inches.

Leaders in competition to date: H. Arnold, 36 points; J. Benford 22 points; P. J. McNabb, 15 points; D. Frank, 13 points; F. Falk, 12 points.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:20	Sun sets...6:49	Moon sets...1:51

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:24	Gov. Isl'd...4:44	H. Gate...6:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:43	Gov. Isl'd...5:10	H. Gate...7:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cerasone, Barbados and Northern Brazil	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
North Star, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.

Belvernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carib, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Seguranca, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29.

Roraima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Bahamas, Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Harry Luckenback, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Syracusa, Brazil	9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Alleghany, Fortune Island and Tampico, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Suevic, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	.....	.....
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Honolulu Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail for merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji Islands, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. 17, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 27 and up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, July 23; Shanghai, July 27; Yokohama, Aug. 2, and Honolulu, Aug. 14, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Gaelic, were dispatched east Aug. 21 at 6 P. M., and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 26.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 23.
Canadian, Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 21.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 15.
Flaxman, Havana, Aug. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Aug. 15.
Indraghira, London, Aug. 9.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 10.
Motka, St. Michael's, Aug. 15.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SENATOR DEPEW'S SCARE.

Senator DEPEW has returned from Europe, armed with a new form of an old scare with which to defend the precious tariff against the attacks of those who are disgusted with its obstructive effect.

In his favorite rôle of general observer, Mr. DEPEW has noticed and cannot refrain from reporting the fact that "we actually supplant foreign manufacturers" in their own markets to such an extent that we "are coming to be considered a common enemy." The feeling thus aroused is so intense and general that the Senator gravely discusses the possibility of its leading to war. He does not think that it will go quite so far as that, because "the relations of European Governments are too intricate and uncertain among themselves for any one to take that risk, and combination is impossible." But every country will "put in practice every device to keep our products out." In Germany they are boycotted, and in Austria the stores where they are sold are mobbed, while "the police look the other way. Notwithstanding all this," the Senator declares, "the superiority and cheapness of our goods are giving them increased demand everywhere."

In this situation it would occur to a sensible business man, we should say, even to one whose knowledge of business is not more intimate than that of Senator DEPEW, that the best policy for the United States would be to disarm hostility as far as possible, and to give to foreigners all the chances they can use to sell to us in return for the goods they are forced to buy of us. Certainly there could be no risk in opening our markets to wares which he says are inferior and more costly than ours in their home markets. If we can ship goods 3,000 miles and sell them in Europe, we ought to be able to hold our own in our markets with goods brought 3,000 miles.

That is not Mr. DEPEW'S notion at all. Hear him:

> The perpetual menace of ever-increasing overproduction forces the foreign manufacturer to seek markets abroad. On the well-known principle that it pays to keep all his forces employed and all his mills at work to their full capacity, if a living profit can be had on the majority of the output by selling the surplus at cost or below, he is ever looking for a place to dump the cleaning up of his factories. His great hope is such a reduction or abolition of the American tariff as will enable him to flood our markets. While we can meet him successfully in fair competition, he would, with the tariff off, be virtually fighting our industries and artisans with a home bounty, and whether it ended in the surrender of a portion of our home markets or the reduction of wages to keep it to the level would be equally unfortunate and disastrous.

According to this the European manufacturer, in order to ship his surplus here and "flood" our markets, must sell the major part of his output at home at a price high enough to pay a living profit on the whole. But this is precisely what he cannot do if we believe Mr. DEPEW; he cannot meet our prices and our quality in his home sales. How, then, is he to ship to the United States and undersell us here? Clearly he cannot do it. Possibly Mr. DEPEW believes this alarming prediction, though we suspect that he has taken it in his trusting fashion from Mr. GROSVENOR or some other ingenious and daring champion of protection. Its chief significance lies in the indication it affords that he will pull straight in the party traces at Washington next Winter and that the great trading and industrial State he represents in the Senate will get no aid from him in loosening the fetters of the absurd and oppressive tariff.

THE WRONG POINT OF VIEW.

Undoubtedly the strikers face a foe more formidable than strikers ever faced. It is the worker against mobile millions. The millions of Mr. MORGAN even are few compared with the millions of the underwriters of the stock he represents, and the banks are back of the underwriters, since all are interested in holding up the price of the shares of the united corporations, and these millions can be moved from place to place.—Gov. ODELL, as reported in The Herald.

What has all that to do with the questions of principle and of right and wrong involved in the struggle between the Amalgamated Association and the steel corporations? The measurement of millions upon the one side and the enumeration of strikers on the other may serve as a basis for judging of the probable duration of the contest; they are quite without value as aids in determining who is right and who is wrong.

If the United States Steel Corporation is engaged in an attempt to oppress and enslave the toilers in its mills, to deprive them of legal or natural rights, or to withhold from them wages that are a fair equivalent for their labor, it ought not to succeed and will not succeed, no matter how many millions it may control. These fundamental questions of society are not determined by volume of capital or Stock Exchange quotations for shares.

The employing manufacturers of this country have demonstrated by experience that it pays to give good wages, even high wages. The American skilled workingman earns and receives higher pay than the workingman of any other country. He is more effective and productive. The public opinion of the country sustains the policy of good wages and fair treatment for employés. They make better citizens and contribute in a larger measure to the wealth and power of the Nation than a poorly paid class. Public opinion and the public interest, not corporate millions, settle these questions ultimately.

Mr. SHAFFER'S army of 50,000 strikers is formidable in numbers. Yet the strike is not only making no headway, but seems to be losing ground almost daily. It would not lose ground if it had been undertaken for the accomplishment of purposes capable of clear statement which would convince the public that the cause was sound and worthy of support. Bad strikes may succeed and strikes undertaken for the redress of real grievances may fail, but in the long run it is the other way.

It would be more becoming and profitable for Gov. ODELL to discuss the steel strike from the point of view of principle, leaving the vulgar millions out of the account.

THE WRONGFUL POLICE PROMOTIONS

The Municipal Civil Service Commission deserves credit for its prompt and sound action in response to the suggestions of the State Commission as to the wrongful method of promotion for Police Captains and Sergeants, which the State Commission has recently investigated.

The State Commission found that the "record" given by the Police Department to the applicants for promotion was in effect arbitrary and deceiving and an intentional evasion of the requirements of the law. Promotion necessarily is based in part on record, which should be an accurate and substantially complete statement of the conduct of the applicant as made up in the regular course of his service. This the Police Commission refused to give, and substituted for it a statement of its own that each applicant's record was excellent, fair, or bad, or whatever vague term it chose to apply to it in order to help or hinder his promotion. The State Commission has decided that this defeats the purpose of the law and the rules, and has, on the one hand, recommended that the eligible list so made up shall be canceled, and, on the other hand, that new rules shall be adopted requiring the submission by the Police Department of the actual record of the applicants. Both recommendations have been adopted by the Municipal Commission. It was the proper and loyal course to pursue.

The Municipal Commission has also requested of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. WHALEN, an opinion as to its duty in regard to canceling the promotions already made in the wrongful mode. It has so far no response. But that is a matter as to which the decision is not likely to be left to the Corporation Counsel. The Civil Service Reform Association will probably begin suit at an early day to test the title of the promoted officers before the courts. Meanwhile two suits, we believe, have been begun by Sergeants who are also veterans, who were deprived of their promotion by the Police Department's falsification of their records. From one or other of these proceedings a decision is likely to be secured with reasonable promptness in regard to a matter which, whatever its technical legal bearings may be, was in point of fact one of the grossest and meanest abuses of power ever committed even at the behest of Tammany.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

Prof. EDWARD SUESS of Vienna, well known as an economist and publicist, has favored a waiting world with his views on the general subject of the proposed combination of the States of Europe against the industrial development and commercial aggressions of the United States. He is of the opinion that declining national sentiment should give place to enthusiasm for common defense among the central European States "against the American trusts, which are moving to conquer foreign markets more surely than they could with battleships." He thinks it doubtful if the political units of Central Europe are strong enough to make effective defense against this country, taking physical conditions into account. In this his views are correct, but it is not clear how the jealousies and rivalries which necessarily exist among the political units of Central Europe are to be harmonized in a common scheme of defense against the advantages resulting from trade expansion in a country which, for reasons quite outside of anything the trusts have done or can do, is the principal source of food supply for these same political units. This is the weak point in every argument in favor of single or combined action to clip the wings of American enterprise. It is all very clear and reasonable until the table of our imports and exports are analyzed and the cost of putting this country at a disadvantage is calculated. At that point the economists become a trifle vague and begin to discover "insuperable difficulties" in the way of doing what they have demonstrated to be so eminently desirable, and even necessary.

As a prophet of the future relations of nations Prof. SUESS becomes more interesting, for the reason that one may be prophetic without statistical limitations. He says:

> The present shifting of the centre of gravity of the world's forces will create three great units—China, Russia, and America. When China is equipped with railroads, the people will find that she has the most capable merchants and the cheapest labor. Russia will have the largest army and be the greatest peasant State. European capital will flow to the United States, and will cause an important increase of her economic prosperity.
>
> Of the three, the United States has decidedly the lead. Its policy is commercial aggression, beyond doubt, and States like the American Union and Russia have gained far more in the way of mobilization of their powers from the construction of railroads than such countries as Germany and France.

In forecasting the future relations of nations attention to other than natural resources is usually repaid. Those who know most about China, for example, believe that the time for her awakening is so indefinitely remote that nothing can be predicated upon it of contemporaneous interest. Russia will undoubtedly awaken much sooner, but not until she shall have outgrown her present political system. Chronology would have been better respected if this country, China, and Russia had not been grouped in just this way. This, however, is unimportant.

THE NEW POLICE BUTTON.

At the approaching Fall inspection the New York police are to blossom out in brand-new buttons. Why a new outfit of buttons was necessary does not appear. Commissioner MURPHY says there is nothing about the present uniform button to distinguish a policeman from a ticket chopper or a street-car conductor. This may be true, but we do not recall an instance in which a citizen needing the services of a policeman has identified him by his buttons. As the rule, there are other and more obvious points of difference between the ticket chopper and the patrolman than his coat buttons, and as the average citizen does not know the device on either button, Commissioner MURPHY'S explanation of the necessity for a change is not convincing.

Assuming, however, that new buttons are necessary, and that they are worth the pride the police will be required to pay for them, ($5 a set,) how about the design? Col. MURPHY does not enjoy the popular reputation of being a connoisseur in matters of die sinking and sculpture, and, what is worse, he seems to lack the sense of humor. There was a chance in the choice of a design for a selection which would have added materially to the gayety of nations. Had those skilled in such matters been invited to submit competitive designs, the results would have been entertaining and instructive. We presume it is too late now, as the thirty-five-thousand-dollar button contract has been placed and no doubt the sundry "rake-offs" and "divies" have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all in interest. This is a pity. Our suggestion would be a button made in general imitation of a twenty-dollar gold piece, with a red light enameled in the centre, and the legend Defendam. This would be distinctive, and leave no room for doubt in the mind of the average citizen as to whether the official he was addressing was a policeman or a ticket chopper. Col. MURPHY has missed an opportunity to do something original and memorable. Thus far his official life has been barren of achievements to which either of these adjectives could be truthfully applied.

FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY.

The little drama that is being played in the Nearer East, with France, Russia, and Turkey for the dramatis personæ, is liable to be misunderstood if we accept the motif offered by the advices sent out by the bureau of the Young Turk Party, which come to us in the form of cable dispatches from Paris and Brussels, by the seemingly bellicose exchange of sentiments between the French Ambassador and the Porte, and by the headlines of our own yellow journals. The loan of 20,000,000f. owed certain French bankers in Constantinople by the Turkish Government has been long overdue, and M. CONSTANS, after vainly pressing for its repayment, sent a note to the Porte the character of which was in a measure final. That is the apparent explanation of the affair. There is much more beneath the surface, however. The espionage system established by MUNIR Bey in Paris, the tampering with French mails in Constantinople, the attitude of the Turkish Government toward French merchants doing business in the Levant, and especially the augmentation of German influence in Turkey, all need explanation and readjustment. This is why the Porte has procrastinated until it could gain a knowledge of the attitude of Germany before consenting to wash slates with France.

The appearance of Russia upon the scene, whether her demonstrations be confined to rumors or not, has a double significance. She owes France some sentimental quid pro quo for the projected meeting of the Czar and Kaiser, and she would rehabilitate her influence in the Balkans, which of late has been undermined financially, commercially, and politically by Germanic schemes engineered in Vienna and Berlin. There is now little doubt that the present unrest in Albania, Bulgaria, and on the Servian frontier, has been brought about by Austrian agents working to thwart Russian enterprises, for the consummation of which a state of tranquillity is desirable.

But all this did not mean war, the Opposition journals of Paris to the contrary notwithstanding. There is no war party in France. Even M. DEROULEDE from his exile in San Sebastien has thought it wise to strike the "guerre de revanche" from the Nationalist programme. It should be borne in mind in reading French papers on this subject that public opinion is never consistently presented by the press of France, and that the Ministry which advocated war or made war inevitable would dig its own grave. This state of affairs, however, did not prevent M. CONSTANS from showing a bold front in Constantinople, the patriotic phase of which was much enhanced by the presence of Russia.

Now that the news comes that the Porte has concluded to settle its financial differences with France, we are also to understand that Germany has consented to the settlement of political and economic differences at the same time. Still, the moral effect of Russia's attitude will not be lost upon the Balkans, nor will her apparent support of France have been wasted upon the mass of the French people.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With all the experience this generation has had in the manufacture of new names for the products of invention and discovery, it seems as though great skill and facility in the performance of the task ought to have been acquired, but such is not the case. Possibly the ancients had the same, if not as frequent, trouble, in deciding what to call things, but if so, the records of their controversies are strangely few, and fewer still were their failures to reach entirely satisfactory solutions for the problems of this sort encountered by them. The case of "automobile" is only one of many in which we have confessed ourselves utterly beaten, and, after long and profitless struggles, have weakly accepted a name that violates all the rules of the game, and illustrates every possible fault a word may possess. So, too, we are close to the point of confessing that "wireless telegraphy" is the best we can do with the several related methods of communication of which MARCONI'S is the best known. Of course it isn't "wireless telegraphy," except in the very absurd sense that there is a break of greater or less extent in the wires used, but nothing that is really much better has yet been proposed, and the misnomer has practically taken a permanent place in the language it disgraces. Discussing this name in The Western Electrician, Mr. A. F. COLLINS shows that of all the suggested substitutes —"space telegraphy," "spark telegraphy," "etheric wave telegraphy," and one of his own invention, "cableless telegraphy," which is quite the worst of the lot in our opinion—none can correctly designate all of the different systems in the new class, and none either deserves or promises to replace the wretched "wireless telegraphy" among laymen or electricians themselves. Mr. COLLINS sees hope only in the probability that at some future period the all-wire system will be abandoned entirely, and that both telegraphing and telephoning will be done in the so-called wireless fashion. "Then," he says, "there will be no confusing qualifying adjectives, for there will be no dual systems requiring qualification, and wireless telegraphy and telephony will be spoken of simply as telegraphy and telephony."

—In a pamphlet entitled "Lightning Arresters," written by Mr. A. F. SIMS, the Weather Bureau's forecaster at Albany, and issued by the General Electric Company, there is a careful explanation of the way in which thunderstorms form and move, but the author frankly confesses—what we all know only too well—that the habits of these little tempests are not yet sufficiently well understood to permit the formulation of infallible rules by which to give infallible warning of their approach. Still, the daily weather charts do show something about them, notably, says Mr. SIMS, the relation of the thunderstorm's belt to the pressure line of 30.0 inches and the thermal line of 70° Fahrenheit. "A low pressure area to the West," he adds, "moving in behind a high-pressure area, is the region within which thunderstorm conditions are very liable to develop during the afternoon or evening. Thunderstorm conditions are generally found on the edges of low areas, and are not noted in the centres. When thunderstorms occur in the southwest quadrant of a low area they are liable to be sporadic in character; their route of march is short, and they soon die out. In heated terms, thunderstorms may be looked for along the line of change in pressure, and where the temperature in the afternoon will continue high. These storms are more liable to occur the day after the maximum heat has passed." No part of the United States is entirely free of thunderstorms, but they are most frequent in the Southwest. From May to June they are at their maximum in the Northeastern and Central States, especially along the Mississippi Valley. For July the maximum extends from Northern Montana to Central Texas, thence to Georgia, and thence northeastward to Southern Maine, also in a small area about Lake Huron. The maximum for August occurs in the vicinity of Salt Lake, Utah, and along the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. The area of maximum frequency of Winter thunderstorms is in Louisiana and vicinity. The general direction of approach in the United States is from the West. At Key West, Fla., however, the approach is from the East, and at Galveston, Texas, from the Northeast, North, or Southwest.

—Those of us who have always held that English should at once be made the official language of our new possessions, and that it is a useless postponement of an inevitable and most desirable end to permit longer than is absolutely necessary the employment of Spanish in the administrative, judicial, or educational activities of either Porto Rico or the Philippines, will find their theories strongly confirmed, as regards the Philippines, at least, by some statements made by Prof. F. W. ATKINSON in the current number of Leslie's Weekly. Mr. ATKINSON, as the first American Superintendent of Public Instruction in Manila, has naturally studied this problem with care, and he says: "One great hindrance to the work is the lack of a common language. Only about 5 per cent. of the entire population speaks Spanish, the remainder being divided up into a dozen different Malay dialects, each unintelligible to the other." That may be a "great hindrance" as regards the attainment of instant results, but it provides the best possible of excuses for the abandonment of all half measures and compromises, and for going to work at once in the right way. It would obviously be the height of fo to put ourselves to enormous trouble and expense to serve the present convenience of the Spanish speaking 5 per cent. of the population, especially as it would be to the serious and lasting injury of the other 95 per cent. This has apparently been realized, for Mr. ATKINSON continues: "Hence, the English language is being made the basis of all public school instruction from the start, the American teacher being required to acquaint himself with the native dialect of his station sufficiently well for the purposes of primary instruction, and many difficulties of the problem being overcome by the use of highly-illustrated primers, charts, and object lessons, bright colors having been found especially effective in winning the interest and attention of the Filipino child." English, which has already become the second language with most of the people in the world for whom it is not the first, is not only quite good enough for the Filipinos, adults as well as children, but its acquisition will vastly accelerate their progress in the way they ought to go and must. Nothing is so effectual in keeping people apart and in perpetuating hostili and misunderstandings between them as diversity of speech, and it is the part of wisdom and statesmanship to neglect no means for bringing to pass the use in all American lands of the American tongue—which, for convenience's sake, no other is still called "English."

—Much light is thrown on the peculiarities of Chicago's present rulers by the arrival at the same time of two queer bits of news from there. The first is that the "Rogues' Gallery" maintained in the Chicago City Hall is carefully designed, not to facilitate the apprehension of criminals and the discouragement of crime, but to make easy the withholding of punishment from those who deserve it. With this end in view, the pictures of all rogues likely to be "wanted" are excluded from the gallery, and in their places are put the portraits of men dead or safely behind prison walls for long terms. The second news item is that a few game birds held captive in one of the Chicago parks must be released because the law forbids their possession in the close season. There is even talk of punishing the park officials for their violation of the game law! Thus are things evened up, and a great show of activity balanced against an equal neglect of duty. This, however, is a phenomenon to be observed elsewhere than in Chicago. Does not our own Deputy Commissioner of Police manifest hot indignation when a patrolman violates a minor police regulation, and say never a word about the offenses which interest and enrage the city? It is even so.

THE STRIKE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the past few years strikes have been growing in number and intensity until now, like the poor, they are always with us. They have become so common, like the poverty and sufferings of the poor, as to attract no particular attention, unless they assume unusual proportions, as in the case of the present steel workers' strike.

Comparatively few persons take the trouble to analyze the strike question. They know, simply, that strikes are the customary and usually unsuccessful remedy employed by trades unions to settle their grievances. It is, apparently, too profound a question to waste time over. Even State Boards of Arbitration generally find it an exceedingly knotty problem, for there is usually "nothing to arbitrate."

We learn from the press dispatches that many of the men who quit working for the Steel Trust have secured employment with competing companies. This is exactly what they would all do, if only the opportunities existed. But they do not, and that is the reason why they strike—they have no other remedy. Time and again experience has demonstrated the futility of strikes. The outcome of the present contest depends wholly upon the non-union man out of work, who has a wife and family dependent on him for support. The man must live somehow, and if there are enough of him to operate the mills the strikers are bound to lose. And so it will always be.

In discussing the strike question, there are two things to be remembered. First—Men will never resort to strikes if they can better their condition by securing employment elsewhere. Second—No strike can succeed if there is a sufficient number of unemployed men willing to fill the places of the strikers at the same terms.

Arbitration—whether voluntary or compulsory—is no solution for this problem. It is too serious to be left to any commission. We—all of us—must wake up and make it our business to find out why there are so many more applicants for work than there are positions. The man out of work is the true cause of low wages. He will work for a bare subsistence rather than starve. Perhaps, if we look closely, the true reason for his involuntary idleness may be traced to the vast amount of land monopoly and speculation, which operate to restrict opportunities for the useful and profitable employment of labor and capital.

E. B. SWINNEY.

New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

A LESSON FOR LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All good people are in hearty sympathy with the stand that you have taken and are taking in regard to labor unions and their rights and the sound advice which you have given to the fanatics and wild leaders of these unions. I wish to say that I have for some years observed that labor unions are of little, if any, benefit, either to the laborer or the employer. For it is a historic fact that as soon as men or women are thoroughly organized some demagogue takes possession of the organization, tells the members that it's their right to dictate, to regulate, to operate, to say when they shall go to work, how long they shall work, what wages they are to get, in other words to be both the employer and the employe. If the employer doesn't grant all of these foolish things, this demagogue orders a general strike.

Now, here is the great evil: This demagogue instructs the members of the lodge or union to prevent the mill or mine owners from running their plants with any except members of their own organization. These organizations to carry out the injunction of their leaders organize themselves into mobs, destroy property, and often take the lives of non-union men. The tendency in all labor organizations is toward Communism and Anarchy. The right to organize no one will deny; the right to demand higher wages and shorter days every one will admit; the right to strike is a settled fact as old as man; but the right to demand of mill or mine owners to unionize their plants every one will deny and no one will grant; if they do, destruction will follow.

The idea of saying to a mill owner you must unionize your mill, then you must use no material except it comes from a union source, you must employ no man or woman unless he or she belongs to "the union," is born of a corrupt heart and works injury both to the employer and to the employe.

I have spent the last three weeks in Pennsylvania and Western New York. I have taken special pains to talk with laboring men wherever and whenever opportunity afforded.

In South Bethlehem, Penn., where the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Company have large plants and employ thousands of men, I found everything working harmoniously and everybody prosperous and happy. In Easton, where the engineers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey struck some time ago, they have gone back to their work with empty pockets and sad hearts.

The saddest picture that I have seen was at Catasauqua, Penn.

There was a great strike there in 1891. There were three large iron mills employing over 1,000 men. The pay roll was $57,000 per month. The town was prosperous, all were getting homes. All were happy. The Amalgamated Association came in, organized the men, and demanded of the mill owners to unionize their mills. A strike followed. It lasted from July 1, 1891, to December, 1892. At the end of this time the association declared the strike off. But the long strike had caused the mill owners to lose all of their customers. They opened up, however, but in the panic of 1893 the mills went under and were sold to a junk dealer of Philadelphia. The town itself died. Many of the inhabitants moved to Allentown and to Bethlehem. The town is now rising from the dead never to be killed again by the Amagamated Association.

At Wilkesbarre, Penn., I found the very air charged with strike. From my investigation I found that the only reason why the strike was not universal was that the men within the ranks were refusing to obey the suicidal orders of their leaders.

From my close study of the subject by contact with the men, I am convinced that the fault lies not so much with the workingmen as with their erratic leaders. These leaders seem either to forget or to be ignorant of the fact that the employe is to receive and to execute orders, not to give and to demand their execution; that they are to cultivate good feeling between capital and labor, and not ill-will, and that the interests of the employer and employe are common and mutual.

P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.

Catasauqua, Penn., Aug. 23, 1901.

MR. DEVERY'S OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our Deputy Commissioner of Police, or Chief of Police, as he prefers to be called, is certainly a very humorous man, and I would much rather commend than condemn him for the possession of this rare trait. Humorous people, however, are liable to make mistakes, and more so when they attempt to apply their humor to a serious subject.

In his attack upon the reformers, especially upon District Attorney Philbin, Justice Jerome, and Mr. Frank Moss, whom he chooses to designate by the striking and funny phrase, "little tin soldiers," Mr. William S. Devery, with a wonderful sagacity, insinuates that those public-spirited citizens are painting the town red and driving away trade. No doubt Mr. Devery would much prefer that the three "tin soldiers" named, and the many thousands whose names have not been made public, should keep silent about existing evils, inside or outside of the Police Department; too much talk on their part has a tendency to drive away certain kinds of trade, and to make business dull in certain lines of once profitable bartering.

But, Mr. Editor, notwithstanding Mr. Devery's humor, which in a certain way we appreciate, we have not yet got a gag law that will stop honest citizens from protesting against a deplorable, disgraceful, and disgusting system of blackmail and corruption. If our Deputy Commissioner wants to be well spoken of, if he wishes his 7,000 policemen to have the confidence and respect of the people, if he desires this mighty city to have a good name, which it ought to have, why does he not have the laws enforced? There are many laws in addition to those relating to gambling houses and disorderly houses that are not enforced. Our city ordinances are a farce; unless some private citizen makes a complaint the police are indifferent to their violation.

I know that the action of some of our Magistrates in refusing to punish those who violate laws and ordinances when a policeman alone is the complainant, is discouraging; also the fact that in some of our down-town precincts the number of policemen on duty is totally inadequate to the density of the population and the temperament of the people. Could not Mr. Devery use some of his wisdom and humor to more advantage by distributing his men more liberally in such precincts, and by more rigidly enforcing laws and ordinances that would greatly benefit the people who are getting (some of them) tired out by continual complaints and protests that have to be repeated day by day?

It has been intimated to me by various people that gambling house keepers and keepers of disorderly houses are not the only ones who have to pay for protection; this may or may not be so, but nothing short of an honest, fair, and impartial enforcement of the laws will dispel the suspicion from the minds of thousands of people who are not naturally of a suspicious disposition.

In pronouncing sentence on "Wardman" Bisset, Recorder Goff said: "There are undoubtedly honest men in the Police Department," and I fully indorse his words. I have met with many for whom I entertain a very high regard, and some of them have told me confidentially that they could not at the same time obey their superiors and do their duty conscientiously, or, in other words, that they were not permitted to do what they believed to be their duty.

Mr. Devery can surely, if he honestly desires, become one of New York's greatest reformers by reforming the abuses in the Police Department, and while many of his critics would look for a time with suspicion upon any such efforts on his part and perhaps question his good intentions, yet no one would dub him as "a tin soldier," but very soon he would receive a name and a fame that would put that of Parkhurst, Philbin, Jerome, Moss, and others in the shade.

M. R. BIRNIE.

New York, Aug. 17, 1901.

SAYS MR. McDONALD IS REMISS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What you have stated in your valuable paper in connection with the Ramapo scheme is but too true. The waste of the water in this city, due to the criminal negligence of the Water Department, judging from two hydrants alone in my immediate neighborhood, must be very great. Hundreds of times have I turned off the hydrant on our corner, left open by mischievous boys or reckless men. I have even arisen from bed to do this. For weeks a stream of water half the size of my wrist has been pouring forth from the hydrant at Jerome Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, and although workmen from the Water Department pass by daily, no attempt has been made to shut it off or repair it.

How any one must feel when seeing all this water wasted, especially one like myself, who has been deprived of a bath for weeks at a time simply on account of the Water Department not doing its duty, may well be imagined. Last Summer it was, after long and continuous suffering from water famine, that Capt. Hebble finally got the contract for pumping water into the main on Sedgwick Avenue, and thus the inhabitants on Kingsbridge Heights got relief. This year, for some unknown reason, Mr. J. B. McDonald received the contract, and ever since he got it we have been worse off than ever, notwithstanding that the city pays punctually for the pumping.

Now, then, what I want to know is this: Is it not the duty of the Water Commissioner (Mr. Dalton) to see that Mr. McDonald lives up to his contract, and if not to let some one else earn the money, some one willing to render some service for it?

I am paying my taxes and water license promptly, and would like to know if I could not make the city responsible for the great suffering and the various spells of sickness sustained in my family this Summer. Taking money under false pretenses, be it a contractor or a city, ought to be made a criminal offense. A citizen at least ought to have some redress. It is so in civilized countries.

CIVIS.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

MR. HACKETT CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who is this man Hackett, who, during Mr. Long's convenient absence, is playing the lion in the skin of the Secretary of the Navy? In any other service in the world—let the chief be Prince, and let him be addressing the humblest subordinate in his employ—he "has the honor to inform him" so and so, he "would be pleased" to do this and that, and he remains "your obedient servant." Of course we all know that these terms are merely formal—frivolous, if you will—but it has been generally understood that of all the departments the United States Navy has more than any other conformed to the general usage, and therefore it might interest others besides myself to know the record of a man who from the security of a department chair presumes to address Admirals of the United States Navy like Schley and Evans, who, at any rate, whatever may be their merits or faults, smelled powder and have been in the thick of more than one fight, in such terms as "you are informed" and "you will do so and so."

I don't care one iota for the merits of the Schley-Sampson controversy, but I really should like to know if this political understudy would dare to address Dewey or Sampson, or Miles or MacArthur, or any other member of either the army or navy in good favor with the powers that be in terms so studiously insolent and contemptuous that no self-respecting Principal would so far forget himself as to apply them to a whipped schoolboy.

Mr. Editor, you are in touch with the sentiment of the American people; you know that in our heart of hearts we respect the pluck that has faced death from moment to moment, and that, long-suffering as we may be, in the end we will not allow any political nominee to ride rough-shod over the men who have done something. For this reason it would be interesting to compare the record of Assistant Secretary Hackett with those of Admirals Schley and Evans.

AMERICANUS.

New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

HEADGEAR FOR HORSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the current number of the official organ of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals we find an article describing some hats for horses which are intended to protect the animal from the exhausting effect of a hot sun, and are extensively used in this city, no doubt, through the indorsement given to them by the President of the above society, but the article does not indicate that any investigation has been made to determine whether these grotesque-looking head-dresses are good or bad on their merits, but simply informs us that President John P. Haines saw them last year in Paris (similar ones have been tried in rural districts of this country for years past) and imported a number, which are being distributed gratuitously to draymen and others.

That the care of the faithful horse deserves every consideration goes without saying—so let us look for a moment into some of those factors which contribute to his comfort, as well as discomfort, in hot weather.

In the first place, as these hats are intended to protect the brain, it may be interesting to know how this important organ is already protected by nature, and we find, according to the most celebrated veterinary anatomists, that that portion of it beneath the crown of the hat, as they are applied to horses, is covered by one of the thickest bones in the head, that is composed of innumerable little cells, making it light and spongy, and affords the best bony protection that can be conceived. Then comes certain soft tissues, the whole being covered with skin and hair, the latter substances playing a most important rôle in keeping the head cool; the hair being a non-conductor, will materialy aid in keeping out the evil influences of an intensely hot sun, while the skin, with its multitudes of sweat glands pouring out fluid secretion upon the surface, keeps the sub-surface comparatively cool when the fluid is permitted to evaporate freely. According to the laws of nature, the more rapid the evaporation the cooler will be the surrounding parts.

Now, place one of the closely woven Paris hats upon the top of a horse's head, and it is plain to be seen that it will not only arrest evaporation, but the holes for the ears and the manner of fastening it to the head will add fuel to the fire of a suffering animal on a hot day—imagine having one's hat tied firmly on the head in a sweltering atmosphere, and we can then form an opinion—if it be from analogy—how the poor horses must suffer. No wonder the pair in the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ambulance have that unhappy look, with their ears thrown back as if protesting against the treatment they are receiving.

We suggest that the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals investigate the question of headgear for horses thoroughly and broadly and give us the benefit of that investigation—the sooner the better.

ONE INTERESTED.

New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the recent subject of the decreased attendance at church during the Summer months, I am inclined to believe that it is, in a great measure, due to the vague and loose ideas held by many members of the different churches of whatever denomination. Which brings us to that oft-discussed question, "How are we to observe the Sabbath?"

I know not how it is among my richer brothers, but I do know that the ideas held and practiced by many church members of the poorer class are painfully free from any idea of holiness. We all know men and women who are always to be found in church regularly, whether it rains or shines, or whether it is hot or cold. These find their seventh day rest in worshipping God and hearing His word, while, on the other hand are those (I refer mainly to the workingman) who, when asked why they do not attend church more regularly will reply: "I work six days in the week; my long hours do not allow me to enjoy the fresh air, sunshine, or rest during the week, so I must have it on Sunday." This is one reason why our churches are so empty in Summer. Compelled to give the six days allotted to man toward earning his living, he thinks there is no harm in taking that day which belongs to God and using it for his own pleasure. So he goes off, generally to some popular resort, and enjoys himself, coming home more tired than ever, without having found that rest and refreshment which can only be had from God.

Our clergy generally evade, and sometimes wisely, the question of Sabbath observance, for fear of offending those Christians (?) who seem to hang to the Church by a thread which is broken by any teaching conflicting with their own ideas of the will of God.

Mr. Editor, this letter may not be worthy of any space in your paper, but the subject is deeply interesting to the writer, and any views would be appreciated by him.

A WORKINGMAN.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

A BOER CAPTAIN'S OPINIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day my attention was attracted by a statement credited to Capt. Lee of the British Army, Member of Parliament, and ex-attaché to Lord Pauncefote, that the South African war was over and that a simple matter of police duty was all that remained to wind up the career of the Boers—as they would like it. Now, one would think, that even to the most ordinary creature in this country the irony of Kitchener's "regrets" had got beyond a good joke, but it seems the gallant Captain has been faithful to the tradition of his compatriots, missed the humor of the situation, and didn't know when to laugh. I commend him to "Mr. Dooley on Disqualifying the Enemy," who hits off the whole thing with rare American "josh:" "The war is over, Hinnissy, but th' English don't know it yet."

Seriously, Sir, the British military censors are born geniuses—every one! They manufacture lies with a grace and unadulterated accuracy that no sort of human being could think of. Of which this morning's war news is a daily average sample. The spectacle of one (single) Britisher out of the 250,000 warriors sent to conquer 15,000 farmers knocking down three Boers, then seizing a rifle and escaping, and cabling it 10,000 miles, not omitting the minutest detail, to the United States, is enough to make even the gods smile. May it be a warning to Americans never to be so unfortunate as to become involved in a war with these terrible English war lords!

JOHN A. HASSELL.
Captain Boer Army

New York, Aug. 21, 1901.

Names for New Bridges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If suggestions be desired of names for the several bridges to different localities on Long Island, I would offer the following: Fulton, Wallabout, Williamsburg, and Astoria.

N. H.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Takes Two to Make a Bargain.

"It takes two to make a bargain," chuckled the foxy dry goods man as he marked the dollar shirtwaists 98 cents.—Philadelphia Record.

The Man Doesn't Care.

Harris—They say your wife does her own cooking. How do you like it?

Barnard—Oh, it's nothing to me. She only does her own cooking; I have mine done at the club.—Boston Transcript.

Hopefully Waiting.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "prides deirse'fs on bein' hopeful, when as a matter o' fack dey ain' doin' nuffin' but loafin' an' waitin' foh luck."—Washington Star.

Quite Recently Rich.

Mrs. Porkchops—Bah! They're mere parvenus!

Mr. Porkchops—Er—got their money since we did?

Mrs. Porkchops—Why, yes. They've just struck oil in Texas.—Brooklyn Life.

Of Proved Honesty.

Guest—I am a little short, and I want to ask if you will wait until I get home before I settle my bill.

Hotel Proprietor—Certainly, Sir. I know I can trust you, because the last time you were here you mailed us back the key of your room.—Town and Country.

SONG OF OLD DAYS.

Will T. Hale in Nashville News.

"Divorced" was the order spread on the records of court to-day,
And two who went hand in hand shall each go a separate way,
And this evening the world is the same, and yet not the same to me—
More desolate because we're twain, less free because we're free.
Here alone in the old farmhouse her presence is hovering near,
The bride and the matron and mother, yes, dutiful year by year;
And forgotten vows come back with the bliss that we used to know,
When she thought them true and I thought it too, a long and a long ago.

After the lost are lost, and after the dead are dead,
What makes us prone to forget but the tenderest words they said?
Why is it we ponder no more on their mortal mistakes and faults,
While memory, tearful and just, their virtues only exalts? * * *
Away on the moonlit hills the winds where the dark trees nod
Chant their evening hymn that the heavens declare the glory of God,
And the katydid sing to the rose, and the lilies in langour blow,
While I face the ghost of a dream that died and the follies of long ago.

But I say that my love shall die, and my scorn in triumphant wrath
Stand a David with one stanch foot on this prostrate giant of Gath!
Though in spite of it all there returns the little one gone before,
And waiting, as faith will believe, for both on the far-off shore;
And I wonder how he will greet us, in jo

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Genuine Eagerness for Instruction in the English Language.

Many Soldiers Have Become Teachers —Applications for Positions Numerous—School Buildings Needed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department has received a copy of the annual report of Prof. Fred W. Atkinson, General Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Philippines, which covers the time from the enactment of the Philippine school law to the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1901.

The school law mentioned authorized the appointment from the United States of 1,000 school teachers, of whom Prof. Atkinson states 781 had been appointed, either absolutely or provisionally. That there was no scarcity of material from which to make the selection of those appointed direct from Manila is shown by his testimonials appended, indicating that more than 8,000 personal written applications had been filed. Four hundred and eighty-seven soldiers applied for positions as teachers, took the examinations prescribed, and 79 passed satisfactorily and were assigned to schools.

The next step in the organization of the educational system was the districting of the archipelago into eighteen divisions, the school work of each being placed in charge of a Division Superintendent. In speaking of the general conditions, Prof. Atkinson says:

"The greatest present need is that of adequate and suitable school buildings. All school buildings occupied by soldiers or in any way used for military purposes should be vacated and turned over to the school authorities at the earliest practical moment, and arrangement should be made for the rent or vacation of all convents or other Church property now used for school purposes.

"Nearly all the buildings that have been used for military purposes are in poor condition. It will be necessary for the municipalities to spend money for their alteration and repair. Present school buildings consist generally of one or two large rooms, with several teachers carrying on work in each room. These rooms are everywhere overcrowded, and many have no windows or floors. Sometimes one teacher has from 100 to 200 pupils.

"The education of girls has not been thought as important as that of boys. Wherever a school for boys is established it will be the policy to establish one for girls, either in a building near the boys' or under the same roof as the boys' school, but completely separate, with its own entrances and playground."

Dr. David Barrows, City Superintendent of Schools for Manila, reports upon the question of local support of schools, inviting attention to the fact that the agricultural land is in large holdings, and a large proportion of the products must go for rents. In the absence of a land tax, which was unknown under the Spanish reign, and none patterned upon the American system being yet in operation, he cites one pueblo where the local revenues are so small that the policemen get only 5 pesos per month, the native man teacher 10 pesos, and the woman teachers 8 pesos.

Prof. Atkinson adds that it was planned to conduct teachers' institutes in all the provinces at an early date. At present there is no schedule of salaries for Filipino teachers, and it is planned to establish the same upon the basis of enrollment and certificates. Evening schools have been established where practicable, arousing great interest on the part of the people. One high school at the capital of each province will be established in 1902.

Dr. Barrows reported under date of May 4 last for the first six months of his work:

"The most significant change is that which has taken place in the attitude of the Filipino teachers. Owing to the uncertainty that has attended American occupation of these islands, six months ago scarcely any changes had been introduced into the public schools of Manila.

"In December the plan was adopted of having the teachers of English devote at least the last half hour of the forenoon to the instruction of the Filipino teachers, and at the same time the announcement was made that very shortly Spanish as a medium of instruction would be abandoned.

"With a very few exceptions the teachers accepted the proposed change in language, and their attitude has now become one of real eagerness for the adoption of English. They have also so far progressed in their knowledge of English that it will be possible with the opening of schools in June, 1901, to use only English. Almost without exception our teachers are becoming appreciably more loyal to their work, and more conscientious in its discharge.

"The question of religious instruction in the schools has also been settled, and without friction or any loss in the attendance of pupils. Upon receipt of an official copy of Act No. 74 of the Philippine Commission, which forbids any religious instruction by the teacher, a comprehensive order was issued forbidding the practice of religious devotions or their employment as means of punishment, the discontinuance of all teaching of the catechism or religious doctrine, and the removal from the schoolhouse of all books containing such matter, and the removal from schoolrooms of crucifixes, religious emblems, sacred pictures, placards, &c.

"These orders were complied with. There was no protest from either parents or teachers, and as above stated, no diminution in the attendance, the school year closing with the largest attendance in the history of these public schools. To many of the teachers the change was apparently welcome."

MORE SOLDIERS FOR MANILA.

Increased Force to Provide Against Possibility of Uprising—Everything Peaceable Now.

MANILA, Aug. 25.—In the City of Manila there are now fewer than 1,000 effective soldiers, and it has been decided to increase that number by four companies of infantry. The official reason for the increase is that the guard duty is too heavy for the present force. As a matter of fact, however, there is a feeling that, although there is no apparent prospect of trouble, nevertheless, in the event of an uprising in the future, such as is always possible among the Malays, it would be better to have a sufficient body of troops available for such an emergency.

Gen. Chaffee says he considers the City of Manila to be perfectly orderly, and he can see no prospect of an uprising. Commissioner Wright thinks the people "extremely peaceable." He is satisfied that, although among a certain class there is some discontent on account of the land tax, which is not yet understood, this class is not likely to foment trouble.

Many army officers express themselves as gratified at the increase in the military force. They think that, with the military guard withdrawn from the prison, another uprising there might result in the release of some 1,800 prisoners. This possibility is regarded as a menace to the city by those who take that view of the case, as they regard the white guard as insufficient.

Civil officials look upon this contingency as unlikely, inasmuch as the 600 white police could mobilize at the prison before any of the prisoners could escape and become dispersed throughout the disaffected districts.

MORE INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

About 100 Laid Down Their Arms Last Week.

MANILA, Aug. 25.—Word was received to-day that the insurgent Colonel, Loreel, with 17 officers and 13 men, surrendered yesterday to Capt. Brown of the Fourth Infantry at Talisay. The surrender of numerous other smaller contingents last week brings the total to more than a hundred.

Gov. Taft is expected to return to Manila Tuesday, after having appointed civil officials throughout all Northern Luzon.

Minister to Chile Not to Retire.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 25.—Henry L. Wilson, United States Minister to Chile, to-day formally denied the report, published yesterday, that he would soon retire and devote his time to commerce. The papers here publish his denial.

ART NOTES.

The price paid Mr. Benjamin Constant by Sir William Ingram for his seated portrait of Queen Victoria is said to be $25,000.

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The Royal Academy has bought with the proceeds of the Chantrey Bequest "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," by Albert Goodwin, for $1,565; "Morning," by Arnesby Brown, for $2,100, and "Within Sound of the Sea," by Lionel Smythe, for $650. Other purchases are "Flower Girl," by J. J. Shannon, and "Val d'Arno," by Ridley Corbet.

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According to the critic of a leading London paper, there is little demand in England for the finest work of the illustrator; the best of the drawings now produced go to America. "English periodicals and books refuse to take the black-and-white artist seriously and decline to pay the prices which are necessary to assure good work." This critic denounces the English publications for printing mere pot-boilers, carelessly engraved and carelessly printed. "Such ignorance is not easy to fight, and the task is made more difficult by the multiplication of cheap magazines, which are accepted without grimace as the competitors of the excellent periodicals published in America."

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A large collection of ancient pottery from tombs of the Incas, in Peru, will be sold in London next Autumn. It was made by Sir Spenser St. John while acting as British Minister in Peru, and contains many bird, beast, and fruit pieces placed in the graves with the mummies for their use or enjoyment during the march to the better world. One represents a panther suckling her cubs. Another consists of a three-faced figure which will please those who are forever discovering Buddhist or East Asian analogies in relics found in Central and South America. There are human heads and figures used as cups, and other bits of pottery for which no explanation has yet been found. The collection numbers 400 pieces.

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A large number of face urns have been found in excavating prehistoric tombs near Dantzic, in Eastern Prussia. Three are more perfect than those found by Schliemann in the Troad. They have fairly well-shaped ears on the sides, well-modeled noses with the nostrils formed, mouths, prominent eyebrows, and large, oblong eyes. The type, if a type there be, is Asiatic rather than European. The belly of each urn has decorations of spears and other weapons.

FAST TILTS ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Road Drivers Engaged in Many Interesting Brushes.

Road drivers with their fast steppers who journeyed to the Speedway yesterday morning expecting to find the footing too heavy for speeding were agreeably surprised, for the lower stretch, with the exception of one small spot under High Bridge, was in prime condition. A large crowd of spectators was prsent to witness the sport.

Among the early arrivals on the road was George Coleman driving the famous trotter Redinda, who was in remarkably fine form. There were few, if any, on the road that could equal Redinda, and Mr. Coleman had to content himself with speeding alone until Dr. Hamilton appeared behind La Crosse Girl, who is much faster than her mark of 2:19½. The pair started off together on the upper stretch, Luke Burke, driving West Wilkes, 2:13¼, joining in the contest near the first quarter post. As the trio came down the stretch, Redinda led by a half length, La Crosse Girl second, Redinda increasing her lead gradually to a length.

Nearing High Bridge La Crosse Girl made a spurt, but broke in the effort, and West Wilkes came second place. A pretty race followed, but Rudinda was too fast for her opponent and won with a couple of lengths to spare.

Dr. Rothenberg's new trotter, Adrian, had a lively go with Peter H., (2:26¼,) driven by A. R. Meyer, but fell rapidly behind in the last quarter and lost by a half length. Mr. Meyer turned to a good start with Jolly Bachelor, driven by H. E. Mapes. For three-quarters of the length of the stretch it looked as though Peter H. would win handily, but a touch of the whip put new life and action in Jolly Bachelor, who shot ahead and crossed the line an open length ahead of his opponent.

Jolly Bachelor also showed his heels to La Crosse Girl, but did not have such an easy victory as in the previous brush, as there was only a head between the pair as they went by the post.

Capt. McDonald's green trotter Frank did some fast work and defeated West Wilkes, 2:21¼, in a fast half-mile trot. Later in the day, however, Frank fell a victim to the speed of the handsome little trotter Billy Palmer, 2:31, driven by Benjamin Litchenberg, who won several interesting heats with an unknown gray trotter. Among the many on the road were A. C. Dunton, driving his team of bay pacers; G. W. Grote, driving the trotter Breeze, who gave a very creditable performance, despite the fact that she was beaten by La Crosse Girl; Isaac A. Hopper, driving Lucre, 2:18¼; Charles J. Newton, behind the trotter Boston Boy; F. L. De Graw, driving a green pacer, and George Young, behind the trotter Dandy.

Trotters at Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 25.—To Narragansett Park came yesterday and to-day the Grand Circuit horses who were at Readville last week. The programme for the week's racing here is a fine one, as is naturally suggested by the total sum of $45,000 offered for the races. There are three pacing events on the programme for classes below the 2:10 mark, these being the free-for-all, the 2:05 class, and the 2:08 class. Then comes the rich "Park Brew," $10,000 stake, and only just a little beyond that is the 2:11 class. In the free-for-all the list includes Anaconda, Prince Alert, Connor, Frank Bogash, Indiana, and Royal R. Sheldon. The Park Brew Stake will probably have fifteen starters of twenty-two eligibles. Another good race will be for the Roger Williams Stake for 2:14 trotters, the value of which is $10,000. Twenty-one horses are eligible to start for this race.

TO PICK AMERICAN TEAM TO-DAY.

Brig. Gen. B. W. Spencer Will Select Riflemen for International Shoot.

Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, executive officer of the National Rifle Association's international and inter-State tournament, to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., beginning next Friday, has announced that he will select to-day the riflemen who will represent America in the contest for the American Centennial Palma Trophy, representative of the world's championship. Eight men, as members of the New Jersey team, and two alternates will be named.

This match will be shot on Thursday, Sept. 5. It is for teams of eight men, open to riflemen of all countries, with the condition that each team must use the military arm of the country which it represents. The only foreign entry for the trophy and championship is that of the Dominion Rifle Association of Canada. Major J. J. Mason of Hamilton, Ontario, will be the Captain of this team.

Teams entered in the big shoot have already begun to arrive. The United States Marine Corps team is now at Sea Girt, and the representatives of the District of Columbia are expected to-day. The State teams of New Jersey, New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Maryland have all made arrangements to be at the Sea Girt camp by Wednesday.

The Irish and Canadian teams will be the guests of the National Rifle Association through the tournament. Col. Robert M. Thompson has loaned his steamyacht Revenge to the Reception Committee for the purpose of meeting the Ulster Riflemen on the arrival of the Servia, due to-morrow. By special permit the Irish marksmen and their baggage will be transferred to the yacht when the Servia reaches Quarantine, and the visitors will go at once to Sea Girt.

THEY RODE TOO FAST.

Banker and Manufacturer Arrested for Scorching on Motor Cycles.

Edward F. Stratton, a banker, who lives at the Hotel Navarre, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Thirty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue by Bicycle Policeman Leopold, who charged that he was riding a motor bicycle faster than twelve miles an hour. He gave $10 cash bail at the station and left.

An hour later the same policeman arrested Frank Leeman, a tool manufacturer of 1,215 Washington Street, Hoboken, on the same charge. He left his wheel at the station as security for his appearance in the West Side Police Court this morning.

OCEAN GROVE IS THRONGED

Thousands Attend Sunday Services in the "Modern Eden."

The Rev. Dr. Smith Preaches That "No Man Is Excused from the Wrath of God Through Ignorance."

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 25.—Fifty thousand churchgoers, representing nearly every denomination, took part to-day in the twelve services held on and about the camp grounds. In the throng were cottagers from the nearby resorts, who walked over from Asbury Park to Ocean Grove because no carriages are allowed to traverse the streets of this "Modern Eden" on the Lord's Day. The initial service of the great camp meeting was held this morning at sunrise, and the final meeting did not conclude until 10 o'clock at night.

Vice President A. E. Ballard had charge of the consecration meeting in the Tabernacle at 5:45 A. M., and an hour later he conducted family devotions for the hotel guests in the Auditorium. Both these early meetings were well attended.

There were three meetings on the schedule for 9 A. M. Evangelist Yatman had charge of the one for young people in the Temple, and there was an audience numbering over three thousand. Miss Blanche Bennett of Ocean Grove sang, and brief addresses were made by Mr. Yatman, Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hendrickson of Mount Holly, and Miss Susie Surabji of India. The latter wore her native costume of orange-colored silk and was a picturesque figure sitting beside the black-robed women who comprised the Temple quartet.

At the same hour, in the Tabernacle, Mrs. Lizzie Smith, evangelist, conducted a "holiness meeting." Mrs. J. A. Fitch of Philadelphia, the noted camp meeting singer, aroused much shouting with her peculiar rendition of the hymn "Let the Meeting Go On." Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Petersen of Sweden also sang.

The Rev. William Franklin led the "helping hand meeting" in the Thornley Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Loper of Camden assisted the leader with their lively singing and ringing exhortations.

An audience of 12,000 gathered in the Auditorium at 10:30 A. M. A song service was conducted prior to the preaching by Tali Esen Morgan's choir of 400 voices and an orchestra of 40 musicians. On the platform were nearly 100 ministers. Those who came late were obliged to occupy seats in the aisles and along the altar rail. Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin M. Adams of Bethel, Conn., a member of the association, and the Scriptural lessons were read by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Sooy, now a member of the New York Conference, but formerly of New Jersey.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith of Redlands, Cal., from the text "It is the power of God unto salvation." His theme was "The wrath of God." Speaking of the progression of righteousness, he said:

"Methodism takes the lead, in that sanctification follows justification, and justification precedes sanctification. Methodism made the discovery that the second era, the second epoch in religious life, is by faith and not by works, and the Methodist ministers have need to hurry up and maintain the standard for our people, lest others take it from us. It is by a progression of faith that righteousness in its fullness in you is grasped by the power of the Holy Ghost. The wrath of God is revealed from Heaven against those who despise the Gospel. No man is excused from the wrath of God because of ignorance, no matter whether he be a savage or an enlightened civilized being, but all men are not to be judged by the same standard, but by the standard of light within their reach."

More than 3,000 scholars attended the three departments of the Summer Sunday school. The Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, had charge of the Bible class, the largest in the world. At 3 o'clock Mrs. Carrie Thompson conducted a meeting for children in the Temple. The afternoon service in the Auditorium was in charge of Dr. Smith, the preacher of the morning. A score or more ministers took part in the altar service that followed Dr. Smith's exhortation, and when the invitation was extended for those who desired prayers to come forward to the altar a number responded.

At dusk 10,000 people gathered on the beach at the foot of Ocean Pathway and participated in the surf meeting conducted by Vice President Ballard. There were singing, praying, and responsive Bible readings, with brief addresses by Dr. Ballard and Dr. Sooy. Evangelist Yatman had charge of the Temple vesper service, which attracted a crowd of 3,000. The singing of popular Gospel hymns was the feature of this service.

Another great audience gathered in the Auditorium this evening at 7:30 o'clock to hear "Jack" Cook, the fifteen-year-old preacher from England. He has been preaching and exhorting here for the past fortnight and on every occasion has held his audiences as if spellbound. His sermon to-night was an appeal to sinners "to join the army of the Lord," and at the altar service which followed the rail was crowded with penitents, so that the meeting was prolonged until a late hour.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

Bishop McDonnell Officiates in the Services at Good Ground, L. I.

The Church of St. Rosalie, at Good Ground, L. I., was dedicated yesterday. Bishop McDonnell officiated, assisted by Mgr. McNamara of St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, and Father Barrett, Secretary to the Bishop. Father N. J. Flynn of Bay Ridge preached the sermon.

The church was built largely through the efforts of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who lives in the vicinity of Good Ground, and who has hitherto had to travel twenty-five miles to attend church. Among the contributors to the building fund were John D. Crimmins and W. Bourke Cockran.

Episcopal Monk's Williamsburg Service.

Father Paul James Francis, Episcopal monk, and head of the Franciscan Order of the Episcopal Church, who is trying to make converts by preaching in the open lots at Knickerbocker and Myrtle Avenues, Williamsburg, addressed about 500 persons yesterday on the principles of righteousness. He denounced capital, as "arrayed against labor to-day," and declared that the poor were getting poorer and the rich richer. George Washington, he said, was a churchman and a friend of the poor, and his portrait was formerly on postage stamps. Now it had been removed, railroad trains and steamships and emblems of gigantic trusts being substituted. He added that the Church was the poor man's friend, inasmuch as it championed the principles of unselfishness.

Williamsburg Church's Anniversary.

The congregation of the North Fifth Street German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Williamsburg, yesterday celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary of the organization of the church society with special morning and evening services. In the morning the pastor, the Rev. Gustave Somner, preached a historical sermon, while the choir rendered a special musical programme. In the afternoon the children of the Sunday school had special exercises. The church is situated in the Roman Catholic section, where it is the only Protestant church now, although there were once two others.

Sunday Meetings at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 25.—Commander Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, addressed a large audience this morning in the Beach Auditorium. This afternoon his wife, Mrs. Maud B. Booth, spoke in the same place and told of her prison work throughout the country. Mrs. Pattie Watkins-Lindsay, "The Welsh Nightingale," talked to an audience of 3,000 this evening.

Countess Laurenius Now Mrs. Ford.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 25.—Word has been received in this city of the marriage of Gen. George Hare Ford of this city and Countess Ruth Leonard Laurenius of Rome, Italy. The wedding took place in Lucerne on Thursday. Mrs. Ford is an American by birth, and was the widow of an Italian Count. She came of a prominent Maryland family, is wealthy, attractive, and educated, and while in this country was one of the social leaders in Baltimore. She visited relatives here frequently, and was a friend of the late Mrs. Ford.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN AMENITIES.—The projected visit of the Czar to France has been preceded by a curious exchange of opinions between well-known Parisian and St. Petersburg papers in regard to the increase of German influence in Turkey. A short time ago a correspondent of Le Journal des Débats, writing from Basra, stated that the realization of the German project of a railway to Bagdad offered considerable material advantage to France, while it would afford Turkey facilities for speedy transport of her troops to Mesopotamia, whence they could be dispatched to the Russian or Persian frontiers as required. The Novoe Vremya immediately warned its French allies against giving this interpretation to the proposed line, and said that it would be suicidal for France to support a project which would form a permanent barrier between the Slav and Latin races, for the line would enable the Germans to dominate the whole region lying between Hamburg and Koweyt, on the Persian Gulf.

It is expected that the coming visit of the Czar will relegate the matter to a place of small importance; still, it is felt certain that the subject will crop up again, as the Russian anxiety to instruct the French has not yet been appeased. Russia's attitude is readily appreciated when it is understood that for the last five years German influence has greatly strengthened the defensive force of the Turkish Empire against domestic disturbances as well as foreign aggression. It is, moreover, recognized in St. Petersburg that the Bagdad railway has strategic as well as economic importance.

Another contribution to the controversy recently appeared in the shape of an article in the Herold, a German paper published in St. Petersburg, which assured the French people that the Novoe Vremya had given a thoroughly false impression of the views held in Russian official circles, where there was no desire to prevent the realization of the project, but "merely to secure the economic participation of Russia in the construction of the railway." And so the matter rests for the time, ready to be taken up again and argued from the Franco-Russian point of view, when the Czar shall have completed his French sojourn.

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THE ACTUAL FEAT OF THE GUSTAVE ZEDE.—So many conflicting stories were told in the French papers regarding the feats performed by the submarine torpedo boat Gustave Zédé at the recent French naval manoeuvres that foreign naval gazettes discredited many of the claims set forth. For this reason Le Matin has published an account of the exploits which the submarine boat performed in the presence M. Waldeck-Rousseau and M. de Lanessan on July 27 at the Salins d'Hyères. The account is contributed by "a naval officer of very high rank who witnessed the affair from beginning to end." The writer says in part:

"The Gustave Zédé made its plunge and went in a straight line toward the Bouvet at a distance of about three meters below the surface of the water, and without once deviating from its course. On arriving within 300 meters, it launched its torpedo, which was aimed at the admiral's ship with absolute accuracy. The Bouvet was struck about three meters below the water line. All the persons on the bridge saw the torpedo strike the hull of the ship, and they even heard the noise caused by the shock and felt the slight vibration always produced in such cases."

After describing the experience of the Ministers on board the submarine craft and its manoeuvres with them, the writer concludes: "The experiment demonstrated irrefutably that a submarine boat can advance on a hostile squadron and strike a fatal blow. Hitherto only its qualities of navigating and torpedo launching were known, but this experiment proves that it can practice the most formidable offensive tactics. * * * We have a right to be proud of the submarine boats in service, and to rejoice at the situation which we shall soon occupy, thanks to the sacrifices agreed to by Parliament. Within eighteen months France will have a considerable flotilla of these little vessels, which, backed by the large ones already afloat or on the stocks, will enable us to defy the large squadrons with which a powerful enemy would fain confront us. Whatever efforts may be attempted by uneasy nations, it is practically impossible for them to overtake us in this path. We may face the future with tranquillity."

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AN EXTRAORDINARY MEASURE IN FIJI.—When a few months ago the question of New Zealand joining the Australian commonwealth was being actively agitated, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies sent a dispatch to the Governor of New Zealand urging that great weight should be attached to the wishes of the Fijians respecting any change in the form of Government. By an order in council just enacted by the Governor of Fiji, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, a curious situation has been presented. The text of the order is as follows:

"Any person who shall cause or attempt to cause any Fijian to be disaffected toward the Government, or who shall induce or attempt to induce any Fijian to take action having for its object the subversion or alteration of the present form of Government, shall be guilty of an offense under this ordinance, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding six months."

According to this ordinance any white man advising a Fijian or a Fijian informing another Fijian on the question of Fiji being transformed from a Crown colony is liable to be sentenced by any Magistrate to imprisonment with hard labor for six months. A sensational element has been added to the matter by the Governor of Fiji, who said in a recent speech that "wherever there is a Government like that of New Zealand the white man has always taken the land from the colored natives. This has been so in New Zealand, and colored people there are cooped up on the fragment of land left to them. What happened in New Zealand would happen to the colored people of Fiji, and, like the colored people of New Zealand, they would lose nearly all their land."

The Premier of New Zealand has been asked by the Legislature to demand an explanation of this speech, and representations are to be made to Downing Street denouncing the order in Council as a direct infringement of the liberty of speech. On account of the dispatch from the Colonial Secretary referred to, some action from the home Government is expected.

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DEATH OF DESIDER SZILAGYI.—There recently died suddenly in Budapest a jurisconsult, one of the most conspicuous reformers and eminent statesmen of Hungary, who of late had been foremost in the rank of the Anglophiles of the nation. His name was Desider Szilagyi, and, owing to the fact that a Hungarian lawyer of the same name died a few weeks previous to his death, with whom he was confused for a time, little attention was paid by the European press to the death of the more eminent Szilagyi.

His career began with the restoration of Hungarian independence, when he entered the Ministry of Justice in an official capacity. In 1870 he was sent by his Government to England to study civil and criminal law as a preparation for the projected codification of the Hungarian laws, in which he subsequently took an active and successful part. In a short time he obtained a remarkable knowledge and mastery of the English language, and when in 1880 he had an opportunity to address an English court of justice as an expert on Hungarian law, he excited the admiration of the bench and the bar not only by his forensic ability, but by the command of the English language which he displayed in a two hours' speech.

On his return to Hungary, M. Szilagyi was elected a member of the Legislature, and his eloquence at once produced as marked an effect upon his colleagues and upon the public as did his knowledge and intelligence in other departments of public life. After the completion of the work of codification he was made Professor of Criminal Law and Politics at the Budapest University, and from that time on formed one of the most powerful pillars of progressive Liberalism. He was the heart and soul of the ecclesiastical-political reforms, and this fact is said to have won for him the distinction of being the Hungarian politician most cordially detested and feared by the clerical reactionary element throughout the monarchy. His last ambition was to superintend the execution of certain outstanding administrative reforms, and to use his influence in giving practical expression to the recent law passed in order to promote legislative purity. For a time he was one of the most influential members of the Wekerle Cabinet.

His sympathy for England was shown last Winter, when a large group of members of the Hungarian Reichstag proposed to send an address of encouragement to the Boers. M. Szilagyi not only declined to co-operate with them, but made before them an eloquent pro-British speech, with the result that the address was not sent.

CAPT. FORSYTH TALKS OF SANTIAGO BATTLE

He Says There Was Plenty of Glory for All Concerned.

Trouble Was Caused by the Department Putting Sampson in Command Over Officers Who Outranked Him.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—Capt. James M. Forsyth, United States Navy, who had charge of the naval station at Key West during the Spanish-American war, spent to-day in Kansas City on his way from San Francisco to his home at Philadelphia. To a reporter Capt. Forsyth talked of the Schley-Sampson controversy, and a local paper to-morrow will quote him as saying:

"While we have been instructed by the Navy Department not to discuss the merits of the case, every one knows that the navy looks upon the controversy as an unfortunate affair. We believe there was plenty of glory for all concerned. The fact that a junior man was placed in command above his seniors is responsible for the whole business.

"Sampson was a Captain, and the seventeenth ranking officer of the navy. No one ever thought of him as the successor of Admiral Sicard, and I don't believe he ever thought of it himself, but he was familiar to the people of Washington, and they decided to place him in command.

"Of course, the officers who outranked him did not like it. It is not to be expected that they would, but Washington said Sampson, and that settled the matter. Schley was among the officers outranking Sampson, and he was thrown directly under the junior's command. He naturally felt the promotion more than any of the others.

"The battle of Santiago was one of the most brilliant in history. Regardless of who was responsible for such effective execution, there was glory enough for both Sampson and Schley. The controversy only serves to dim the brilliancy of the victory, and it is greatly to be deplored. That any one should question the bravery of either of the men is particularly unfortunate and wholly unjustified."

Capt. Forsyth, who will be retired on Sept. 25, has been associated with Admirals Schley and Sampson at different times during his long life in the navy. When he left Key West he took command of the battleship Indiana. Later he was chief of staff to Admiral Watson in charge of the Asiatic Squadron, and for the past several months was second in command at the Mare Island yards at San Francisco. Capt. Forsyth left for St. Louis to-night, where he will remain a few days before proceeding to Philadelphia.

DIDN'T UNDERSTAND POLITICS.

English Reporter Was Sent to Fourth Ward Meeting, but Begged Off When Fun Began.

He was a young English reporter who had come over here with a champion cricket team and remained in this country to become an American newspaper man. In order to give him experience, the city editor gave him all kinds of work to do and sent him out on the most difficult assignments, sometimes alone and frequently with another man to show him our methods.

One day the city editor came into the office and saw the Englishman sitting there.

"If G— is not doing anything send him to 'cover' that Fourth Ward Democratic Convention," said the city editor to his assistant.

"Why, there is sure to be a fight there, and he doesn't know anything about politics," replied the assistant.

"That's all right, it's time he learned politics if he is going to be an American citizen," responded the city editor, "and if there is a fight he is big enough to take care of himself."

So the Englishman was sent to report a convention in the toughest ward in the city. About an hour afterward the assistant city editor was handed a note by a district messenger, which read:

"Convention is in a free fight. They have just thrown the Chairman out of the second-story window. Please send man to relieve me. I am utterly unacquainted with American politics. GADSBY."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—It was a gay Sunday to-day, even for Newport, but in spite of the dissipation of the week, there was a large attendance of society people at the fashionable churches. Devotions once over in the morning, the remainder of the day was given up to entertaining and being entertained. There were more than the usual number of Sunday luncheons, and at night the Casino was filled with one of the largest gatherings that has ever been at a Sunday night concert.

The most prominent luncheon was given at Berger's by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay for a party of thirty. The dining room was lavishly decorated with palms, tree ferns, and other potted plants, and the table was one mass of flowers, leaving only room enough for the serving of the luncheon. The centrepiece was a large mass of American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley, and numerous pots of blossoming orchids were placed on other portions of the table.

Luncheons were given at the Golf Club by Mrs. C. A. Munn, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave a luncheon at Arleigh in honor of Mrs. Astor.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a luncheon at her villa on the Cliffs, her first entertainment since her return from Europe.

Mrs. William E. Carter gave a luncheon at The Elms.

Mrs. C. L. Best gave a reception and musicale.

At the Casino dinners were given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Robert McKean, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. W. Bard, C. D. Rand, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, W. Dennison Hatch, William Cutting, Jr., and A. C. Elwell.

Among to-day's arrivals at the New Cliffs are J. Allard, Julien Du Puys, C. Vienot, and Ulrich Ronville of Paris, and J. C. Allger of Boston.

The Chinese Minister is in receipt of many invitations to entertainments, and has been urged to extend his Newport visit several days, but he has refused to remain longer than Monday, when he will go to Narragansett Pier.

CAUGHT FIRE FROM A MATCH.

Woman Was Badly Burned and Tenement in a Panic Before Firemen Came.

The big six-story tenement at 178 Madison Street was the scene of a panic yesterday, when Mary Levine, an old woman who lives on the third floor, rushed through her rooms with her clothing ablaze. Her screams brought tenants rushing from every floor, and the cry of "Fire!" echoed from all parts of the house.

Mrs. Levine was alone in the rooms, her husband and children having gone out after dinner. She was walking across the kitchen floor and stepped on a parlor match that had been thrown carelessly from the table. Immediately her skirt was enveloped in flames. The excited tenants who had rushed to her rooms stood and watched her as she tried to put the fire out with her hands.

A man who was passing the house turned in an alarm. The fire from the skirt started the carpet to burning, but on the arrival of the firemen it was quickly extinguished.

Mrs. Levine had torn her skirt off, but not before she was severely burned.

A Cockney Child's Idea.

From The London Chronicle.

A correspondent thinks that the "typical cockney child" is not disappearing so quickly as we supposed. "A couple of dozen East End children," he writes, "who have been dumped down in these rural solitudes for their annual fortnight were shown around the vicar's garden the other day, and asked what they made of the potato plant in full bloom. 'I dunno!' said a little girl, in reply to a question as to what grew at the bottom. 'Why, something you very often eat,' prompted the vicar. 'Oh, I know, eggs!' was the triumphant retort."

A Pestiferous Pair.

If they exterminate the New Jersey mosquito, they may yet exterminate the New Jersey Anarchist.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GEN. ROBERT WILLIAMS DEAD.

He Married the Widow of Stephen A. Douglas, Who Had Been His Rival for Her Years Before.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Brig. Gen. Robert Williams died last night at the Hotel Netherwood, about one mile from this city, from an attack of apoplexy. He was seventy-two years old and had been spending the Summer there with his three daughters, his home being in Washington, D. C.

Born in Virginia on Nov. 5, 1829, Gen. Williams was appointed to a cadetship at West Point and was graduated after his four years' course with the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First Dragoons. On July 15, 1851, he was made a Second Lieutenant, and on June 7, 1855 a First Lieutenant. On Aug. 3, 1861, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and soon afterward was made Assistant Adjutant General of the United States.

He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served from October, 1861, to October, 1862, as Colonel of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. He was in the battle of Antietam, and served as Assistant Adjutant General from 1862 to July 5, 1892, when he was made a Brigadier General and appointed to the position of Adjutant General. He retired from active service on Nov. 5, 1893, at sixty-four years of age.

There was a little romance connected with his marriage to the widow of Stephen A. Douglas. Her maiden name was Addie Cutts, and she was a famous Washington belle. Young Williams courted her while he was yet a cadet at West Point, and Douglas entered the field as a rival and won. When he died she married her old lover. She died in 1899, and he had remained a widower since.

He leaves three sons and three daughters, First Lieut. Robert C. Williams of the Thirteenth Cavalry, now in Montana; Second Lieut. J. C. Williams of the Twelfth Infantry, at Manila; Lieut. Philip Williams, United States Navy, also at Manila; Mrs. J. C. Patton, wife of Lieut. Patton, United States Navy, and Misses Addie C. and Mildred Williams. The daughters were with the General when he died.

The body was taken to Washington this afternoon and will have a military funeral there. The date for this has not been fixed.

At the time Gen. Williams died the usual Saturday evening hop was at its height at the hotel. As soon as his death was made known the festivities ceased and the hotel flag was placed at half mast.

ROBERT G. EVANS DEAD.

Prominent Minnesota Republican—He Was in the Accident with Senator Fairbanks Eight Days Ago.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—Robert G. Evans, United States District Attorney for Minnesota, died suddenly this morning from heart disease, on the balcony of his home in Queen Avenue, Kenwood.

At about 8 o'clock Mr. Evans went to the bedroom of his daughter to awaken her. He grasped the footrail of the bed and shook it, seemingly unable to speak. Just as she awoke, Mr. Evans staggered from the room and made his way with difficulty to the balcony over the front porch. There he seized the railing, gasped, then sank to the floor dead. He had been a sufferer from heart disease for a year and a half.

Mr. Evans was forty-seven years old. He was a prominent candidate before the Legislature last Winter to succeed Senator C. K. Davis in the United States Senate, but was defeated by M. E. Clapp of St. Paul.

He entertained Senators Fairbanks of Indiana, Quareles of Wisconsin, and Clapp of Minnesota last week, and the party returned from a fishing excursion to Alexandria on Thursday. He was seemingly in excellent health up to a few hours before his death.

Dr. Moore, his physician, says he does not think the runaway accident of eight days ago in which Senator Fairbanks and Mr. Evans were badly shaken up, in any way hastened the latter's death.

He overworked himself in the last political campaign, and it is thought this aggravated the heart trouble. His wife died four months ago, and it is believed that this loss hastened his own death. He leaves three children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Francis S. Runyon.

Francis S. Runyon, cashier of the First National Bank of Plainfield, died early yesterday morning at Muhlenburg Hospital, Plainfield, where he had been removed to undergo an operation for intestinal trouble.

Mr. Runyon had been identified with the First National Bank for nearly thirty years. From the position of clerk he worked his way up to teller, and from that to the position of cashier. He was born at Green Brook, near Plainfield, about sixty-two years ago. He was a brother of ex-City Judge Nelson Runyon, and an uncle of the present City Magistrate of that name.

Levi L. Brown.

ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 25.—Levi L. Brown, a prominent manufacturer, died here to-day. He was born in 1826, and after learning the papermaking business at the Crane Paper Company in Dalton, he established the L. L. Brown Paper Company in this town.

He had also been President of the Windsor Manufacturing Company of North Adams, the Renfrew Company of this town, the Whiting Paper Company of Holyoke, and founded the commission house of Brown, Wood & Kingman of New York.

Obituary Notes.

DA

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EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-one 88-100 dollars, ($57,691.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock Noon, on the 20th day of August, 1901.
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By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

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BOND SALE $44,000.
Village of Corinth, N. Y., water works bonds will be sold on sealed bids on Aug. 31st, 1901. Denominations $1,000. Coupon form, principal and semi-annual interest, payable at Citizens' National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; $2,000 due in 1906, $2,000 due each year thereafter. A CHOICE INVESTMENT. For notice of sale and particulars address JOHN S. ALEXANDER, Village Clerk, Corinth, N. Y.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE. } Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:
The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:
First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.
Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $800 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.
Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company, and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.
Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:
1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the not preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.
By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,639,253.54
Deposits	14,750,411.07
Total	$19,389,664.61

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, } Vice-Presidents
RICHARD J. SCOLES, Secretary
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Asst. Secretary
FRANCIS C. PREST, Trust Officer
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON,

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Morton Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock
OF THE
Continental and American Tobacco Companies
Calling attention to our circular and advertisement dated June 8, 1901, we hereby give notice that, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit, the Morton Trust Company will on and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901, be prepared to deliver FIFTY YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.
CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY,
By J. B. DUKE, President.
Dated New York, August 23, 1901.

Will exchange down-town mercantile building, well rented; also block suburban lots, for railroad, water, or industrial bonds or stock, $125,000. Blomqvist, 284 Pearl St.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR, under the firm name of WINANS & DUNBAR, was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1901, by mutual consent. RANALD M. WINANS and HENRY A. DUNBAR are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.
RANALD M. WINANS,
HENRY A. DUNBAR.
New York, Aug. 3, 1901.

THE R. M. WINANS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE INCORporation under the laws of the State of New York of the R. M. WINANS COMPANY. This Company will continue the U. S. Bonded and Free Warehousing business formerly carried on by WINANS & DUNBAR.
Main Office, 485 Washington St., New York City.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION.
Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.
To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates:
On and after August 26th, 1901, holders of reorganization certificates issued by the Mercantile Trust Company, for the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company first mortgage bonds, under the agreement dated April 11, 1900, may exchange the same at the office of the Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, for the bonds of the new Company to which they are entitled. Holders transmitting reorganization certificates by mail will please indicate whether they desire the new securities sent to them by registered mail or by express, at their expense.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman,
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary. Reorganization Committee.
August 24th, 1901.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN
A character sketch by W. J. Bates is one of the attractions in the September number of
THE WORLD'S WORK
25 cents at all news-stands; $3.00 a year.

ON AUGUST 20TH, 1901, LOST CERT. NO. 29,327 for 100 shares of U. S. Steel Pfd. in name of W. S. Gurnee, Jr., & Co. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Reward will be paid for prompt return to DE COPPET & DOREMUS, 30 Broad St.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF The Hocking Valley Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1896.
For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 30th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 26th, 1901.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank.
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
At a Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, Mr. Lewis E. Pierson was unanimously elected a Vice President and Mr. Rollin P. Grant was unanimously appointed Cashier. JAMES ROWLAND, President.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 3d, 1901.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Sept. 3d, 1901, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders, to be held Oct. 8th, 1901.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.,
NEW YORK OFFICE, 27 William Street.
August 15, 1901.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly Dividend of 1%, payable September 3d, to Stockholders of record at close of business on August 21st.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., July 31, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 M. Tuesday, August 27, 1901, for supplying certain hydraulic machinery; also annealing furnaces and accessories for large-caliber cartridge shops to be erected here. Information upon application. FRANK HEATH, Major, Comdg.

A MINING EXPOSITION.

To be Held Here at the Grand Central Palace in December.
Something new in the line of exhibitions is to be offered to the New York public during the coming Winter. This is to be a mining exhibition, which will be held in the Grand Central Palace for fifteen days, beginning Dec. 2. In it there will be displays of manufacturing and commercial tools, machinery, and supplies; ores, oils, and other minerals; concentrates, metals, and non-metallic products; maps and illustrations of mineral resources by railway companies; scientific displays of minerals by States, mining bureaus, schools, and individual collectors; pictoral exhibits of ores and products by corporations engaged in mineral industries, including mineral springs and "wares for mining," with drilled, bored, and driven wells.
Exhibits representing the petroleum industry will be given due prominence. A historical and entertaining feature is to be reproduction of a frontier mining camp, with genuine hand-made tools, utensils, apparatus, structures, and furniture used by the miners. It is proposed to bring together the practical working branch of mining with the moneyed end, and to afford an opportunity for fraternal intercourse of miners throughout the country.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

At the close of business last week there was distinct evidence of reviving interest in the security market. Public buying on and after Thursday was a perceptible element. The continued ease of money is favorable to the carrying of long stocks, many of which yield considerably more revenue from dividends than the cost of interest for carrying. When to this financial consideration is added the prospect of increase in capital by appreciation of market values it is not surprising that surplus funds should again turn toward Wall Street.
Union Pacific is assuming decided market leadership, and there are good reasons for its so doing. It occupies a commanding position in the Northwestern combination, and by its control of Southern Pacific is an important factor in Southern territory. Through its holdings of Northern Pacific it virtually possesses Burlington. In addition to its own great and increasing earnings it will derive large revenues from Southern Pacific earnings, which are simply phenomenal, and it will also benefit in the way of revenue from its Northern Pacific holdings. It seems reasonably sure that Union Pacific shareholders will soon receive a larger share of profits than they are now doing—and an increase in the dividend rate at the next declaration is confidently counted on in well-posted quarters. The recuperation of this great property and its swift rise to a prosperous basis is a triumph of American financiering, made possible, of course, by the unexampled prosperity of the territory through which Union Pacific runs. Why it should have been the favorite point of bear attack during the recent dullness is incomprehensible. The pretext was corn shortage, but the traffic of the road is so diversified that with corn damage at the worst estimate, its revenues would be but slightly affected—much more than offset by the enormous Northwestern wheat yield. To judge from market action, there is still a very heavy short interest in the stock, buying of it being widely scattered. Doubtless many small shorts have run to cover, but the market of the past few weeks has not been sufficiently broad to allow covering of any extensive line. Thence Union Pacific is likely to remain a conspicuous leader.
Wall Street sentiment—even professional sentiment—is beginning to veer to the bull side. Fighting against facts is wearisome work, for facts are self-assertive—not to be argued away. As the wheat situation becomes more generally understood, appreciation of its importance grows. Remembrance of the similar wheat position of 1897-8 and the resultant boom in the security market causes anticipation of similar results this year. Moreover, the direct and immediate effect of the heavy wheat exports has been to lower the rates for sterling exchange, forbidding gold exports and foreshadowing gold imports—of the highest importance to the future of the money market, practically assuring ease.

YERKES AND WESTINGHOUSE.

Their London Interests Harmonious, the the Latter Says.
George Westinghouse, who has just returned from England, where he has been since May 1 on business in connection with the development of a large plant for the manufacture of electrical and other engineering apparatus, said yesterday that there was no foundation for the statement that business differences existed between himself and Mr. Yerkes about the electrical equipment of the District Underground Railway in London, of which road Mr. Yerkes has the control.
"At first," said Mr. Westinghouse, "I did not intend to make any statement upon this matter, as I thought the public would not be interested in what I might say. But on account of certain erroneous published statements I may as well straighten out the matter.
"There are absolutely no differences between Mr. Yerkes and myself. As a matetr of fact, he has awarded to the British Westinghouse Company the contract for engines of 30,000 horse power and generators for his Metropolitan District Railway. He will require much more apparatus, the manufacture of which in England will be advantageous to his interests. It may, therefore, be said that his interests and mine are in harmony, with the probability that these operations, respectively, will be mutually helpful."
On the question of a spirit of hostility which, according to London dispatches, is said to have developed in that city against the American control of the Metropolitan District Road, and against the improvements on the same by American companies, Mr. Westinghouse said:
"While it is true that some hostility has been displayed, it really does not amount to much. The public wants the improvements that are now under way, and while they might prefer to have them as the result of British enterprise, they are glad to have them regardless of the source. Nine-tenths of what has been called to America on that subject is exaggerated. I believe such mischievous statements, made by disappointed or scheming people to the London representatives of American newspapers, do great harm to the development of American interests."

OKLAHOMA LAND SALES.

Up to Aug. 24, $659,427 Were Realized from This Source.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch received at the General Land Office reports that the total receipts from the sale of lots in the new towns in Oklahoma to and including Aug. 24, aggregated $659,427. The sales were distibuted as follows:
Lawton, 1,068 lots for $351,805; Anadarko, 1,043 lots, for $179,245; Hobart, 1,123 lots, for $128,377. Assistant Commissioner Richards, who has had general charge of the sale, estimates that the disposition of the remaining lots will bring the grand total up to $700,000.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Reorganization Committee of the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, gives notice that on and after to-day holders of reorganization certificates issued by the Mercantile Trust Company for the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company first mortgage bonds, under the agreement dated April 11, 1900, may exchange the same at the office of the Trust Company, 120 Broadway, for the bonds of the new company to which they are entitled.

Excursions.

PATTEN LINE.
Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.
INSIDE ROUTE.
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK AND
All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:30, *9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:20 A. M.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 9:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.*	1:30 P. M.*	3:45 P. M.*
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

*Iron Steamboat "Tarus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.20, 3.45, 5.15 P. M. North 2d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 3.00, 3.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 3.15, 3.45, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 22d St. and N. 2d St., Brooklyn; 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 5, 6.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to All Attractions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and 1:00, 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:28, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 11:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

LABOR DAY TRIPS,
Including Railroad Tickets, Hotels, &c.
Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls, 5-day trips from $13.50
Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, and Lakes, 4-day trip. $30.00
Independent Tickets Everywhere.
Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. {GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. 50c.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Round
Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Trip.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Aug. 27 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24
Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10 | Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12N
*Lahn .....Sept. 17 | Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8
Sailing at 10 A.M. pier foot of North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Gr. Kurfuerst...Aug. 29 | Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 28
Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 | Gr. Kurfuerst...Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 | Barbarossa, Oct. 17, Noon
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Trave, Aug. 31, 10 AM | Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon | Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM | H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'k. Aug. 29, 7:30 AM | Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM | Fürst Bism'k, Sept. 26, 7:30 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM | D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Patricia, Aug. 31, 6 AM | Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon | *Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*Palatia, Sept. 14, 6 AM | Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a, Sept. 21, 10:30 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..Aug. 28, 10 AM | St. Paul..Sept. 11, 10 AM
St. Louis..Sept. 4, 10 AM | Haverf'd, Sept. 21, 10 AM
Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM | St. Louis..Sept. 25, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland..Aug. 28, noon | *Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon
Southwark..Sept. 4, noon | Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ROUND THE WORLD.
A small party is being arranged for a SIX MONTHS' TOUR OF THE WORLD, to leave San Francisco Oct. 31. Principal countries visited are HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT. Strictly first-class; advantageous inclusive rates. Write for particulars to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric....Aug. 27, noon | Germanic..Sept. 4, noon
Teutonic...Aug. 28, noon | Majestic..Sept. 11, noon
*Suevic...Aug.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Blaikie, referee, 65 Leroy Street, or 17 St. Luke's Place, being at the junction of those streets, 27.9 by 80.9 by 73.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,749.

City Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Handsome residence southwest corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises; with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

2 5-story basement brick and stone flats; steam heated; all improvements; 10 flats in each house; 5 rooms and bath; size, 25x82x75; rent, $2,500 each; price, $22,000; mortgage, $15,000 each. Apply Joseph Coleman, 502 West 130th St.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A 5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $11,000; price, $19,000; rented to respectable colored families; make offer to Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

$500 cash will buy 1 or 2 family houses; $2,800 upward. Charles Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Bronx.—9-room house; $300 cash needed; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly.
No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings on both sides of Sterling Place, forming the block between Underhill and Washington Avenues. Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens; electric light combination chandeliers; shower, tiled bathrooms; butler's pantry, and extension dining rooms; paneled ceilings.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time, 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $600 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,800; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—At Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York, 77-acre farm, price $6,500; village farm, 10 acres, 9-room house, $3,000; 54-acre farm, 11-room house, $6,500; resident house, beautiful surroundings; price, $7,000. Thos. Rodgers, 183 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $800 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 8 Maiden Lane.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
65 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

FOR SALE,
AT ELBERON, N. J.,
75 acres of finest woodland along the Jersey coast; highly situated; half mile from beach front; three minutes' walk from Elberon Station; suitable for park or cottage sites. Address John R. Jeffrey, Post Office Box 57, Elberon, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 17 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Two Brooklyn privates; equity $10,000; will add cash for good income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

City and country properties; owners only send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS, 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Malden Lane, Room 32. All goods guaranteed.

Real Estate.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City.
W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
Engineer, Railway and General Contractor,
Plans and Estimates Furnished,
Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.
Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates.
Office 256 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,
306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms, $800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding all of the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,
51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
RENTS $40 AND $50.
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises,
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 110th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE ALLSTON,
17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum.
Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,300 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

LENOX AV.,
No. 163-65 and 101 West 118th st.
THE Lenox. 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS.
Baths; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; combination ranges; UNIFORMED HALL SERVICE; low rentals.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH, NEAR 7TH AV.

151 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.
6 rooms, very light, and bath.
IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.
Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars.
RENTS, $26-$28.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125 St.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, etc.; rents, $30 to $38. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.
A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; smoking and reception rooms, telephone, electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, sanitary plumbing, basement laundry, steam dryer, bicycle room, servants' toilet, liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,200 per annum; situated in the very best residential part of Brooklyn, convenient to leading churches, stores, schools, amusements; about twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall; Catharine, Fulton, Wall, or South Ferry. Apply on premises, "The Clinton," northeast corner of Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,
for rent—$1,500
PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER
11 HANDSOME HOUSES
113-133 W. 117th St.,
Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths, FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.

HOUSES TO RENT.
Large list of furnished and unfurnished dwellings and apartments; all sections of the city, at greatly reduced rentals; register your property; greatest demand.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

446 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fireproof building, elegantly furnished, 8-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

54-56 WEST 105TH ST.
Seven large light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-$540 yearly.

A.— CORONADO. A.—
New fireproof corner building, 7 and 8 sunny rooms to rent, $70, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

6 elegant, large, light rooms, bath, hot water; choice location; rent, $21. Owner, 138 West 133d St.

5 elegant, extra large, light rooms, bath; quiet house; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Long Island Property to Let.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City
To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.

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FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Hammonds, Williamsons, Jewetts, Franklins, Caligraphs, sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE.
332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Raifsier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. General Typewriter Exchange, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Send stemped envelope for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookdealer, 406 East 75th Street.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Business Opportunities.

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INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES.—Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 90 Fulton St.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, No. 165 Broadway.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Pianos and Organs.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardmen upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

For Sale—Hazelton parlor grand, in good condition, in private house. 226 West 38th St. Price, $250.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that

First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same or it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.

Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.

Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City

Instruction.

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148 MADISON AVENUE

EFFECTS OF THE STORM IN UP-TOWN DISTRICT

Damage More Serious Than Was at First Estimated.

Boys Have Fun on Lakes in the Streets —Telegraphic Communication Being Rapidly Restored.

The deluge of rain that on Saturday afternoon flooded the streets and avenues of the Bronx and completely blocked traffic for several hours on the four railroad and trolley systems that traverse it, did far more damage to property than had first been estimated. It was discovered yesterday that there had been washouts and caveins throughout the borough, while numerous cellars were flooded, endangering foundations. The streets and avenues were filled with mud and sand, especially where there was a grade to the streets, while sewers were blocked with dirt and rubbish.

In the cut of the New York Central Railroad, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Fordham, which had been turned into a culvert for a rushing torrent, the water had all drained off except in a few of the lowest points.

Between Westchester Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, where the water spread out to a depth of three or four feet for several blocks, there was still considerable water, and the small boy was having a glorious time paddling about on logs of wood and improvised rafts. One enterprising youngster rigged a sail on a couple of planks and managed to navigate around a couple of submerged ice wagons owned by the American Ice Company, whose office in Westchester Avenue, near the railroad tracks, was moved from its foundation by the flood.

At the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Brook Avenue there was a mound of sand and dirt four feet high that had been washed down from Eagle and Cauldwell Avenues, completely choking and covering the sewer and manhole at this point.

John Street, which also runs between St. Ann's and Eagle Avenues, and which has the greatest grade of any street in the Bronx, was badly washed away, some of the ruts being three feet deep and six broad.

On One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, near the railroad cut, the sidewalk caved in for a distance of fifteen feet. There was also another bad cavein on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, near Central Bridge, and on Melrose Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixtieth Street.

The cold storage warehouses and buildings of Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Conron Brothers on Westchester Avenue suffered much damage, and several carloads of grain, hay, &c., were water-soaked.

The Polo Grounds were turned into a good-sized lake, and they were still submerged at the east end last evening, there being a couple of feet of water near the Eighth Avenue entrance.

Much damage was done to the road leading down to the Speedway just north of High Bridge. Tons of stone and dirt have washed down the steep grade, forming a high barrier at the foot. It will cost at least a thousand dollars to put this road in proper condition for driving again, although it is only about 300 feet long. A large quantity of valuable loam used as a top covering for the Speedway was also entirely washed away.

In One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, the street has been newly filled in after the completion of the work in that section of the rapid transit tunnel. The rain washed the loose soil out from beneath the pavements, sending it down through the sewers and spreading it out through the tunnel excavation, where not completed. The entire northern half of the street in that block is sunk from three to six feet. The street is closed and watchmen are guarding both ends of the block.

The Department of Sewers had an extra force of men at work all day opening up choked sewers and draining flooded districts.

The telegraph lines suffered heavily. All along the path of the storm the wires of both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies were in trouble Saturday night and part of yesterday. By the afternoon, however, linemen had succeeded in fixing up most of the tangles, and messages were being transmitted and received from nearly all sections without much interruption.

At the main office of the Western Union, 195 Broadway, Day Manager Howell said that the lines would be ready for service by to-day without interruption.

"While there were no very serious breaks," said Mr. Howell, "the storm played havoc with the lines along the entire path of the storm in this State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Long Island. The worst damage was caused by falling trees. In several places trees fell across the lines and dragged the wires down. The high wind added the trouble by tearing the wires loose and twisting them considerably. As far as we can learn, there are no poles down, and whatever damage has been done can be remedied soon."

At the office of the Postal Company it was admitted that the wires had been in trouble, but the extent of the damage could not be ascertained. The chief operator said, however, that the damage would be entirely repaired by to-day.

At the Grand Central Station it was said that all of the incoming trains were arriving on scheduled time, and that whatever damage had been done by the storm, so far as the road was concerned, had been quickly remedied.

At the Post Office it was said that the mails had arrived on scheduled time during the day, and that no serious delays had been caused by the storm.

STORM'S HAVOC IN JERSEY CITY.

Crowds View Its Effects and Photograph the Debris—Busy Day at the Bijou Theatre.

All the points of interest visited by the storm which devastated a section of lower Jersey City on Saturday were surrounded yesterday by throngs of sightseers who moved from Van Vorst Park to the Bijou Theatre, thence to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and then to Hamilton in regular procession. Among them were many persons who carried cameras and took snap shots of the ruins.

They had to work early so far as regarded the parks, for the Street and Water Department put all its employes at work shortly after daylight and by noon all the larger trees had been converted into cordwood and carted to the city's supply yard and stored for Winter firewood. The trees prostrated in the streets were attacked by a second attachment of men and were soon cut up and carried away.

At St. Mary's Church no attempt was made to remove the débris. This will begin to-day. The usual masses were said in the hall of the Catholic Institute, which had been fitted with a temporary altar. The Rev. Henry Ter Woert, rector, gave a brief account of the damage to the church and said the question of repairing or rebuilding would be decided after a full examination of the edifice.

At the Bijou Theatre the work of removing the débris was begun early. Manager John A. Holmes had a large force of men at work. He said the rebuilding of the rear wall would begin this morning, and he expected to have the building in condition to reopen on Wednesday night. He had a notice to that effect posted on the front of the building, which reveals no hint of the damage at the rear. He took the matter philosophically.

"I am an old circus man," he said, "and accustomed to disasters. The only thing to do in such a case is to repair the damage as soon as possible and go on with the show."

LIGHTNING FIRES DYNAMITE.

One Man Killed and Three Others Injured, Two Probably Fatally, in a Peculiar Accident.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Aug. 25.—One of the queerest freaks of lightning reported in this section occurred at Kingsland yesterday and caused one death and severe injury to three other men.

The Lackawanna Railroad is engaged in excavating a big cut near its present tracks with the idea of straightening out the line. Yesterday the work of drilling holes in a big section of rock was completed and the charges of dynamite were inserted and the fulminating caps attached and the wire was run back to a tree about a thousand feet away and there coiled. It was the intention, as soon as the men quit work for the day, to attach an electric generator and set off the charges.

When the rain came up the men working in the cut all sought shelter except Lorenzo Morando of Avondale, Natalo Piria, and Landa Gerrott, also of Avondale, and Michael Tadoia, who remained to complete the work of getting the rock ready for blasting, being the men who ordinarily handled the explosive. They were closing up the last holes so that the water would not reach the charges of explosive beneath them. There was a blinding flash of lightning which is supposed to have run down the tree and hit the coils of wire which lay beneath it. The roll of thunder was drowned by the deafening roar of the dynamite as the electricity ran along the wires and set off the fulminating caps, which in turn set off the several hundred pounds of explosive. The lightning melted and fused the wires from the tree to the rock.

Gerrott was found lying 25 feet from the point where the explosion occurred. He had a broken leg and was bruised and cut by pieces of stone. Piria's head was crushed and it is not thought he can live. Tadeia does not seem to have any serious external injury, but he is injured internally and may die. Morando could not be found in the course of the first search and it was not until late Saturday night, after removing tons of the broken rock, that the rescuing gang located his body. He was in an upright position with his arms thrown upward and over his head as if he had raised them instinctively to ward off danger.

Wash-out Causes a Fatal Wreck.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 25.—The Florida and Metropolitan limited train of the Seaboard Air Line was wrecked last night at 10:25 o'clock seven miles south of Cheraw, S. C., due to a sandbank wash-out. A fireman was killed and others of the crew injured. The passengers escaped with a severe shaking up. The track was torn up for 150 yards and every car was off the track.

GREAT TENOR DISCOVERED.

Mr. Minkowsky Says Waiter to Whom a de Reszke Scholarship Has Been Awarded Is a Wonder.

"As a result of the toss of a coin, I think I've found the man who is to be the greatest tenor singer in the world before very long."

This remark was made yesterday by Giacomo Minkowsky, composer and friend of Mme. Nordica, Edouard de Reszke, and many other opera singers. For a long time he has been looking for some one to take the scholarship in vocal music offered by Mr. de Reszke in the Metropolitan School of Voice and Singing. The donor of the scholarship, which will amount to about $2,000 in value, delegated Mr. Minkowsky to select a boy or young man who was poor in the world's goods, but gifted with a voice of unusual quality. If such a one could not be found, the scholarship was to remain unawarded.

Guillaume Duchesne, until recently a waiter in Delmonico's, is the young man selected by Mr. Minkowsky. The latter says positively that Duchesne has a voice such as has not been possessed by a dozen singers since singers have been recorded, a voice essentially Italian, the kind that musicians have been wont to say was "lost."

"De Reszke had been writing to me lately," said Mr. Minkowsky, "to know if I could find the scholar. I answered that I could not. There were a great many applicants, but none was so far above the average as to suit the description given by the donor of the scholarship. About two weeks ago I was returning from Midland Beach with my wife. We debated whether or not to eat dinner on Staten Island or to come into town. At last it was decided to toss up a dime—heads to dine at a little French restaurant over there, tails to come home. Had it not been for that throw, I shouldn't have found my singer.

"When we reached the restaurant and sat down, I thought I heard in a neighboring room a song such as I hadn't listened to since I heard the great Campanini in Italy many years ago. 'It must be the distance,' I said to my wife. Then there was another song. We decided to go into the other room and see who it was. The voice was as fine close up as far off. It was wonderful. I asked who the man was. They said he was a waiter in Delmonico's."

Mr. Minkowsky said he learned later that Duchesne was a man of excellent character. Then he offered him the scholarship, and now the former waiter is studying both music, English, literature, and musical history, besides such other topics as will be of service to him. He attends night school for the general training. By birth he is a Frenchman, by blood an Italian, and by adoption an American citizen. He speaks English fairly well now, but Mr. Minkowsky says he must become perfect.

"It is for grand opera in English that Duchesne is being educated," added his discoverer. "It's true that English opera has failed hitherto, but this voice can take it go, I tell you. He could get the crowds if he sung in Chinese. Ah, it's the lost Italian tone. No, there's no way to describe it. It just draws you, that's all. It is soft and fine, maybe a little thin to the inexperienced ear. It is the sort of voice that a famous writer once said 'could soothe with a tenor note a soul in purgatory.'"

Mr. De Reszke, after the discovery of his beneficiary, was cabled that "the lost Italian voice" had been found. He replied: "Is it possible? Joy. The scholarship is his." Duchesne is about twenty-five years old. Mr. Minkowsky says he is very intelligent, but by no means a student up to the present time. How well he will develop mentally cannot be foretold, and the composer says that adaptability in that line is as essential to the great opera singer as is the voice given to him by nature.

Now that Edouard de Reszke's $2,000 has been disposed of, Mr. Minkowsky has the task of finding a woman with a voice fitting for a similar gift from Mme. Nordica. She also has delegated him to find a recipient for a scholarship which is valued at practically the same figure as de Reszke's.

EIGHT HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Rear-End Collision on a Steep Grade on Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn.

Another collision, slightly injurying eight persons, occurred last night on the Gravesend Avenue Line, belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. This is the line on which a disastrous collision occurred a week ago, in which two persons were killed and twenty-seven injured.

The accident last night occurred at Gravesend and Fort Hamilton Avenues early in the evening. A car of the Vanderbilt Avenue Line was on its way to Coney Island, in charge of Motorman John Carr, immediately following it was Car No. 1,070 of the Fifteenth Street Line, under the guidance of Motorman John Lynch. The grade at this point is about a mile long, and very steep. Suddenly the brake of the rear car gave out, and the vehicle shot forward. Lynch began to pound his bell, and shouted to the car ahead to speed out of the way. Carr crowded on the power, but the rear car struck the one in front heavily.

The passengers of both cars were badly shaken up and thrown into a panic. When calm was restored it was found that eight persons were cut and bruised, but that no one was seriously injured. After having their wounds dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Cain of the Norwegian Hospital all left for home.

EXCITING WILLIAMSBURG FIRE.

A Woman Throws Her Child from Window and Jumps—Smoke Overcomes Two.

Tenants of the three-story brick dwelling at 194 Roebling Street, Williamsburg, were thrown into a panic yesteday afternoon by a fire in Sam Wah's Chinese laundry, on the ground floor. During the excitement Mrs. Kate Gumpert, who lives over the laundry, finding escape by the stairs cut off, threw her three-year-old child from the window into the arms of Roundsman Sullivan of the Bedford Avenue Station and then leaped from the window herself.

Several men caught the woman. The other tenants in the house were rescued by firemen. The fire had made considerable headway before it was discovered, Sam Wah being absent. When the tenants became aware of their danger escape by the lower stairway had been cut off by the flames. Policeman Michael Owens of the Bedford Avenue Station and Edward Kelly, a fireman, entered the building and were soon overcome by smoke. They were dragged out by firemen.

John Haffe, who lives in an adjoining house, made an attempt at helping the other rescuers and had his hands badly burned. The firemen extinguished the blaze after a damage of $1,000 had been sustained. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SATURDAY'S FLOOD ON HARLEM RAILROAD

The Steady Downpour Delayed Trains Seriously.

Trains Yesterday Three Hours and a Half Late—How Passengers Fared on the Day Before.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON, Conn., Aug. 25.—There are two so-called fast trains on the Harlem Road on Saturday afternoons in Summer, the Berkshire Express, "the flier," which runs on Friday and Saturday only, leaving Forty-second Street at 2:45, and the regular Pittsfield Express, which leaves at 3:35. The two run at about the same speed or something over forty miles an hour, which is quite as fast as is safe over a road double tracked only as far as Mount Kisco. Judicious passengers for this region commonly take the later, which brings them to their country homes by tea time, and avoid the drive from the station in the heat of the day. Those who took the flier yesterday, however, were lucky if not wise, for they had pretty well cleared the area of greatest disturbance before the greatest disturbance came. Even they found much water in the Fordham cut. The drains had already completely ceased to "function." The water fell faster than they could carry it off.

At 3:25 the downpour was already so heavy that it was expedient for even an umbrelliferous wayfarer to take a cab rather than wade, from the Century Club, just out of Fifth Avenue, for the few hundred feet to the Grand Central for the 3:35. The real "cloudburst" must have fallen while the train was in the tunnel, for when it emerged the rain was streaming down the window panes in sheets, making its way under the doors and flooding the floors, and objects outside were scarcely visible. But it was from the rear platform, after the Fordham cut was entered, that one could best estimate a rainfall such as nobody on board pretended ever to have seen before. The cut was filled from wall to wall with yellow water, concealing ties and rails, and converting the cut itself into the likeness of a canal, while at intervals, looking backward, could be seen through what had been the manhole of a sewer a feculent fountain coming up to a height of six or eight feet from the surface of the canal and adding its sum of more to that which had too much.

Even when the cut ended the flood did not abate. At frequent intervals lakes occurred under which the tracks were again lost to view, and the train made its way at little more than a walking pace. "Mine own romantic Bronx" has long ceased to be romantic in any part visible from the railroad, and offers a series of stagnant stretches. Yesterday these were turned into a turbid flood of café au lait. Repeatedly the train came to a standstill, while drenched brakemen half waded and half trotted behind with signals, flags as yet, but in the gathering murk all the signal lanterns were filled and lit and ready. Whenever there came a piece of flooded or more than commonly soaked ground the engine came down to a foot pace and cautiously tried the tracks with the "bogie truck," like an elephant testing a suspected piece of road with his forefoot. But the soaking had not yet lasted long enough for a complete washout, and with trepidation and halts of caution the train kept on making slow but sure headway through Chappaqua and Kisco. Such of the passengers as could clustered at the rear and looked upon what might very well be called the "wake" of the train. Others flattened their faces against the window and by continual wiping managed to look out. One of the things that some of them often saw was a cloud of spray thrown off from the car wheels as they plowed the pools, actually like that thrown off from the stem of a boat. But they were all assembled at the doors or peering from the windows; all but one woman, whose phlegm her fellow-travelers could not sufficiently admire, who continued to pore over a ten-cent novel and never so much as looked out of the window.

And now we have exchanged the Valley of the Bronx for that of the Croton, that peaceful stream likewise turned into a turbid flood, rising till there is not a tree trunk to be seen along either bank, and even the lower boughs are under water, while now and again it spreads into a lake. There will be roily water in the washtubs of Manhattan on Monday.

Above Brewster the cloudburst seemed to have spent its force. What we find here is simply a hard, pelting rain, and the storm resumes its normal rate of speed. But even as far north as Dover one can see a cascade jumping from the top of a hill of three or four hundred feet in one white ribbon to the base, where plainly no stream ever ran before. But we were an hour and a half behind at Brewster, fifty-two miles from New York, and only an hour and a half behind at Sharon, eighty-seven miles, where we arrived to find that the passengers of the "flier" had been diffusing among our households the cheerful tidings that our train cannot probably get through last night.

Inasmuch as to-day's up train is three hours and a half late, it is likely that some rain has fallen on the Harlem right of way since we passed over it yesterday.

SAY HE FORCED THEM TO STEAL.

Charge Made Against an East Side Boy by Two Younger Ones.

Isidor Goldberg, sixteen years old, of 105 Clinton Street, is a terror to the lads younger than he is on the east side, and under threats of beating them, it appears, forces the youngsters to steal. Two lads admitted in the Essex Market Court yesterday that they became thieves through fear of being "murdered," as they expressed it. The boys were Benjamin Hacker, eleven years old, of 74 Delancey Street, and Martin Buckner, eleven years old, of 104 Suffolk Street.

Hacker stole his sister's gold chain on Friday and gave it to Goldberg, who pawned it for $3 and gave Hacker 3 cents. Hacker become remorseful and told his sister, Becky, about it. She valued the chain at $25, and calling upon Detectives Philips and Bennett of the Eldridge Street Station, reported the case to them. The result was that the Hacker boy and Goldberg were arrested.

Then Martin Buckner appeared and said that under threats from Goldberg he stole his mother's gold ring and gave it to Goldberg, who pawned it. He said that he received nothing from Goldberg, but that he promised to protect him from assault from other boys.

Magistrate Pool, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, asked the boys what made them steal, and they replied because Goldberg threatened to murder them. Goldberg was held for trial and the lads were held as witnesses.

WANTS TWO STREETS CLOSED.

The Bush Company of Brooklyn Plans to Operate a Freight Yard.

A petition filed with the Board of Public Improvements by the Bush Company, which operates docks and warehouses between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, Brooklyn, requests that First Avenue, between those streets, be closed. The proposition is met with considerable anxiety by property owners because of supposed injury to be done to their property.

The Bush Company intend to develop and maintain a complete freight yard system on the property they now own and as far south as Fiftieth Street, if they are permitted to close these streets. They have agreed to purchase the property under these conditions. It is believed that the board will grant the permission required by the company. The West End Board of Trade of Brooklyn, at a recent meeting, decided to use its influence to make the plan go through.

Found Dead in an Elevator.

Julius Peyser, a Russian, was caught in an elevator in the annex to the New York Life Building early Saturday evening, and his body was found hanging there yesterday morning. He was employed as a porter, and had charge of the seventh and eighth floors. The night watchman of the Elm Street Annex being on his vacation, Peyser was put on duty in his place and went to work at 6 P. M. on Saturday. The elevator was found between the fourth and fifth floors with the man's body swinging in the cage, and his head, arms, and shoulders wedged in the opening of the shaft on the fifth floor. From the records of the watchman's clock it is inferred that the accident occurred early Saturday evening, as Peyser last noted the time at 7:30 P. M.

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Our stock of clerical goods includes practically every wearable for clergyman or choir boy. The garments are of such staple character, however, that we can seldom announce a special bargain.

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These are not matched suits, nor is every size here, but the intrinsic value of the garments is apparent and the price little enough.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Enameled Reed Reduced.

"The cane from India smooth and bright
With Nature's varnish, severed into strips
That interlace each other."

The Parisian fad for enameled reed in various colors and designs has given an impetus to our inventiveness. Altho' they were made for summer, these are most artistic for Boudoir or Den in winter, and we have greatly reduced the entire stock to make room for Autumn novelties.

	were	now
2 & 3 PC. SUITES,	$52.00 to 78.00	$35.00 to 55.00
ARMCHAIRS,	24.00	15.00
DIVANS,	48.00	30.00
RECEPTION CHAIRS,	27.00	16.00
STOOLS,	3.25	2.00

For art and economy's sake, you should promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CHIEF OF POLICE PENNILESS.

Head of Washington, Ind., Force Lost All His Money in a Bowery Lodging House.

John Call, Chief of Police of Washington, Ind., has been in New York City for several days, and left yesterday with a prisoner, Samuel Swimmer, seventeen years old, of 256 East Fourth Street.

Several months ago a peddler, Isaac Berkowitz, was robbed of $800 worth of jewelry, and Swimmer is charged with the larceny. On Aug. 17 Berkowitz returned to New York and met Swimmer on Essex Street, and they got in a fight, and both were arrested. When the peddler told his story in the Essex Market Court Swimmer was sent to Headquarters, and there he remained putil he could be extradited. Berkowitz agreed to defray the expenses of taking the boy back to Indiana, and so Chief of Police John Call came for the prisoner.

While he was here Chief Call had a very unpleasant experience, and will probably not remember his visit to New York with a great deal of pleasure. He was stopping at a Bowery hotel or lodging house, and, fearing that he might be robbed while he slept, he placed the money under his pillow. The next morning he forgot about it, and when he returned to look for the money it had disappeared, and for several days he was in New York without a cent in his pocket. He called on Berkowitz for some money, but the latter had evidently forgotten his promise to defray the expenses of Chief Call's trip, and he did not respond. The Chief therefore had to wait until a letter containing a remittance could be sent to him from his home.

SLASHED A WOMAN'S FACE.

Customer Wanted to Collect Five Cents Change Out of a Cent.

With her face so swathed in bandages that her features were almost indiscernible, Carmella di Arienzi of 414 West Thirty-eighth Street appeared in the West Side Court yesterday morning as the complainant against Patrick Kelly of 442 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Carmella has a fruit stand at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue. Saturday evening about 7 o'clock Kelly strolled along and selecting a slice of watermelon proffered a cent in payment, and then, having eaten the slice, he demanded five cents change.

Carmella refused the demand, whereupon Kelly picked up a carving knife with which the woman cut the melons and slashed her arms and face. A passing policeman arrested him and took him to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, while an ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital was summoned and spent some time sewing up the wounds in the woman's face.

Kelly was held in $1,600 bail for trial.

INJURED PASSENGERS AT FAULT.

Magistrate Says They Had No Right to Ride on Car's Running Board.

Magistrate Olmsted, in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, held that passengers standing on the running board of a street car could not hold the company responsible for injuries received, as they were disobeying the rules of the company in standing there, and were assuming the responsibility for their own safety.

The Magistrate therefore discharged Patrick Ward, the driver of a Madison Street car, two passengers of which were brushed off by the hubs of the wheels of an ice wagon in front of 32 Madison Street, which the car passed on Saturday afternoon. The passengers were Charles Kronick, thirty-two years old, of 153 Bowery, whose right hip was dislocated, and Annie Alpel, twenty years old, of 110 Chrystie Street, whose right hip and shoulder were dislocated.

AUTOPSY ON DOUGLAS'S BODY.

Coroner Finds that He Was Drowned—Brother Scouts Idea of Foul Play.

Coroner's Physician Higgins yesterday made an autopsy on the body of Robert B. Douglas of 39 Brinckerhoff Street, Jersey City, who was found drowned off One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, in the North River, on Saturday with his wrists tied loosely together with what appeared to be a watchguard, being a braided silk cord. Dr. Higgins was unable to find any evidences of violence, and he determined that death was caused by asphyxiation by drowning.

After the autopsy Harvey Douglas of the same address arrived at the Morgue, and identified the body as that of his brother, who, he said, was Assistant Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Jersey City, and lived with his parents at the address given. He was unmarried, and was thirty-eight years old.

The dead man, the brother said, was subject to fits of depression, and he did not think that there had been any foul play, nor did he think that his brother had committed suicide.

O'Neill's

Matchless Offering of Fashionable

Dress Goods!

We have ready for to-day's selling 10,000 yards of a fabric that has been imported more freely and purchased more largely by leading retailers than any other one material made for this season's wear.

All Wool Imported

Satin Prunella Cloths!

They are full double width and you may have your choice to-day of all the fashionable shades and black for

59c. Yard.

It matters little to you as to what was the import cost of this fabric, suffice it to say that it is now being retailed by other concerns at 79c. to 85c. yard.

A hint is sufficient to be on hand early.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

O'Neill's

An Early Showing of the

New Fall Suits and Skirts

The new garments for the coming season will be shown for the first time to-day. The collection is a generous one for an advance display and includes a host of novelties both in design and material. Just a hint as to how the prices run:

ALL-WOOL BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS with fly front, satin lined jackets, skirt has graduated flounce, neatly stitched, lined with French percaline,

10.98

FINE BLACK CHEVIOT SERGE SUITS with fly front jackets, peau de soie revers, taffeta lined, skirt with flounce made over silk drop of excellent quality,

18.98

WALKING SKIRTS of fine double faced cloth, deep flare flounce, all seams and flounces neatly stitched,

9.98

BLACK CHEVIOT SKIRTS of fine quality, deep flounce, neatly stitched, lined with French percaline,

4.98

Same skirt, silk lined, 9.98.

FINE CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOT SKIRTS with deep flounce, trimmed with three clusters of three bands, lined with percaline,

8.98

PLAIN BROADCLOTH WALKING SKIRTS of elegant quality, trimmed with heavy bands of cloth, handsomely stitched, new habit back,

15.00

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Smith, Gray & Co.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

Fall Suits Worth Up to $32, for $12.50.

They are suits from last season, but they are anything but "back-numbers." Here's September coming in a few days, and these suits will be in full bloom before that month is over.

Best fabrics of last Fall and Winter *and next* Fall and Winter. Plaid and striped cheviots, fancy worsteds, Oxford mixtures, cassimeres, blue and black cheviots, and some medium-weight and dark-colored striped flannels. Single and double-breasted sack suits, and some walking suits.

Last Fall you paid us $18, $20, $22, $25, $30 and $32 for suits like these.
Next month we shall have to ask you $18, $20, $22, $25, $30 and $32 for suits as good.
This Week you may choose from about two thousand at

TWELVE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

Of course, the $25, $30 and $32 suits will be grabbed first. There will be about 450 grabs in those grades. Will you grab to-day or growl too late?
New York Store Only.

New York, Broadway at Thirty-first St. Smith, Gray & Co. Brooklyn: Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

EAST SIDE HORSES POISONED.

Man Accused of Killing Three Belonging to an Expressman—Many Other Animals Dead.

Max Greenfeder, an expressman, of 55 Rutgers Street, on Saturday last caused the arrest of Max Luchman, twenty-six years old, of 85 Chrystie Street, whom he alleged poisoned three of his horses, valued at $300. Greenfeder asserts that Luchman was seen at his stable, at 222 Cherry Street, on Tuesday last making inquiries as to where the horses were stalled, and threatening that they would be killed before the week was over. Greenfeder is engaged in carting fish from Fulton Market, and he alleges that he is a victim of a rival expressman.

He said that on Friday last his three horses were in fine condition. He took them to the Fulton Market, where they were left alone for a moment. On his return he saw that his horses were sick, and he at once took them to the stable at 222 Cherry Street, where he called in Veterinary Surgeon Doyle, but without avail, the three horses dying in great agony.

Luchman denied poisoning the horses. He said that Greenfeder himself was arrested once on a similar charge of poisoning horses, and that he made this charge through spite against him.

Greenfeder claimed that he was held upon perjured testimony and was honorably acquitted by a jury upon the trial of the case. He said he had asked for the aid of District Attorney Philbin, as he fears that the work of poisoning his horses is not finished, and requested Magistrate Pool to adjourn the hearing until Assistant District Attorney Skidmore can appear to prosecute the case.

Magistrate Pool held Luchman for examination to-morrow.

Hardly a day passes on the east side that a horse is not poisoned, and the act is committed so mysteriously that, notwithstanding the most careful watching, the perpetrators escape. Joseph Kaplan, a liveryman of 49 Chrystie Street, has been almost crippled in his business on account of losing so many horses. The animals would leave the stable in a healthy condition, but on their return they would be seized with a violent vomiting fit.

Williamsburg's New Grammar School.

The new grammar school at Harrison Avenue and Rutledge Street, Williamsburg, will be opened two weeks from to-day. The building cost $400,000, and has a frontage of 200 feet, with a depth of 100, minus 37 feet for a courtyard. There are thirty-six classrooms, a kindergarten, and a roof garden. Twelve classrooms are on each floor. The Principal will be James Reidy, and the school is so situated that it will relieve the congestion of Public Schools Nos. 16, 33, and 71. About 1,900 pupils can be accommodated.

Traveling Man's Sudden Death in Hotel.

Ivers A. Gard, forty years old, a traveling man employed by the American Banknote Company of 78 Trinity Place, was found dying in the Continental Hotel, Twentieth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon. An ambulance was called from the New York Hospital, but the man died before it came.

Mr. Gard, whose family is said to live in Orange, N. J., arrived at the hotel Saturday, and was assigned to Room 131. A chambermaid heard groans coming from the room, and yesterday afternoon reported that something was wrong. The engineer, Eugene Cavanaugh, then climbed through the transom and found Mr. Gard unconscious, with blood flowing freely from his mouth. Dr. Crittenden, who came with the ambulance, said that the man had died of a hemorrhage from the lungs.

House Robbed in Fordham.

While Mrs. Fredericka Mankin was visiting the grave of her husband in Woodlawn Cemetery on Saturday thieves entered and ransacked her home in Marion Avenue, Fordham. They entered through the cellar, chopping their way with an axe into the main part of the house by way of the kitchen. When Mrs. Mankin got back she found the house in disorder from top to bottom and jewelry and other valuable articles gone. The police were notified, but they had not up to last night succeeded in locating the loot or in getting any clue as to the identity of the robbers. Mrs. Mankin's loss was $500.

CARPETS

New Fall Styles.

ROYAL WILTONS.

The finest line ever shown.
Also Lowell, Bigelow and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.

Special Sale (THIS WEEK.)

250 pieces Wilton Velvets and Axminsters, at about one-third less than regular price.

New Hartford Rugs

in large carpet sizes.
Also Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs (in carpet sizes,) at about ½ price.

Made-up Rugs,

from odd pieces of Carpetings, in various grades, suitable for any kind of room,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

INLAID LINOLEUM

at a great reduction.
Odd pieces of Oil Cloths and Printed Linoleums
ALSO AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Management Sam S. Shubert

GRAND OPENING SATURDAY AUGUST 31

The Popular Singing Comedian, ANDREW MACK IN "TOM MOORE"

MATS. WED. & SAT.

A new Romantic Irish Drama by Theo. Burt Sayre.
Direction Rich & Harris.
SPECIAL MATINEE LABOR DAY.
SALE OPENS WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
AT 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS
Evenings at 9, Matinee Sat. at 4. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN A ROYAL ROGUE
EXTRA MAT. & EVG. LABOR DAY.
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 3, REFINED VAUDEVILLE
At Popular Prices. 2 Performances Daily.

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
23rd St. "INGOMAR" and "MEADOW SWEET."
5th Ave. Great Comedy and Vaudeville.
125th St. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 10:30.
"WIDOW BEDOTT." Variety Stars.
"YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP," by Bronson Howard—Big Vaudeville Hits.
Reopening 58th St., SAT. AFT., AUG. 31.
"A FAIR REBEL" and VAUDEVILLE.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN

66th St. and Columbus Ave.
KALTENBORN NIGHTLY CONCERTS.
LAST WEEK.
ADM. 50c. TO-NIGHT, REQUEST.

14th Street Theatre near 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
THE MORMON WIFE "A big success."—Sun.
"Comedy, heart interest and sensation."—Herald.
XTRA MAT. LABOR DAY. (Seats ready.)

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEES TO-DAY. City Club Burlesquers 2 Burlesques—Grand Vaudeville.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE LABOR DAY.
Augustus Thomas's ARIZONA
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (On the Combined Glass Enclosure Roofs of the Fully Protected Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. Republic Thea's.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre, Every night at 8:30. Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND. A Runaway Girl.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30—BIG ACTS—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Com. Sat. Mat. Aug. 31. 25c
Extra Mat. Labor Day.—UNDER TWO FLAGS

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

3rd Ave. Thea. Mat. To-day A Stranger in a Strange Land

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA THEATRE STOCK CO. Presenting
Opens Aug. 31. Sat. Mat. THE GREAT RUBY
Week of Sept. 9, "UNDER TWO FLAGS."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St.
OPENS TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
WM. FAVERSHAM IN A Royal Rival
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER. ORIGINAL CAST. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees, 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

Knickerbocker. Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
FRANCIS WILSON of 100. Last 6 Nights. In Geo. W. Lederer's Direction Nixon & Zimmerman. "The Strollers."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. Tue. Sat.
OPENING NIGHT TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesques of DIPLOMACY
Auction Sale of Seats Friday Aft., 2 P. M.

LYCEUM OPENS TUESDAY EVE., September 10th, with Miss BERTHA GALLAND in ..... THE FOREST LOVERS

MR. MOODY'S ENGLISH MODEL.

Minister Says Muller Home, in Bristol, Is Supported Through Faith.

In the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, the services yesterday morning were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson of Northfield, Mass. He talked about faith, and incidentally told of the foundation of the Muller Home at Bristol, England, upon which the Northfield establishment was modeled by the late Dwight L. Moody. Taking as his text John 1., 11, he said there were three spheres in which faith operated—salvation, sanctification, and service.

The first of these was merely an act of reception, the second a belief in the promises of the Bible, and the third a readiness to do the work asked of the Christian with a faith that

AUG

1901

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 24..	2,583,261
Same week last year.....	673,937
To date this year.....	199,797,449
Corresponding date last year.	75,491,811
Bonds for the week.....	$10,019,500
Same week last year.....	$4,682,700
To date this year.....	$713,620,720
Corresponding date last year.	$329,775,960

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4¼; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Amalgam. Copper	8½	Kan. City So. pf	2
Am. Car & Fdy	2¼	L. Erie & W. pf	1½
Am. Car & Fdy pf	1¾	Louis. & Nashville	2½
Am. Malting pf	1	Manhattan	4½
Am. Smelt. & Ref	1⅝	Met. Street Ry	3⅝
Am. Locomotive pf	3	Mex. Nat. ctfs	1
Am. Woolen pf	1	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3⅞
Am. Snuff pf	1	Mo., K. & Texas	1
Am. Sugar Ref	6½	Mo., K. & T. pf	3¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	2½	Missouri Pacific	7
Anaconda Copper	3½	Mob. & O., J. P. M. ctfs.	2
At., T. & S. F.	5¾	National Biscuit	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf	1	National Lead	1
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	11¼
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	N. Y. Central	2
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	3⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	N. Y., O. & W.	2½
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	2½	Norfolk & Western	2¼
Canadian Pacific	2½	Norfolk & W. pf	1½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	3½	Ontario Mining	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Pennsylvania	2¾
Chicago & Alton	3½	Peoria & Eastern	3
Chi. & E. Ill	5⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Chicago Gt. Western	1½	Pressed Steel Car pf	1¼
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1¾	Pullman Company	3½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	3	Reading	2⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	4⅞	Reading 1st pf	1⅞
Chicago & Northwest	5¾	Reading 2d pf	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4⅝	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1¾
Chicago Term. Trans.	2½	Rubber Gds. Mfg. pf	2½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	3½	St. L. & Adirondack	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	St. L. & Adirondack pf	1½
Colorado Southern	1½	St. L. & San Fran.	1⅝
Col. South. 1st pf	3¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Col. South. 2d pf	3½	St. L. Southwest	1⅝
Col. & Hock Coal	1	St. L. & S. W. pf	1⅝
Consol. Gas	6¼	Southern Pacific	4½
Cont. Tobacco pf	2	Southern Railway	2⅝
Del. & Hudson	5½	Southern Ry. pf	2¾
Del., Lack & W.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	5¼
Denver & Rio Grande	3	Texas Pacific	3
Den. & Rio G. pf	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	2¼
Detroit United Ry.	1½	Tol., S. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Diamond Match	6¼	Twin City Rap. Tr.	4
Erie	4⅝	Union Bag & Paper	1½
Erie 1st pf	5	Union Pacific	1½
Erie 2d pf	5½	Union Pacific pf	1½
Evans. & T. H.	2½	U. S. Leather pf	1⅝
Glucose Sugar Ref.	2	U. S. Rubber	2⅞
Gt. Northern pf	5⅞	U. S. Rubber pf	3
Hocking Valley	1⅜	U. S. Steel	1⅝
Illinois Central	1⅞	U. S. Steel pf	2⅝
Internat. Paper	3¼	Va. Car Chemical	1½
Internat. Paper pf	1½	Wabash	1⅞
Int. Steam Pump	3⅜	Wabash pf	2⅞
Int. Steam Pump pf	4¾	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	1⅛
Amalgam. Copper	8⅜	Wisconsin Central pf	1
Kan. City Southern	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R. pf	1½	Nat. Salt pf	1
Am. Tob. tr. ctfs.	1½	Pacific Coast 1st pf	5
Am. Tobacco pf	3	Pere Marquette	4
Ann Arbor pf	1	Sloss-Shef. St. & I.	1
Buff., R. & P. pf	1⅜	Texas Pac. land tr.	3⅜
C., M. & St. P. pf	2½	Third Av.	1
Clev., Lor. & W. pf	2	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s	1½	Int. & G. Nor. 1st	3⅞
Brook. Rap. Tr. 5s	1	Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1
Brook. C. R. 1st	1⅜	Kings Co. El. 1st	1½
Br. W. & W. 5s t. r.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1⅞
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. Ga. 5s	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1½
Ches. & O. con 5s	2	N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. 4s	1¾
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	2	Nor. & W. gen. 6s	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	Nor. & W. ext. & imp. 6s	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc. 4s	5
Erie gen. 4s	2½	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1½
Ev. & Ind. con. 6s	5	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s	2
		Wabash deb B	3⅝

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Unicn Gas 5s	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1½
Bal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s	1	L. & N. coll. tr. 5s	2

OUR LONDON CABLE

Impossible to Keep Loan Rates Firm.

Week to Week Advances Drop to 1½ Per Cent., While Discount Houses Try in Vain to Keep Bill Rates Firm—Speculation as to a Continuance of Cheap Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—All the week the supply of loanable capital has been sufficient to meet the moderate demands upon it, and as nearly £750,000 in gold from various sources went into the Bank of England, it is impossible to keep loan rates firm. The call rate fluctuated between 1 and 1½ per cent., and in the last few days money has been often unlendable at a lower figure, while week to week advances have dropped to 1½ per cent.

The discount houses, nevertheless, have endeavored to keep the rates of bills firm and have refused "less than 2¼ per cent. for ninety-day paper." They were encouraged in this attitude at first by the temporary weakness of the New York exchange, which led them to fear gold exports were imminent, and by the action of Austria-Hungary. That State is now putting into effective operation a scheme for establishing the gold standard which has been legislated upon various times since 1892, and in pursuance of this policy it has been buying gold in our market at a price sufficiently above the Bank of England buying rate to divert a large enough proportion of bullion on its way to produce uneasiness. Thursday's bank return, however, showed the reserve to have risen to the highest point since the end of 1898, and, thanks to the inflow of gold from abroad and the return of coin from circulation, the stock of bullion became larger than it has been since March 31, 1897.

These facts proved too strong for the market, and as Continental exchanges were still in our favor, a complete change in mood became apparent.

Instead of looking for a speedy return to dear money, the opinion now is that credit will remain cheap until near the end of the year, and discounts are consequently allowed to fall further a fraction or two. The grounds of this belief seem slender, all things considered. Europe will certainly have to import a good deal of wheat to make good her shortage, and it will depend greatly on the amount of American finance paper in existence here and on the Continent whether this will create a large demand for gold or not.

Should gold be wanted, another question arises as to how far the Continent would be in a position to withdraw capital from this market. France, in particular, has very large sums employed here, but good authorities believe that most of it is in securities maturing from January to March, which will only be withdrawn earlier in the event of a pressure such as might be produced by, say, financing a new Russian loan.

We, as usual, shall have to find the cash to pay for the movement of the Egyptian cotton crop, and this also must tend to deplete our supplies.

All these factors and many others must be taken into consideration in dealing with the future, and the outlook is too uncertain at present to form a definite judgment very far ahead. The utmost that can be said is that, except for a possible temporary hardening of rates when the next consol installment falls due, money will doubtless remain cheap to the end of September. Even this call may not cause much disturbance to credit, as, owing to the poor state of trade in the country, supplies are steadily coming into the London market seeking more remunerative employment. A. J. W.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The end of the holiday season finds the London Stock Exchange listless, and in the attitude of Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. On the whole, conditions are more healthy than at any time for some months. Money has not been more plentiful since 1897. Accordingly, in the open market, rates are gradually decreasing, touching 2⅛ per cent. for short bills, and 1 per cent. for call loans.

The Bank of England has wisely made no further reduction in the official rate, although there was some expectation of such a move last Thursday. The two strongest arguments against a reduction are, first, the expectation of a speedy demand for gold from New York, and, second, the general feeling that the visit of Emperor Nicholas to France portends another Russian loan. No definite information is yet obtainable as to this loan question, but it is known that Russia is badly in need of a large amount, and that France is the only probable source of supply. At the same time Russia has taxed French generosity heavily of late, both in the matter of Government loans and also private industrial investments.

The latter have shown lamentably small dividends; and, therefore, it is thought the enthusiasm induced by the Czar's visit will give a very opportune stimulus to French cordiality. In case a loan is floated it will mean the withdrawal from London of considerable French cash, and this is likely to come just at a time when London is most in need of its surplus.

The professionally fostered boom in stocks has not developed to any extent. The abundance of money leads to considerable quiet investment in high-class securities; but the principal activity, if the term may be applied, centres in Americans. This leads to some rather sour comments in the financial press regarding "the philanthropy of American magnates who engineer deals and combinations for the sole purpose of letting the public in on the ground floor."

In spite of this adverse comment, there have been generous purchases of American railway stocks for Continental account, while British railway stocks, speaking now of common shares, are still on the down grade to the tune of over 2½ points. Foreign Government securities have been stationary rather than depressed on the Franco-Turkish squabble, so little reaction was anticipated on the close of the incident. Mining shares, after the recent slight improvement, have gone flat on the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war in South Africa.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 26.

Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York. Books close.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway.—Books close for annual meeting.
Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis.—Books close.
Sacramento (Cal.) Electric, Gas and Railway.—Books close.
United Traction Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Thursday, Aug. 29.

Pressed Steel Car Company.—Dividend payable.

Friday, Aug. 30.

American Railways Company—Books close.
Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 31.

Diamond Match Company—Books close.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago—Dividend payable on preferred.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,302,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	12,546,075	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,670,975	23,203,000
March 16	10,902,600	2,680,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,038,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,022,100	14,884,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,372,725	27,157,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,125	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,152,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,528,350	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,271,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,969,125	10,088,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,000
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,795,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Aug. 25	$23,888,925	$12,378,525	$21,348,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,468,925	7,070,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,900	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,025	1,177,350	19,061,553
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,038,525	28,091,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,950
Nov. 10	4,606,050	*2,788,050	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,083,775	*312,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,559,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	8,071,125	6,850,525	16,743,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,075	19,810,950
Dec. 29	11,525,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 24. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 24, 2,583,261.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 24, '01.
90½	80¾	130	June 17.	88¾	Jan. 21.	122	122¼	+ 8⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co	$100	153,887,000	July 29, '01.	12	Q	113½	122⅝	113¼	122	...	159,595
...	...	35	June 13.	26¼	May 21.	29	31	+ ⅝	American Agricultural Chemical Co	100	16,538,000	...	...	...	29	29½	29	29½	...	350
25½	12½	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	31⅝	31¾	+ 2¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	29	31⅝	29	31⅝	15½	7,135
72	57⅝	88¼	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	86⅞	87	+ 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	84¾	86⅞	84⅝	86⅞	64	3,291
37⅝	30	35¼	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	33	34	— ¾	American Cotton Oil Co	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½	A	33	33	32½	33	33¾	1,000
191	145	205	Apr. 19.	170	Jan. 12.	192	198	...	American Express Co	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	4	SA	197½	197½	197½	197½	155	140
49¼	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 19.	31⅝	32	— ⅝	American Ice Co	100	22,921,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅛	32½	3,096
60	34½	66	July 9.	31	Jan. 24.	60½	62½	— ¼	American Linseed Co. pf	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	...	62½	62½	60½	62½	55½	370
7¾	3	8	June 20.	4¼	Feb. 4.	6¼	7	— ½	American Malting Co	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	6½	6⅝	6¼	6½	4⅞	900
31½	13½	39	June 25.	22¼	Feb. 9.	28	30	+ 1	American Malting Co. pf	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	...	28	28½	28	28½	23½	375
55½	34½	69	Apr. 20.	39¾	May 9.	53½	53¾	+ 1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	...	...	...	52	53⅞	51¾	53⅞	37½	12,080
99	85	104⅞	June 20.	88	Feb. 28.	100¼	100¾	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	101	101¾	100½	100½	88½	3,840
...	...	32¼	July 3.	22¼	Aug. 13.	26½	27	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	...	...	...	25⅝	26¾	25⅛	26½	...	4,560
...	...	89	July 3.	83½	July 14.	96¼	97	+ 3	American Locomotive Co. pf	100	24,100,000	...	...	...	85½	96⅝	85½	96½	...	3,030
...	...	90	June 14.	73	Apr. 17.	88	89	+ 1	American Snuff Co. pf	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	85¾	86½	85¾	86½	...	300
149	95¼	153	June 3.	129	Aug. 13.	187⅝	187⅞	+ 5½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	132	137⅞	131¾	137½	121	24,285
118	107	130	July 19.	117½	Jan. 8.	122	127	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf	100	36,968,000	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	124	127½	124	127½	...	1,012
96½	80	100	Apr. 13.	86	Mar. 8.	97¼	101	—	American Telegraph & Cable Co	100	14,000,000	June 1, '01.	1¼	Q	100	100	100	100	...	25
...	...	138½	June 14.	125	July 15.	134½	135	— 1¼	American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs	...	...	...	...	...	136	136	134½	135	92¾	4,300
140	128	150	July 12.	137	Jan. 2.	145	150	— 3	American Tobacco Co. pf	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	2	Q	145	145	145	145	...	100
22¼	21¼	21½	Jan. 2.	13¼	Mar. 15.	17¼	18	+ ½	American Woolen Co	100	29,501,000	...	...	...	17½	17½	17¼	17½	...	200
77	76	82¾	July 1.	70	Mar. 22.	79	80	+ 1	American Woolen Co. pf	100	20,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	...	79	79	79	79	...	110
54⅞	37⅞	54½	Apr. 16.	37	May 9.	48¼	48½	+ 3½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co	25	30,000,000	Apr. 26, '01.	1¼	SA	45	48⅝	44½	48¼	44½	19,496
25	16	30	Apr. 22.	20	Feb. 20.	21¼	25	...	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	...	...	...	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	...	25
59	40¼	64	Apr. 22.	52	Aug. 22.	52	55	— 1	Ann Arbor pf	100	4,000,000	...	...	...	52	52	52	52	42¼	150
43⅝	9¾	91	June 5.	42¾	Jan. 21.	79½	79¾	+ 5⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	102,000,000	June 18, '01.	1½	...	73½	79⅞	73½	79⅝	27¼	136,426
89⅝	56¼	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	96¾	96¾	+ 4	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf	100	114,190,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	94	96¾	94	96¾	70	23,225
89⅝	55¾	114¼	May 8.	81¾	Jan. 4.	104¼	105	+ 7⅜	Baltimore & Ohio	100	45,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	97½	105½	97¼	104⅜	71⅜	34,670
90	72⅜	97	June 5.	83¾	Feb. 28.	94	94½	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	59,327,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	SA	92	94	92	94	70½	1,930
88⅝	47⅛	86⅛	Apr. 22.	65½	May 9.	77	77¼	+ 3⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	100	45,000,000	...	...	...	73¾	77⅝	73¼	77¼	53¼	36,225
153	140	228	Apr. 16.	175	Jan. 18.	215	217	+ 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co	100	15,000,000	June 1, '01.	4	SA	215	216	215	216	...	1,200
16⅝	6¼	14⅜	May 19.	8¾	Jan. 10.	10½	12	...	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co	100	5,000,000	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	7¼	300
85	52	95	June 20.	77	Mar. 19.	...	...	+ 2½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	90	91	90	90½	...	400
125	95¾	128¼	June 24.	116	Mar. 1.	...	...	+ 1⅝	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	3	SA	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	...	200

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 24. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 24, '01.
61¼	47⅞	78½	Apr. 19.	54⅛	Jan. 4.	70	70½	+ ⅝	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	QA	69¾	70⅝	69¾	70⅝	40¼	1,400
99½	84⅝	117⅛	May 7.	87	May 9.	112	112½	+ 2½	**Canadian Pacific**	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	110¼	112½	110¼	112¾	89½	9,500
150½	115	167	June 28.	145¾	Jan. 4.	162¾	165	+ 3½	**Central Railroad of New Jersey**	100	27,282,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	160	163¾	160	162¾	136½	950
42⅜	24	52⅜	May 8.	29	May 9.	47½	47½	+ 1⅜	**Chesapeake & Ohio**	100	20,333,400	Nov. 26, '00.	1	..	45¼	47⅜	45¼	47½	27¼	21,200
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	40¾	41	+ 3½	**Chicago & Alton**	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	37½	41	37½	41	...	14,450
78½	68½	82¼	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	77	78	+ ⅝	**Chicago & Alton pf**	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	77¼	78	77½	78	...	500
109	88	135⅝	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	128	133	+ 6⅝	**Chicago & Eastern Illinois**	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	1¾	SA	126	128⅝	126	128⅝	...	1,400
18	9¾	26½	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	23	23¼	+ 1¼	**Chicago Great Western**	100	21,315,500	.....	..	..	22	23¼	22	23¼	11¼	10,250
82	68½	90⅝	June 24.	75	May 10.	82¼	84¾	+ ¼	**Chicago Great Western pf. A**	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	70	100
94¼	81	94¾	Mar. 15.	90	July 27.	90½	91	..	**Chicago Great Western deb**	100	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	83	10
29	14	40¼	June 4.	23	Jan. 21.	38½	39	+ 1⅜	**Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville**	100	10,500,000	.....	..	..	37¼	39⅜	37¼	38⅝	22½	13,340
64	43¼	75⅜	Apr. 2.	59⅝	Jan. 21.	72¼	73½	+ 3	**Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.**	100	5,060,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	70⅝	73½	70⅝	73½	53½	2,000
148¼	108¼	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	167¼	167½	+ 4⅞	**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul**	100	52,140,900	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	161⅞	168¾	161⅛	167½	113½	120,145
188	163½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	187	190	— 2½	**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf**	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	189	189½	189	189½	174½	300
172⅜	150½	215	May 1.	108¼	Jan. 4.	195	199	+ 5½	**Chicago & Northwestern**	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	2	SA	195	199½	195	199½	162	445
220	195½	248	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	.....	.....	+ ½	**Chicago & Northwestern pf**	100	22,396,600	July 8, '01.	3½	Q	220¼	220¼	219¾	219¾	202	200
122⅛	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅞	Jan. 21.	144¾	145	+ 4⅝	**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific**	100	59,881,140	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	139⅞	143	139⅞	144⅛	106¼	7,088
128	110	145	Apr. 11.	123	Mar. 2.	125½	135	..	**Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha**	100	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '01.	5	A	125	125	125	125	...	75
175	172	201	Apr. 11.	180	Mar. 29.	175	185	..	**Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf**	100	11,646,900	Aug. 20, '01.	3½	SA	180	180	180	180	...	27
14⅞	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	10½	Jan. 19.	21¼	21⅝	+ 2½	**Chicago Terminal Transfer Co**	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	18	21⅝	18	21¼	9⅝	5,545
39⅝	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	42½	42⅝	+ 3½	**Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf**	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37½	42½	37½	42¼	...	4,700
76	55	92½	July 19.	72½	May 15.	90⅝	90⅞	+ 1⅜	**Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis**	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	90	90⅝	90	90⅝	58½	2,800
72	46	76½	Mar. 6.	67	Aug. 7.	68½	72	— 2	**Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf**	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '00.	1½	..	68	68	68	68	...	100
56½	29¼	138½	June 17.	41¾	Jan. 21.	97	97⅜	— ¼	**Colorado Fuel & Iron**	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	..	95	98¼	95	97⅜	34½	3,000
8¾	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	15½	15⅞	+ 1⅝	**Colorado Southern**	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	13⅜	15⅝	13⅜	15⅝	6¼	19,200
47⅞	36	56¼	Apr. 20.	40	Jan. 21.	56⅞	57	+ 3½	**Colorado Southern 1st pf**	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	53¾	56⅞	53¾	56⅞	42	9,300
20¼	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	18¼	Jan. 22.	26⅝	26⅞	+ 3¼	**Colorado Southern 2d pf**	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	22⅞	27¾	22⅞	26⅝	16⅜	7,450
21	11½	23½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	.....	.....	+ 1	**Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron**	100	6,903,000	.....	..	..	20	21	20	21	15¾	1,000
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	227⅜	227⅞	+ 6½	**Consolidated Gas Co**	100	72,833,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	221	227½	221	227½	175	11,800
...	...	69¼	July 3.	63⅜	July 22.	67⅜	67¾	— ½	**Continental Tobacco Co. tr. receipts**	...	.....	.....	..	..	68¼	68¼	67¼	67½	26	3,250
95	70	124	June 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	119	119½	+ 2	**Continental Tobacco Co. pf**	...	48,846,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	118¼	119	118	119	77⅝	500
134½	100½	185½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	169¾	170	+ 8½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	161	170	161	169¾	113	11,840
104⅜	171¼	244	May 29.	188¼	Jan. 3.	.....	.....	+ 2	**Delaware, Lackawanna & Western**	50	28,200,000	July 20, '01.	1½	Q	227	231	227	230	178½	3,110
34½	16½	53½	May 6.	29¾	Jan. 21.	45⅜	45½	+ 3	**Denver & Rio Grande**	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	42¾	45¼	42¼	45¼	19	1,900
87½	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	94	94½	+ 2	**Denver & Rio Grande pf**	100	40,501,820	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	91¼	94	91¼	94	67	6,720
...	...	82	Aug. 21.	75¼	Apr. 2.	.....	.....	+ 4¾	**Detroit United Railway**	100	12,500,000	June 1, '01.	1	Q	82	82	82	82	...	200
21⅜	12	45	June 15.	18	Jan. 30.	30¼	39½	+ 5½	**Des Moines & Fort Dodge**	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	38½	38½	38½	38½	...	200
...	...	151½	Aug. 24.	140¾	July 22.	150	151	+ 6¼	**Diamond Match Co**	100	14,750,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	146	151¼	146	151¾	...	640
...	...	10¼	June 19.	7⅝	Aug. 7.	7⅞	8	..	**Distilling Co. of America**	100	44,495,282	.....	..	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...	275
...	...	33⅜	June 25.	27	July 24.	28½	29½	..	**Distilling Co. of America pf**	100	29,418,818	.....	..	..	28½	28½	27⅞	28	...	1,096
6¼	4	12½	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	10⅜	11	+ ½	**Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic**	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	...	810
17⅞	12	22	June 5.	13⅝	Jan. 8.	19¾	19¾	— ½	**Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf**	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	...	400
27¼	10½	45¼	June 4.	24½	May 9.	42⅜	42⅝	+ 4¾	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	37½	42⅝	37½	42⅝	...	146,075
63½	30⅝	73¼	June 29.	59⅝	Jan. 21.	70⅜	70⅝	+ 5	**Erie 1st pf**	100	47,892,400	.....	..	..	65¾	71	65⅞	71	33¼	37,075
43½	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¼	Jan. 4.	56½	57¼	+ 5½	**Erie 2d pf**	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	51	56½	51	56¼	...	10,000
54⅜	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	56⅛	57	+ 2½	**Evansville & Terre Haute**	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	54	56⅝	54	56½	...	3,400
200	120	269½	June 24.	183½	Jan. 10.	265	268	+ ½	**General Electric**	100	24,568,100	July 15, '01.	2	Q	264½	265¼	250¼	265¼	138	1,800
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	57½	58	+ 2	**Glucose Sugar Refining Co**	100	24,027,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	55½	57½	55½	57½	52¼	1,925
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93⅜	Mar. 4.	103	107	..	**Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf**	100	13,638,300	June 1, '01.	1½	Q	103¼	105¼	103¼	105¼	98¾	10
191½	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	180⅜	187	+ 5⅝	**Great Northern pf**	100	102,022,850	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	181	187	181	186¾	153	19,975
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	53	54	+ 1⅜	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	51	53⅞	51	53⅜	34⅞	1,700
74⅜	58	80	May 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	76	76¼	+ ⅝	**Hocking Valley pf**	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	75¾	76⅜	75½	76½	63¼	1,300
133	110	154¾	June 20.	124	May 9.	140¾	147	+ 1	**Illinois Central**	100	66,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	3	SA	144	146¾	144	146½	116¼	6,500
26½	1+½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	25½	25½	+ 3½	**International Paper Co**	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22	25⅜	22	25½	23	9,910
75	58	81	Mar. 25.	59	Jan. 21.	78½	78⅝	+ 1½	**International Paper Co. pf**	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	76	78¼	76	78	66	4,400
53⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54¼	Jan. 2.	92½	93	+ ½	**International Power Co**	100	6,400,000	.....	..	..	92⅝	93	92⅝	92⅞	29⅛	2,200
10⅝	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¼	Feb. 7.	7½	8	+ ⅛	**International Silver Co**	100	9,944,700	.....	..	..	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	...	610
29⅜	28	43⅞	Aug. 24.	24⅛	Jan. 22.	43½	43⅞	+ 3⅞	**International Steam Pump Co**	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	40½	43⅞	40½	43⅞	...	8,600
77½	76	86	Aug. 24.	74	Jan. 24.	86	86¼	+ 4¾	**International Steam Pump Co. pf**	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	83¼	86	83	86	...	900
27⅜	11⅞	43⅜	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	39¼	39¾	..	**Iowa Central**	100	8,512,900	.....	..	..	39½	40⅜	39	40	19⅜	3,515
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	75	75½	+ ⅛	**Iowa Central pf**	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	75	75	73¾	75	45	800
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	33	35	+ ¾	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	31	33¼	31	32¼	15	450
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13¼	Jan. 4.	19¾	21	+ 1	**Kansas City Southern**	100	29,985,200	.....	..	..	20	22	20	20	...	300
43⅜	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	42	42½	+ 2	**Kansas City Southern pf**	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	42	42	42	42	...	200
52	20¼	68½	Mar. 29.	39¾	Jan. 21.	62	64	..	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	63	63¾	63	63	29	300
115	83½	130	Mar. 29.	108⅛	Jan. 21.	125	129	+ 1½	**Lake Erie & Western pf**	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	126	127½	126	127½	95	225
89	47½	82½	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	75	78	..	**Long Island**	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	78	78	78	78	61	200
89¼	68¾	111⅜	June 17.	76	May 9.	105½	105½	+ 2½	**Louisville & Nashville**	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	102¼	105⅜	102¼	105¼	71⅝	31,445
117	84	131⅜	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	120⅜	121	+ 4¼	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	117	121⅜	117	120¾	91½	26,855
182	143¾	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	169	170	+ 3⅜	**Metropolitan Street Railway**	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	165¾	170	165¾	169¾	153⅜	9,265
17⅜	10½	30	May 2.	12¾	Jan. 21.	25½	25⅞	+ ¼	**Mexican Central**	100	47,053,100	.....	..	..	25	25½	25	25¼	11¾	4,300
5	2⅝	15	Apr. 16.	8¾	Jan. 18.	11¾	12	+ ⅛	**Mexican National certificates**	100	33,350,000	.....	..	..	11	12¼	10¾	12	3½	22,140
71½	45½	111¼	July 19.	67⅜	Jan. 19.	.....	.....	— ⅛	**Minneapolis & St. Louis**	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	103	108¾	107⅛	108¼	55¼	970
104¼	87½	117½	Aug. 9.	101¾	Jan. 7.	.....	.....	..	**Minneapolis & St. Louis pf**	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	117	117	116	116	93¾	200
27	14	27½	June 24.	15	May 9.	25	26¾	+ ⅝	**Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie**	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	25	26½	25	26¼	18	1,600
69	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	73	75	+ 2⅛	**Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf**	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	73	73	73	74¼	57	300
17⅛	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	28	28¼	+ 1	**Missouri, Kansas & Texas**	100	55,280,300	.....	..	..	26¼	28⅜	26½	28½	9⅜	4,050
47½	25⅝	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	57¼	57⅜	+ 2¼	**Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf**	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	54½	57⅜	54¼	57½	30½	8,050
72½	38⅝	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	107½	108	+ 2	**Missouri Pacific**	100	76,046,400	July 20, '01.	2½	..	104¾	108¾	100	107½	50¼	41,725
...	...	83	Aug. 22.	78	May 9.	.....	.....	+ 2	**Mobile & Ohio J. P. M. & Co. certs**	...	.....	.....	..	..	84¼	85	84¼	85	37½	400
50	43	*75	June 10.	*70	June 11.	.....	.....	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	75	75	75	75	...	80
40¼	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	44½	44⅞	+ 1⅛	**National Biscuit Co**	100	20,236,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	43½	44⅝	43½	44⅝	31¼	2,500
96	79½	103¼	Aug. 20.	92	Jan. 2.	102	103	..	**National Biscuit Co. pf**	100	23,825,100	Mar. 31, '01.	1¾	Q	103	103¼	102½	103	86	800
28¼	15¼	25½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	21	21½	+ 1	**National Lead Co**	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	A	20½	21	20½	21	18¼	1,000
46	32¾	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	42½	43	+ ⅞	**National Salt Co**	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	42½	42¾	42½	42⅜	...	150
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72¾	Jan. 3.	76	76½	— 1	**National Salt Co. pf**	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76	76	75½	76	...	600
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	133	July 15.	145	147	+11¾	**New York Air Brake**	100	8,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	140	146¾	140	146¾	...	920
145⅜	125⅜	170	May 2.	130⅜	Jan. 21.	153¼	155½	+ 2	**New York Central**	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	153	155¼	153	155¼	129⅜	10,200
24½	11	41½	Aug. 9.	16	May 9.	40½	41	+ 1	**New York, Chicago & St. Louis**	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	39½	41¾	39½	41	11¼	5,500
58½	29	82½	July 1.	47	Mar. 1.	80	80¾	.. ½	**New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf**	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	79	80¾	78	80	...	1,900
215½	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	214½	216½	..	**New York, New Haven & Hartford**	100	53,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	216	216	216	216	...	11
32½	18½	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	35⅞	35⅞	+ 2⅜	**New York, Ontario & Western**	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	33½	36	33¼	35⅝	20⅞	46,325
45¾	22⅞	57¾	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	56½	56⅞	+ 2⅝	**Norfolk & Western**	100	60,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	53½	57¼	53½	56⅝	33¾	92,895
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	89	90	+ 1¼	**Norfolk & Western pf**	100	23,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	2	SA	90	90	89¾	89¾	75	450
...	...	109	June 18.	73¾	Feb. 15.	100	101½	..	**North American**	...	11,936,700	.....	..	..	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	...	550
86½	45¾	¶709	May 9.	77¼	Jan. 21.	.....	.....	..	**Northern Pacific**	100	80,000,000	Aug. 5, '01.	1	Q	122½	122½	122½	122½	50¾	100
91½	67	113½	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	96	97¼	..	**Northern Pacific pf**	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1	Q	97	97	97	97	71¾	240
9	6	10½	Mar. 1.	6¼	Jan. 8.	9¼	10	+ 1¼	**Ontario Mining Co**	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	30c	..	9	9½	9	9¼	...	650
90¼	82½	98	Apr. 26.	89	Feb. 25.	93	96	— 5	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	100	1,515,500	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	91	93	91	93	...	505
69½	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	69½	70	— ¾	**Pacific Coast 2d pf**	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	67½	69¼	67½	69¼	...	1,160
57	25¾	47¼	Jan. 26.	30¼	May 9.	41	41½	+ ¼	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	40¾	41⅞	40¾	41	31¾	3,725
...	...	152¼	June 29.	140	July 15.	.....	.....	..	**Pennsylvania Railroad treas. rects.**	...	.....	.....	..	..	146	146	146	146	...	73
140½	124¾	161½	Apr. 22.	137¼	May 9.	147½	147¾	+ 2⅜	**Pennsylvania Railroad**	50	392,161,050	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	142	147¼	143½	147¼	128⅞	57,252
111½	81⅝	120¼	June 21.	95¾	Jan. 21.	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅞	**People's Gas, Chicago**	100	28,668,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	112	114⅛	112	113½	96	26,000
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14⅞	Jan. 22.	26	29	+ 3	**Peoria & Eastern**	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	26	28¾	26	28¾	...	600
35	20	75	June 18.	33¾	Jan. 9.	75	77	+ 4	**Pere Marquette**	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	...	100
80¼	49¾	106	June 17.	57	Jan. 30.	75	77	+ ¼	**Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis**	100	24,347,000	Apr. 15, '01.	1	..	77	75	73	75	54	700
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 4.	102	102¼	..	**Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf**	100	22,640,200	July 15, '01.	2	SA	101½	101½	101½	101½	80	40
58¾	32¼	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	40¾	42	+ 1½	**Pressed Steel Car Co**	100	12,500,000	May 20, '01.	1	Q	41¼	42¼	40½	42¼	38½	1,165
80½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72¼	Mar. 5.	83½	84½	+ 1½	**Pressed Steel Car Co. pf**	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	82	84½	82	85	71	370
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	190½	Jan. 21.	208	210	+ 3¼	**Pullman Company**	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	Q	208¼	208¾	208¼	208¾	187	100
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22	3½	4	..	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	...	100
26	15	48¼	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	44⅝	44⅞	+ 2⅞	**Reading**	50	69,900,000	.....	..	..	41¼	44⅜	41¼	44⅜	16⅜	37,120
71⅞	49	80¾	June 17.	65	May 9.	77½	77⅞	+ 1⅞	**Reading 1st pf**	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	77½	79½	77¼	77⅝	58	28,050
39½	23¾	59¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	53½	55⅞	+ 3½	**Reading 2d pf**	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	52	55⅜	52	55¾	28⅜	24,900
27½	8¾	24	June 17.	22	Jan. 22.	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛	**Republic Iron & Steel**	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	20¼	21¾	20¾	21¾	11⅜	14,410
70⅝	49	82	Apr. 1.	55½	Jan. 21.	75½	76	+ ⅝	**Republic Iron & Steel pf**	100	20,306,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	75½	76¼	75	76⅝	54	3,407
...	...	38¼	May 2.	26	Aug. 9.	30½	31½	+ 1⅜	**Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co**	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	28¾	31¼	28	31	...	3,559
...	...	90	May 2.	76½	Aug. 9.	79	80	+ 2½	**Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf**	100	8,051,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	77½	79	77	79	...	500
8⅞	5	15¼	Jan. 8.	7⅜	Jan. 21.	.....	.....	+ ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12½	12½	12½	7½	600
64½	38¼	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 29.	.....	.....	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf**	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	66½	66½	66½	66½	46½	50
...	...	116	Aug. 8.	57	Jan. 29.	114	115	+ 1¼	**St. Lawrence & Adirondack**	100	1,300,000	.....	..	..	114⅞	115¼	112¾	114¼	...	4,300
24¼	8¾	54¼	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	42	42⅜	+ 1⅞	**St. Louis & San Francisco**	100	27,408,700	.....	..	..	40	42¼	40	42¼	9¾	4,100
55	31½	76¼	June 19.	53¼	Jan. 4.	68	69	+ 1	**St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf**	100	14,335,700	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	SA	67½	69	67½	69	33¾	1,200
18½	8¾	39½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	31	32	+ 1⅝	**St. Louis Southwestern**	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	29	31⅜	29	31½	13½	1,700
45½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41½	Jan. 3.	63¼	64¼	+ 1⅜	**St. Louis Southwestern pf**	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	61¼	64⅞	61¼	64⅞	30	2,200
28	17½	41½	Apr. 2.	19¼	Feb. 5.	20	21½	— 1	**Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	20	20½	20	20½	...	100
71	59¼	86	Apr. 2.	65½	Jan. 22.	78	80	..	**Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf**	100	6,700,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	67	300
45½	30⅝	63⅜	June 5.	29	May 9.	59⅞	60	+ 4⅛	**Southern Pacific**	100	197,832

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 24, $10,019,500

	Week Ended Aug. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96	95	96	30
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96½	97	96¾	97	18
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	42
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97¼	97½	97	97¼	23
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94½	94½	94⅛	94½	104
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95½	95½	95½	12
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	104	104½	104	104½	47½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90½	90	90	53
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 6th in. pd.	106½	107⅜	106½	107½	661
Brooklyn City 1st 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100⅝	101½	100⅝	101½	36
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	73	73	73	73	4
Brunswick & Western 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106½	107½	106¾	107	33
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78½	79½	78	79½	37
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	29	29½	29	29½	30
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	16	16¼	16	16¼	25
Central of New Jersey general 5s	129½	130	129½	130	13
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	101¾	103	101¾	103	43
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	88	17
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼	83
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	122	121	121½	27
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107⅜	108	107⅜	108	33
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103½	104½	103½	104½	8
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	114	114	114	114	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84	84	84	84	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	97⅝	97⅞	97⅛	97⅝	637
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	3
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	119	119	119	119	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. South. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110½	110½	110½	110½	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	35
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis 1st 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94½	95	94½	94½	82
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104½	104½	103½	104	33
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	53
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	2
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80½	82	80¾	82	47
Colorado & Southern 4s	87⅝	88	87	88	234
Denver & Rio Grande Impt. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94¼	30
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	7
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. convertible 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Erie general 4s	86½	88¼	86½	88¼	196
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¼	99	98⅛	99	20
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93	93½	93	93⅛	61
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Evansville & Indiana consol. 6s	110	110	110	110	3
Flint & P. M., Fort Huron Div. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	105	105	104⅞	105	17
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86	86	86	86	2
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	20
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	9½	9½	9½	9½	20
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	107	107	9
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	126	128	126	128	110
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101¼	102	101¼	102	33
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116½	116½	115½	116½	6
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	92	93	92	93	81
Laclede Gas 5s	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	7
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	30
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	33
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Manhattan Railway consol. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	15
Metropolitan Elevated, N. Y., 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Met. West Side Elevated of Chi. 1st 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	4
Mexican Central consol. 4s	86	86	86	86	1
Mexican Central 1st income	33	35	33	34⅞	391
Mexican Central 2d income	23	24	23	24	140
Michigan Central 7s	103½	103½	103½	103½	4
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82	82½	80¾	82½	36
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	107	107⅛	107	107¼	6
Missouri Pacific collat. trust. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123	123½	123	123½	12
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107½	107	107¼	48
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	106¾	107¼	106¼	107¼	60
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	106	106	106	106	10
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95	95½	95	95½	12
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94	95¼	94	95¼	6
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s, reg	106	106	106	106	6
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94½	96	94½	96	95
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Power 5s	112	114	112	114	37

BONDS.

	Week Ended Aug. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
New York, Susquehanna & Western ref. 5s	115	115	115	115	3
Norfolk & Western ext. & impt. 6s	131	131	131	131	4
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	134	134	134	134	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102¼	101¾	102¼	86
Northern Pacific 3s	71⅝	72	71¾	72	17
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	46
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	8
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	108	103	103	103	10
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	1
Peoria & Eastern income	65	70	65	70	301
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	½
Reading general 4s	95¼	95½	95¼	95⅝	74
Richmond & Danville 6s	123	123½	123	123½	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117	40
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92¼	92¼	92	92	7
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97½	97½	97	97¼	35
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	76¼	77	75⅝	77	105
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85½	86	85½	86	33
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	6
Southern Pacific 4s	91⅝	92¼	91⅝	92¼	60
Southern Pacific 4½s	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	27
Southern Railway 5s	117	117½	116¾	117½	51
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	5
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	58	58	58	58	10
Standard Rope & Twine income	8½	9	8½	9	14
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	105	104¾	105	58
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106	108⅜	106	108¼	2,440
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118	117⅝	117⅝	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	60¾	64⅝	60¾	64⅝	2,271
West Shore 4s	113¼	113¼	113	113	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87⅞	88¼	87½	88¼	39
Total sales					$9,995,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901.

United States 3s, coupon	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	14½

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901.

Alabama currency funding 4s	109	109	109	109	7
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3

Total sales $10,000
Grand total $10,019,500
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106¾	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	108½	June 29	105½	Jan. 17	107⅝	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112½	June 4	113⅜	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112½	July 9	113½	Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 17
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	139½	Apr. 23	136¾	Aug. 6	137	Aug. 8
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	109½	July 22	109½	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108½	Aug. 1	108½	Aug. 24
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small. Q. F.	112	Mar. 20	108½	June 6	108½	June 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108⅝	Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s. F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108½	Jan. 14	109½	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	103½	Mar. 20	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s. J. J.	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23	100	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug. 1	106¾	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	105	July 26	105	July 26	105	July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	99½	May 2	96	Jan. 17	96¼	Aug. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small.	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs.	10¾	Mar. 30	7½	July 30	7½	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	94¼	Aug. 2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Boston & Maine	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 29
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 3
Chicago, Burlington & Q. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 26
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 13	Sept. 3
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 3
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 31
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Ft. W. & Jack. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Mexican Northern Ry (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 5
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 16	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
Union Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
West Va. Cent. & Pitts.	2		*Holders of record	Aug. 13

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 30	Sept. 20
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Met. West Side El. of Chicago pf.	2	Aug. 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 31
Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf.	2½	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Sacramento (Cal.) El., Gas & Ry., (month)	15c	Sept. 1	Aug. 28	Sept. 1
Southern Ohio Trac. Co. (quarter)	¾	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	Sept. 3

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Caramel Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 13
American Coal Co. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 3	Aug. 3	Sept. 4
American Coal Co. (extra)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 3	Sept. 4
American Window Glass com.	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
American Window Glass pf.	2½	Sept. 2	Aug. 22	Sept. 2
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Breece Mining	5c	Sept. 2	Aug. 24	Sept. 5
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	3	Oct. 9	Sept. 26	Oct. 9
Colorado F. & I. Co. com. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Consolidated Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 27	Sept. 17
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 21	Sept. 13
General Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 24	Sept. 4
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Aug. 26	Aug. 20	.....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Aug. 26	Aug. 20	.....
Kings Co. Electric Light & Power Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 3	Aug. 26	Sept. 3
Laclede Gas Co. com.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 29	Sept. 17
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 17
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 6
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month)	1	Aug. 26	Aug. 15	Aug. 27
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 26	Aug. 15	Aug. 27
Niles-Bement-Pond (quarter)	1½	Sept. 5	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
Ohio & Indiana Cons. Nat. and Ill. Gas. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
Ontario Silver Mining Co.	10c	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	.....
Park Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Aug. 31
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 29
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (extra)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Safety Car H. & L. Co. stock	10	Sept. 2	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Standard Oil	$25	Sept. 16	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 15	Sept. 7
United States Glass pf.	4	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. com.	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 23	Sept. 2

*After Sept. 1.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Linseed Co.	Aug. 20	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Annual
American Smelting & Ref. Co.	Aug. 22	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Chicago Great Western	Aug. 24	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Annual
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. Ry.	Aug. 28	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	Sept. 3	Sept. 30	Sept. 28	Annual
Dr. Taft Med. Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 3	Special
General Manifold Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 21	Bondholders'
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Illinois Central R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 9	Oct. 4	Oct. 2	Annual
Minn. & St. Louis Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad	.....	Sept. 6	Sept. 3	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.	.....	.....	Sept. 4	Inc. B B'h'rs
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Aug. 17	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	Aug. 24	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
United Traction Co.	Aug. 28	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 7	Oct. 10	Oct. 8	Annual

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 25.—The near approach of the opening of the cotton season finds dealers here in an unaccustomed state of uncertainty. There seems to be no fixed conviction as to either supply or demand for the coming cotton year. The chief source of hesitation is the lack of definite information as to the American crop outlook. There is a general belief that there will be a sharp decline below last year's output, in spite of the increased acreage. Consequently sellers are generally holding for a rise which buyers are not willing to meet.

China was responsible for the best transactions of the week. India was inactive. South America and the Levant made quiet demands. Producers are now well engaged and not anxious for fresh engagements. Yarns developed improved inquiry in the early part of the week, but buyers were not able to follow the raw advance in Liverpool.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 4,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 1,766,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 8,750,000 pesetas.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 24, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is llen on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	97 Aug 23	97	
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995..A O*	104¾ Mar 13	101¾ May 14	103⅝ Aug 24	103¾	104
Do registered.....A O*	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	103⅝ Aug 13	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	99 Jun 14	86¾ Jan 4	97¼ Aug 23	96¾	97¼
Do do registered.....Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 17	..	..
Do stamped.....Nov.	96¾ Jun 20	90 Jan 28	94¼ Aug 24	93½	95
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946..J D*	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	105½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior llen g. 3½s, 1925.....J J*	97¾ Jun 28	95 Jan 8	95¼ Aug 21	95	96
Do do registered.....J J*	95½ Mar 18	93½ Mar 18	95¾ Mar 18	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....A O	103 Mar 11	99 May 9	104¼ Aug 24	104	104¼
Do do registered.....J J	104 Mar 8	101¼ Jul 1	101½ Aug 19	..	..
Do sub. certs. for conv.♦ deb. gold. 4s, 1911, 6th installment paid..J J*	110 May 3	100¼ May 15	107¾ Aug 24	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	92 Jun 24	88⅝ Jan 21	90 Aug 24	90	90¼
Do do registered.....J J	91 Jun 4	90½ Jun 4	90¾ June 4	..	..
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925..M N*	91¼ Mar 18	87½ May 29	88½ Aug 13	85¼	89½
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Oct. 05	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	111 May 22,00	108½	..
Cen. Ohio rvor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	.. ....	.. ....	111 June 5, 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937..M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	118¾ July 9	118	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921..*F A	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 3	126½	..
Do con. 1st g. 4s, 1922..J D*	130 Feb 7	129 May 23	129 May 23	126	129¾
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1943..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Sp 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jo 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.....J J	106¼ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	105¾ Aug 9	105	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	127½ Mar 10	119½ Jan 15	122⅝ Aug 24	121¼	..
Do do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	117 Se 20,00	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 De 14,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927..*J D	.. ....	.. ....	113½ De 6, 00	..	..
C.R., I.P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s,1921..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	100 Jun 27	105½ Jul 1	106¾ Aug 16	106	106¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*M S	111 Jan 23	107¾ May 10	109 Aug 17	..	..
Do do registered.....*M S	108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	107 Aug 5	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948..*J D	95 Mar 27	91 Aug 5	91 Aug 5	90	..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937..*M N	103¾ Apr 30	98 Jan 31	103 Aug 22	100½	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945..F A	119¾ Mar 25	119 Feb 1	120¾ Mar 25	116½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....M N*	108¾ Jun 24	97¼ Jan 18	107 Jun 24	106½	107¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	96 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g.5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	83 Jun 21	60 Jan 9	79½ Aug 24	77	79
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	36¾ Mar 6	20 Jan 3	29¾ Aug 23	29¼	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	19¾ Aug 22	15	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	50 Se 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec 29,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	106 De 24, 00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902.....M N*	108 Mar 30	104¾ Jul 24	104¾ July 24	104	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987.....J J*	137¼ Mar 27	127 Jan 22	130 July 24	129	..
Do do registered.....Q J	137 Mar 27	127 Jan 17	130 July 24	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912. Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	108 July 9	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910.....Q March	105½ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	104¾ Aug 21	..	104½
Am. Dock & imp. Co. 5s, 1921.....J J*	116¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	112 July 25	111	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A. July,1908..A O	117 Apr 10	113½ Jun 8	114 Aug 22	113½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....A O	116 Feb 19	115¾ May 15	117½ July 16	116½	119¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	122 Feb 19	119 Jul 22	122 Aug 22	121½	122½
Do do registered.....*M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 20	116 July 15	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*M S	108¾ Jun 13	104 Jan 4	108 Aug 21	107	108
Do do registered.....M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Aug 21	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989..*J J	107½ Apr 30	106½ Aug 19	104½ Aug 21	103	104½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*J J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 13	99 July 13	99½	101½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 29,00	105	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941..M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Ap 29,99	106	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902.....*M S	102¾ Jan 14	100¾ Mar 1	102¾ Aug 20	102	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903.....*M N	105¾ Jan 9	103½ Jun 4	103⅝ June 4	103¾	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949.....A O*	94 Jan 12	88 Aug 16	89 Aug 16	..	90½
Do certificates of interest.....J J*	93¾ Jan 4	91¼ Jan 4	93¾ June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.....J J*	87½ Jun 21	82¾ Jan 14	84 Aug 20	84	84¼
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.....J J*	109½ Jun 28	106⅝ Jul 8	106⅝ Aug 23	106¾	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901.....A O*	102¾ Mar 11	100¾ Apr 9	100¾ Apr 23	100¾	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*M N	112¾ Apr 16	108¾ Jul 29	109¾ Aug 21	109¾	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919.....A O*	114 Apr 12	111 Apr 12	114 Apr 12	113½	..
Do do 4s, 1919.....A O*	107 Mar 8	104¼ Apr 17	104¾ July 22	103¾	..
Do Plattsmouth Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102¾ Jun 4	101¼ Jul 24	102¾ July 8	100½	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....M S*	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....J J*	104¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 12	102¾ Aug 20	102¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	113 Apr 4	110¾ May 17	110¾ July 27	110½	111½
Do do registered.....*M N	112¾ Apr 17	109½ Aug 9	109½ Aug 9	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.....*M S	127¾ Feb 21	121 May 13	121 June 25	121½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.....J D*	115 May 10	112 Aug 1	112 Aug 1	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....A O*	140 Mar 29	135¾ Jan 11	137½ Aug 14	137	..
Do 1st con. 1st 5s, 1937.....M N*	127 Apr 26	115 Jan 2	122 Aug 14	122	123
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	115 My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	119½ Aug 14	120	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville— L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..*J J	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	117 Apr 26	116	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	114½ Jun 20	100¾ Jan 31	111¾ Aug 14	103½	..
Do 1st s. f. 6s, 1947.....J J*	126½ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	124 Aug 23	124	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul— C.,M. & St.P. 7s,$ gold,R.D.,1902..J J*	102½ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	172¾ Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.....*J J	190 Jan 28	188¼ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905.....*J J	194 Apr 29	180 Jul 25	181 Aug 14	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	188 Apr 9	183¼ Jan 14	188 Apr 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	117½ May 22	112 Jul 30	113 Aug 8	..	116½
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 4s, 1919.....J J*	119 Apr 3	117¾ Jan 14	118 June 14	113½	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.....J J*	119¼ Mar 11	114¾ Jul 26	116 Aug 15	113¾	117
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.....*J J	126½ Apr 13	120¾ Aug 12	120¾ Aug 12	120	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*J J	110¾ May 24	110¾ May 24	110¾ May 24	107¼	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119 Feb 7	116¾ Aug 12	116¾ Aug 12	115	116½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122 Mar 5	119¾ Aug 8	119¾ Aug 24	116½	117½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926..*J J	123 Apr 3	119 Jan 4	119 Aug 24	111	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	110¾ Jan 9	108 Jul 30	108 July 30	108¼	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921..J J*	121 Apr 13	116¾ Jul 1	116¾ July 1	115¾	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	120 Feb 27	116¾ Aug 21	116¾ Aug 21	115½	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....J J*	115¾ May 2	111½ Aug 15	111¾ Aug 24	..	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ Jul 18,00	131¼	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916..*J J	116¼ Mar 2	111¾ Aug 8	112 Aug 20	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989..J J	114½ Mar 1	110 Jul 3	110¾ Aug 21	..	..
Do do registered.....Q J	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 2	115	116½
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*J D	122 Mar 11	121½ Feb 7	121½ Mar 12	118¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..Q F	142½ Apr 17	133¾ Jan 15	141 July 26	137	..
Do gold 7s, 1902.....J D	108 Mar 20	104½ Jan 30	105 July 29	104¾	..
Do do registered.....J D*	108 Mar 28	104¾ Jul 2	104¾ July 2	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929.....A O*	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	116 July 23	116	118
Do do registered.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110½ Mar 12	108¾ Jan 24	108½ Aug 12	108¾	..
Do do registered.....A O*	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb 5s, 1933.....*M S	127¾ Jan 8	121¾ May 7	122 Aug 15	..	125¼
Do do registered.....*M N	121 May 27	122 Jun 11	123 May 28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....M N*	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	109¾ Aug 13	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	108¾ Apr 17	108 Apr 17	108 Aug 17	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....A O	117¾ Aug 6	116 Jan 18	117¾ Aug 16	..	..
Do do registered.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	117¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A	112 Mar 20	108¾ Jul 1	108¾ July 1	..	..
Do do registered.....F A	.. ....	.. ....	107 Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....M N*	110½ Mar 20	100¾ Mar 18	110 Apr 26	..	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	130¾ No 10,00	120	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....J J*	133 Jan 23	133 Jan 23	133 Jan 23	110¾	..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909..*M S	111¼ Jun 29	111¼ Jun 29	111¼ June 29	110¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910..*M S	111 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	111 June 4	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.....*M N	107¾ Apr 26	107¾ Apr 26	107¾ Apr 26	107¼	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*F A	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	104¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929..*F A	127¾ Jun 25	125½ Feb 4	127 July 8	124½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J	143 Apr 12	137¾ Jan 4	140 July 6	138½	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925..*M S	143¾ Apr 8	144¾ Aug 8	143¾ Apr 8	140¾	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*M N	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	111	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917.....J J	131¾ May 27	127¾ Jul 16	128 Aug 2	127	..
Do registered.....J J*	132½ Mar 27	129¾ Jul 16	129¾ July 16	125¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....J J	110 Jan 25	108¾ Jul 2	108¾ Aug 22	106½	106¾
Do do registered.....J J	108 May 25	106¾ Jun 15	106¾ July 22	105	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905..*J J	96¾ Feb 20	96¾ Feb 20	96¾ Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	88¼ Au 25,00	91	..
Do extension 4s, 1905.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.....A O*	112½ Mar 21	110½ Apr 3	111¼ Aug 9	110	115
Do small bonds, 1923.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*J D	142 May 7	134¾ Jan 16	135 July 26	135¼	..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*M N	140½ Mar 11	134 Feb 18	135½ Aug 23	137	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132 Jun 3	130 Aug 12	130 Aug 12	129	..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.....J M*	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 8	95 Aug 24	94	95
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919..M N*	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ July 11	107¼	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.....Q M	119¾ Jan 28	118 Jul 26	118 July 26	118	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup.off..J D*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1910..J J	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	115 De 14,00	113	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s,1941..*M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	113 July 3	112	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993..*J D	105¼ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	101 Aug 24	104	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99	102½
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990..M N*	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	102 May 16	103	..
Do do registered.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	98 May 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940..M S	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	98	102
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 No 22,00	102	103
C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991..J J*	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 12	103¾ Aug 20	102	..
C. I. St. L. & C. 1st g.4s,Aug.,1936..Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	104 May 7	102	..
Do con. 6s, 1920.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov., 94	104	..
C., San. & Clev. con.1st g.5s,1928..*J J	115½ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	113¾ Aug 14	115½	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940..*A O	100 Mar 8	87 Apr 8	87¾ Aug 20	86	98
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	73 Mar 23	47¾ Jan 22	70 Aug 23	63	70
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*J D	138 Jun 10	130 May 16	131½ July 29	129	131½
Cin., Ind. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1953.....J J*	88 Mar 15	82 Jun 21	82 July 22	82¾	84
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ De 7, 00	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. 5s, 1933.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 5, 00	..	..
Clev.♦ Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*J J	130¼ Mar 8	121½ May 29	121½ May 29	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 5-4s, 1947.....J J*	87½ Mar 1	78 Jan 24	87½ Aug 24	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947.....J J*	87 Mar 30	77 Jan 4	83 Aug 24	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929..*F A	89¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	88 Aug 24	88	88½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	122½ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	122¾ Apr 10	121	..
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	117¾	119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.....*M N	140 Feb 19	134½ Jun 25	138 July 17	136¼	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901.....A O*	104½ Feb 4	101¼ Apr 4	104¾ May 22	102	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*J D	140½ Apr 9	130½ Jul 10	132 Aug 5	130½	140½
Do do registered.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	140 Oc 26, 98	132	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s,1921..*J J	136½ May 23	133½ Jul 1	133½ July 1	134	..
Do registered.....J J	.. ....	.. ....	135 Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....F A*	119¼ Jul 2	118¼ Mar 5	119½ July 2	116	120¼
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923..*M N	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Oc 15, 00	109	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917..M S*	147½ May 2	145¼ Mar 19	147½ May 2	147	..
Do registered.....M S*	150 Feb 15	149 Aug 5	149 Aug 5	..	..

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s,1906.*A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 June 27	115¾	..
Do registered.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*A O	111¼ Jun 18	111¼ Jun 6	111½ July 1	112	113
Do do registered.....*A O	112 Feb 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*M N	153¾ Jun 25	150¾ May 3	152¾ July 18	152¼	..
Do registered.....*M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..J J	104½ Jun 25	102¾ Aug 14	101¼ Aug 24	101¼	102⅛
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*J J	111 May 20	108 Jan 10	111 June 11	108½	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D	112 May 6	107 Jan 10	112 Aug 20	..	115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g.5s,1929..J D*	96 Jun 28	94¼ Aug 21	94¼ Aug 21	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917..M N*	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	105	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*J D	102 Jul 22	102 Jul 22	102 July 22	100	103
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*J D	91¾ Mar 26	85 Jan 23	90¼ July 22	91	92
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.....A O*	115¼ Jul 2	110½ Jan 16	115¼ July 30	115¼	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	92¼ Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	110¼	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*M N	119¼ Jan 7	118½ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 15	120¾ Apr 15	117¼	122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*M S	118 Jan 26	111 Jul 29	111 July 29	113½	116
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....A O*	124 Feb 11	123¾ Mar 6	123¾ Mar 6	117½	123¾
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....M S*	143¼ Feb 20	140 Apr 4	142¼ July 11	142¼	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*	135½ Mar 20	135¼ May 17	135½ May 17	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.....A O*	137 Jan 23	137 Jan 23	137 June 25	138	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	130¼ Apr 25	130¼ Apr 25	136¼ Apr 3	133¼	136¼
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909..A O	108 Jun 3	105 Apr 10	108 June 5	107	108
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	123 Apr 14	120 Jan 8	123 July 29	122½	..
N.Y.L.E.& W.D.&I.1st c.6s,1913..J J*	121 May 22	118¾ Aug 7	121 Aug 7	118½	..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946..*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 27, 98	115	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*J J	101¼ Jun 26	95¼ Jan 21	99 Aug 24	98½	99
Do registered.....J J	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. llen g. 4s, 1996..*J J	91 Jun 24	82¼ Jan 21	88¼ Aug 24	87¾	88
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951.....*F A	96¼ Jun 13	92½ Aug 12	93½ Aug 24	..	..
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937..J J	118½ Mar 20	111 Jan 4	115 Aug 21	..	118¼
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940.....F A*	107¼ Jun 26	100 Mar 6	105½ Aug 8	105½	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943.....*M N	113¾ Jun 25	113¾ Jun 25	115¾ June 8	115	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942..*J D	111½ May 3	107½ Jan 11	110 Aug 9	108½	110
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	118¾ Mar 18	113¾ May 16	115½ May 16	116½	118½
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F O	.. ....	.. ....	65 No 10,07	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.....J J*	126 Jun 6	123 Jul 8	123 July 8	123	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942.....*A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	108 Aug 22	..	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930..*A O	.. ....	.. ....	110 Sep, 93	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926..*J J	110 Aug 23	108 Feb 21	110 Aug 23	110	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s,1918..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 6, 00	104	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	80½ May, 96	101¼	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den.City 1st g.4-6s,1921..*J	111 May 20	104 Jan 4	105 Aug 24	104	105
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4-5s, 1928..J J*	92 Jan 6	67 Jan 21	86 Aug 23	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	103 Jan 2	101 May 31	101 May 31	101	103¼
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945..A O*	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945..J J	.. ....	.. ....	98½ No 27,00	..	..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98½ Ja 22, 00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	6¾ Feb 14	6⅝ Jan 2	6⅞ June 25	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	1½ Apr 22	⅞ Jan 7	9½ Aug 21	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s,1999..J J*	103½ Jun 27	103½ Jun 27	107 Aug 23	106½	107
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948..A O*	106¾ Feb 6	104⅝ May 18	104⅝ May 18	..	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1804-1951..*J J	115½ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	115¾ Apr 3	113¾	..
Do registered.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113½ Mr 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951.....*J J	107½ Mar 28	104

O BOND LIST.

s a list of bonds which do
eir proper alphabetical or-
plete Bond Quotation List,"
rranged. Opposite each is
of the system under which
the table referred to:

ROAD BONDS.

	System.
	Southern Railway.
	Sav., Fla. & West.
anna	Delaware & Hud.
	Pennsylvania R.R.
n	Buff., R. & Pitts.
mprove	Central of N. J.
e	Southern Railway.
r	Southern Railway.
tern	Southern Pacific.
r	Michigan Central.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
delet	Illinois Central.
o	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
k	Long Island.
ern	Sav., Fla. & West.
& Erie	Erie.
stern	Erie.
	Illinois Central.
	Seaboard & Roan.
lack	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
alls & N	Bur., C. R. & N.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	Southern Pac. Co.
s	Erie.
& Fe	At., Top. & S. Fe.
Orleans	Illinois Central.
sburg	Pennsylvania Co.
s & C	C., C., C. & St. L.
Cleveland	C., C., C. & St. L.
ning	Buff., R. & Pitts.
ta	Pennsylvania R.R.
rg	Pennsylvania Co.
ne	Southern Railway.
g Valley	Hocking Val. Ry.
erm	Norfolk & West.
uthern	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Bridge Co	Pennsylvania R.R.
Dock	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
eapolis	Chi. & Northwest.
oledo	Lake Sh. & M. S.
Minn	St. Paul, M. & M.
Ga	Southern Railway.
Big Sandy	Ches. & Ohio.
Northern	Lehigh Valley.
	Pennsylvania Co.
uperior	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
ette	Pere Marquette.
B. B	St. L. & San F.
S. A	Southern Pac. Co.
	Southern Railway.
Northern	Southern Pac. Co.
d	N. W. Co.
d	Pennsylvania Co.
nai	St. Louis South.
seph	Chi., Bur. & Q.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Texas	Southern Pac. Co.
stern	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Erie.
G. R	Lake Sh. & M. S.
an	Tol. & Ohio Cen.
fic	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	St. L. & San F.
	Louis. & Nash.
nes	Chi., R. I. & Pac.
	Southern Railway.
igan South	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
River	Central of N. J.
	Central of N. J.
ley	Missouri Valley.
	Erie.
r	Chicago & Alton.
e Chi	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
Vernon	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ted	Manhattan Rway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
rsey	Erie.
Western	Chi. & Northwest.
son	Chi. & Northwest.
hern	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Paul	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Louis	Bur., C. R. & N.
	St. Paul, M. & M.
Bridge	Chicago & Alton.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	St. Paul & Man.
a & Texas	Southern Pac. Co.
	Del., Lack. & W.
er	Louis. & Nash.
rby	N. Y., N. H. & H.
on R. R	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Bridge Co	Pennsylvania Co.
an. Beach	Long Island.
d Lake	Erie.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
stern	Del., Lack. & W.
& Western	Erie.
and	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
y Beach	Long Island.
& West	Erie.
exico	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Lake Erie & West.
of Cal	Southern Pac. Co.
	C., St. P., M. & O.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
rn	C., C., C. & St. L.
Navigation	Union Pacific.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Union Pacific.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
St. P	Chi. & Northwest.
	Missouri Pacific.
tic	Louis. & Nash.
	C., C., C. & St. L.
St. L	Pennsylvania C.
& Chicago	Pennsylvania C.
& Yough	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
oga	Delaware & Hud.
lle	Southern Railway.
nburg	Southern Railway.
urg	Buff., R. & Pitts.
& Ogdens	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Mobile & Ohio.
ountain	Missouri Pacific.
St. C. Bge	Wabash.
's' Bge	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
	Illinois Central.
	Northern Pacific.
n Pacific	Northern Pacific.
City	C., St. P., M. & O.
nsas Pass	Southern Pac. Co.
E	Norfolk & West.
rt & South	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
& G	Sav., Fla. & West.
Georgia	Southern Railway.
labama	Louis. & Nash.
on	Pennsylvania R.R.
N. Y	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
ans	Southern Pac. Co.
& C. Co	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Rio Grande West.
	Union Pacific.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
nd. & W	Missouri Pacific.
	Southern Railway.
estern	Del., Lack. & W.
	Southern Railway.
rolina	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ittsburg	Baltimore & Ohio.
nton	Erie.
Falls	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Chi. & Northwest.

LLANEOUS BONDS.

g Co	Tenn. C., I. & R.
oke Co	Peo. G. & C. Co.
ous Coal	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
o	Peo. G. & C. Co.
& Iron Co	Tenn. Coal & Iron.
of N. Y	N. Y. Gas & Elec. L., H. & P.
of Brook	Kings Co. El. & P.
Fuel	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Co	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Co	Western Union.

1901

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do registered	*J J	107⅞ May 17	107 Feb 4	107¼ May 22	.. ..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	106½ Jan 16	104 Jul 9	104 July 9	.. ..
Do do registered	M S*	106⅝ Feb 21	105 Apr 30	105¼ May 20	.. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103¾ Apr 30	102¾ Jan 16	103¾ Apr 30	.. ..
Do do registered	*J D	102¾ Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	.. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103⅜ Apr 30	101 Jul 26	101 Aug 1	101¼ ..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ Au 1, 99	.. ..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	110¾ Apr 24	108¾ Jul 13	108¾ July 13	.. 109¼
Do do registered	J J*	109¼ May 20	109¼ May 20	109¼ May 20	.. ..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¾ Jan 15	93⅞ Aug 1	94¼ Aug 8	93 94½
Do do registered	*F A	97 Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27	.. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99 Jan 25	95 May 16	95¼ Aug 24	95¼ 95½
Do do registered	*F A	97¼ Jan 10	94 Aug 20	95¼ Aug 22	.. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116⅞ Mar 5	111 Jul 11	113 Aug 24	112¼ 113½
Do registered	*J J	115¼ Mar 28	110¾ Jul 12	112¼ Aug 16	111 ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	112⅞ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111 Mar 1	108 ..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jne 17, 98	.. ..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 Jul 28, 98	.. ..
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jul 24, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	115¾ My 2, 00	.. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 5, 00	103 ..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	128¾ Mar 18	125½ May 20	127¼ Aug 22	.. ..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	113 Ap 13, 00	.. ..
Utica & S. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Oc 15, 00	.. ..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Jul 6, 00	.. ..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1962	Sep.	103¾ Aug 8	99¼ Aug 6	101¼ Aug 24	100¼ ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½ May 3	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	120 121½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117⅝ May 15	117 Feb 13	117⅝ May 15	117¼ ..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	109 Feb 21	108¼ Jun 11	108½ Aug 7	105½ ..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111 May 2	110½ Jan 8	111 May 2	105½ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¼ May 17	108½ Jun 11	109 Aug 16	108¾ 110
Do do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	110½ Mr 17, 00	.. ..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S., 1901	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	108¼ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128 Jun 19	128 Jun 19	128 June 19	126½ ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	146⅝ Apr 12	146⅝ Apr 12	146⅝ Apr 12	140 ..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106⅞ Mar 4	102½ May 20	103½ Aug 21	103⅜ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¼ Mar 11	102 Aug 14	102 Aug 14	101½ ..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119 Jan. 3	118¾ Apr 19	119 June 20	115½ ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131⅜ Jun 25	127 Jul 29	130 Aug 15	130½ ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	.. ..	.. ..	126 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	.. ..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	106½ No 26, 00	.. ..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109¾ Mar 14	106 Apr 12	107¼ Aug 15	106⅞ ..
Do registered	A O*	107 Apr 8	106 Jun 19	106 Aug 19	.. ..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	.. ..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	203¼ Jul 29	196 Apr 11	203 July 30	200 ..
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	187 No 17, 99	.. ..
Do do small certs., $100	.. ..	197 Jan 17	195 Feb 21	195 Feb 21	.. ..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134½ July 26	134 ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	125½ Fe 6, 97	117½ ..
N. Y. & N. H. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	114 Ja 5, 00	.. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	110 Apr 12	.. ..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108 Jan 9	103⅛ Aug 2	104¼ Aug 22	.. 104
Do do registered, $3,000 only	M S	.. ..	.. ..	101½ No 30, 98	.. ..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112½ Mar 28	110¾ May 14	112½ July 23	112¼ ..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136 Apr 2	132 May 21	132 May 21	132 134
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	134 Apr 4	134 Aug 20	134 Aug 20	131 134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133¼ Apr 23	131 Feb 20	131 Aug 20	131 ..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107½ Jun 3	107½ Jun 3	107¼ July 1	106 ..
Sol. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M S*	102½ Mar 14	99 Jan 16	100⅝ July 30	99 ..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104 Mar 9	99¼ Jan 21	102¼ Aug 24	102 103
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Jul 18, 00	.. ..
N. P. Ry. p.l.n.ry. & l.g.g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106 Mar 7	103 Jul 15	104½ Aug 24	104¼ 104¾
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Mar 26	103¾ Jul 12	103½ July 12	.. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73⅞ Apr 30	69¼ Jan 21	72 Aug 24	71¾ 72¼
Do do registered	Q F	72¾ Jun 5	72¾ Jun 5	72¾ June 5	.. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102 May 28	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ July 11	.. ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	101 Apr 30	97 Aug 6	97⅜ Aug 24	97½ 97¾
Do do registered	.. ..	96 Aug 12	96 Aug 12	96 Aug 12	.. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½ Feb 18	131 Jul 25	131 July 27	127 130
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	132 Jul 28, 99	.. ..
Wash. Term. 1st gtd. 4s, May, 1948	M	.. ..	.. ..	88¾ May 31, 00	88 ..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122½ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	121¼ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117 Jan 9	111½ Apr 10	112 June 10	111 115
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	102 Feb 13	102 Feb 13	102 Feb 13	100 ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119 Jun 20	115¾ Jul 8	115½ Aug 21	115¼ ..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112½ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112½ June 3	110 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	95 De 12, 00	.. ..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	75 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	109 Aug 16	.. ..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	101 De 15, 00	.. ..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17	105 Aug 10	104 107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115¾ Mar 12	112 Jul 23	112 July 23	112 113½
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½ Mar 8	110¾ Jul 16	110½ July 16	.. ..
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11, 98	.. 102
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126¾ Mar 22	122½ Apr 15	122½ Apr 15	122 ..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	121 Oc 22, 00	120¾ ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 7, 00	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940	A O*	118 Mar 28	114¼ Jun 12	114½ June 18	.. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117⅞ Feb 13	113 Jun 6	114 July 2	.. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	.. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¼ Jul 24	100¾ Jul 24	106¼ July 24	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	93¾ Apr 18	87 May 16	97 May 16	.. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136½ Feb 19	136¼ Apr 29	136¼ Apr 29	.. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136½ Apr 12	135 Apr 1	136¼ Apr 12	.. 134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136¾ Jan 28	128¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129 ..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 May 12, 97	.. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	117 My 1, 00	117 ..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	.. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112½ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	Jan 30	112 ..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10, 97	.. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾ Jan 26	133¾ Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	.. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ..	.. ..	101 Oc 31, 00	.. ..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	124 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	114 Aug 10	.. ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115½ Mar 28	109 Jan 19	114½ Aug 22	114½ ..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Oc 26, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 No 26, 98	110½ ..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Ja., 1928	A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 Mar., 93	.. ..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	90 Jne 24, 99	.. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118 Feb 16	113⅜ Mar 8	116½ July 30	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jul 14, 97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¼ Apr 4	99 Jul 15	99 July 15	.. ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	J J*	100¼ Jan 29	98 Jan 21	100 Aug 8	100 ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121½ Mar 12	121 Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	119 ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	99 Jun 21	92½ Jan 3	95⅞ Aug 24	95¼ 95½
Do registered	*J J	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	.. ..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103⅜ Jun 25	98½ Jan 4	101 Aug 22	100½ 101½
Do. mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*A O	96¼ Jun 12	93¼ Apr 8	96 Aug 14	.. ..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	.. ..	.. ..	88⅝ Se 27, 00	93 97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 ..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84 Mar 25	80½ Feb 13	82⅞ July 1	82 83½
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼ May 23	92½ Jan 3	92⅜ July 22	.. ..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	98 Jun 19	89½ Jan 11	95 July 27	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112½ Feb 14	111 Aug 8	111 Aug 8	112 ..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114¼ May 31	111¾ Jan 22	114½ June 6	112 ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾ Apr 25	111¾ Jan 8	114½ May 23	112 ..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	113¼ July, 96	.. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	*J J	136¼ Jun 25	125 Aug 12	125 Aug 12	126¼ 130
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	*J J	110 May 31	112½ Jan 3	114½ Aug 22	114 116
Do 1st r. f. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	102½ Oc 17, 00	.. ..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oc 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	*J J	101½ Apr 23	91¼ Jan 2	100 May 24	95 100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Jne 18, 00	100¼ ..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100 Apr 29	96 Feb 8	100 Apr 29	.. ..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O	102¾ Jun 22	97 Apr 9	100 July 23	.. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N	100¼ Mar 14	95¾ Jan 23	97¼ Aug 24	96⅞ 97
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82¾ Jun 18	71 Jan 18	77 Aug 24	76½ 77
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	118¾ Feb 20	118¾ Jan 22	118¾ Feb 20	115½ ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¾ Feb 25	116 May 17	116 July 24	116½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142 Feb 11	139 Jul 2	139 July 22	138 ..
Do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	137¾ Fe 23, 00	.. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¼ Jun 13	113 Jul 15	114 July 20	113 ..
Do do do registered	J J*	116½ Apr 15	116½ Apr 15	116½ Apr 15	.. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107⅛ May 6	103 May 1	105¼ June 13	103½ ..
Do do registered	*J D	106 May 6	106 May 6	106 May 6	.. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	128 Ap 4, 00	.. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140 May 24	132 Jan 21	140 May 24	138 142
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122 Mar 6	121 Apr 22	121 Aug 16	121 124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110 Feb 14	106½ Jun 7	107 July 30	107 ..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	120 Ap 11, 99	122 ..
Do registered	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24, 96	.. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	111 Aug 15	104 Jan 9	111 Aug 15	108 ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	110¼ Aug 9	110½ Aug 9	110½ Aug 9	110½ ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	126¾ Ja 13, 00	.. ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 17, 99	.. ..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94¾ Feb 15	94 Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	.. ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	109¾ Feb 13	106½ Feb 25	106½ Feb 25	.. ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87 Jan 12	87 Jan 12	87 Aug 22	.. 90
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¾ Jun 3	91¼ Jun 3	91¾ June 3	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Fe 5, 97	.. ..
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼ May 31	98⅝ Jan 24	99⅜ Aug 24	99½ 100
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	95¼ Feb 19	83 Jan 3	92½ Aug 24	92 92¾
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	85 No 6, 99	.. ..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	103¾ Jul 12	100 Feb 14	101 Aug 23	101 101¼
Do registered	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	99⅝ Jne 1, 00	.. ..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89¼ Apr 11	83¼ Jan 18	88 Aug 22	87½ 87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113½ Jun 24	108½ Mar 22	113½ June 24	.. 111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	107¼ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	.. ..
Do M. & F. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*F M	106⅜ Jan 26	100 Jan 3	106¼ Aug 20	105 ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937	J J*	118½ Jun 27	110 Jan 3	110¼ July 15	110¾ ..
Do con. g. 6s, Int. gtd., 1912	A O*	111¼ Apr 29	110¾ Apr 2	111¼ June 21	111 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Int. gtd., 1921	*A O	96 Mar 21	90¼ Jan 22	89½ July 31	90 ..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	106¾ Feb 26	106 Jan 2	106½ Feb 26	104 ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	125 Feb 26	123 Aug 15	123 Aug 15	.. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	127½ Jan 22	126 Apr 29	127 June 10	136 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	107½ Mar 28	105½ Mar 16	107⅝ Mar 23	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	91¾ Jun 17	77¾ Jan 3	86 Aug 22	86 86½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	110¾ Feb 8	110 Apr 11	110 Apr 11	.. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	106¼ Nov 17, 97	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	111¾ Jun 25	105¾ Jan 2	106¾ July 29	114 ..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1900-10	J J	114¾ Jun 6	110¾ Apr 1	114½ June 10	111 111¾
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	111¾ Jan 30	108¾ Jan 21	106¾ July 26	109¾ 109¾
Do do Series B	.. ..	109¾ Apr 22	109¾ Apr 22	109¾ Apr 22	105 ..

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do do Series C and D, 1906	.. ..	108⅜ Jul 16	108 Jun 4	108½ July 16	108¾ ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	120 Feb 15	119 Jan 19	120 Feb 15	119¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	107 No 27, 00	.. ..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	109¾ Mar 28	106½ May 3	109½ Aug 16	108¼ 111
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	111 Jun 25	96 Jan 8	111 June 26	.. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	112¼ Jun 21	110 Mar 22	112¼ June 21	110 ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	107 Mar 2	105 Jan 9	105 June 7	107½ ..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	.. ..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	121 Jun 25	111¾ Jan 4	117½ Aug 24	117 117¼
Do registered	J J	119 Jun 22	116 Jan 4	117¾ July 12	.. ..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	110½ Apr 1	109 Jan 21	109 Apr 24	110¾ ..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	98 Aug 16	96½ Aug 8	98 Aug 23	.. ..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	116½ Feb 5	113¾ Jan 15	114¾ Aug 12	.. ..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	.. ..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	95½ Apr 25	92 Jul 13	93 July 13	.. 95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	121 Jun 12	119¾ Mar 21	121 June 12	118¾ ..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼ Apr 25	117½ Jan 29	117½ July 30	.. ..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	121 Apr 10	117 May 28	118 Aug 23	118 119
Do do registered	.. ..	115 Jun 21	115 Jun 21	115 June 21	.. ..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	128 Jun 1	124½ Feb 7	128 June 12	126 ..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	129 Apr 8	124¾ Jan 24	126 July 16	124 126¾
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	124½ Jun 22	121 Jul 9	123½ Aug 22	121½ 123
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Jul 20, 00	100 ..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	525	..
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	260	270
Astor National...	350,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National...	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	7.50	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	D	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)...	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	660	680
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.).	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	375	380
Corn Exchange...	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	407½	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	147	155
11th Ward ($25)..	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National...	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National...	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	725	750
Fourteenth St....	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National..	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	230	242
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	26	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50).	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	142	..
Garfield National.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	405	..
Germ.-Am. ($75).	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	127	135
German Exch....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	315	..
Germania	200,000	26	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	101	..
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	690	715
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	575	..
Irving Nat. ($50).	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National.	500,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Lincoln National.	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	315	..
Mar & Ful. Nat..	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat....	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50).	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris....	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	190	192
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam.	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1380	..
New York (Nat.).	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	320	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	195	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	150	160
Ninth National..	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward.	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	190	200
Park (National)..	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	575	610
People's ($25)...	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20).	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	495	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National.	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National.	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.).	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y....	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	245	260
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	125	..
Union Square...	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat....	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	595	630
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	240	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	260	280
Bowling Green.	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1940	1980
Central Realty Bond & Trust..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	550
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1490	1525
Fifth Avenue....	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	310	320
Kings County..	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	400	..
Knickerbocker ...	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	306	..
Long Island.....	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	275	..
Manhattan ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'..	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	350	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1125	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	270	..
North American..	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	250	260
People's Trust.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate.....	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	255	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States....	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922.	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	99	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	80½	82½
Dq con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92¾	93½
10th & 23d St...	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	July 1, 01	40½	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925.	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	96½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	23	25
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	92	95
Bay State ($50).	108,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Binghamton Gas.	450,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948.	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947.	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.....	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat.....	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred..	3,065,580	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936.....	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	20	24
Do 1st 5s, 1940.	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915.....	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920.	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds.	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds....	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.).. deb. script....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926.	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s 1937.	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937....	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen 5s, 1944....	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	80¼	88¼
Standard (N. Y.).	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	135
Do preferred..	4,255,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946.	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (Milwaukee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933.....	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st's, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle..	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	85	90
Do preferred..	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	70	81
Amer. Hide & L..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do preferred....	13,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,850,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4¾
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred...	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred..	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919.....	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	69½	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred...	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s 1942.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*14	15
Brit. Exchequ. 3s..	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	96	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)...	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,660	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks..	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	20	22½
Do preferred...	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air..	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	15¼
Con. Car Heating.	1,130,400	‡3	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	.....	..	..	.....	6¼	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred...	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat...	4,997,800	..	..	.....	19	22
Do preferred...	1,600,300	..	..	.....	49½	51½
Electric Vehicle...	11,000,000	5	..	1899	5½	7
Do preferred...	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	10	15
El.-P'matic ($10)..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage.	19,000,000	1	..	.....	¼	⅞
General Chemical.	5,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	65½	67
Do preferred...	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	8½	9½
Do preferred...	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	43½	45½
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd..	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd..	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅞
Iron St'boat ($25).	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s.....	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
Jersey & Bernham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred...	500,000	2	..	July, 1888	50	..
Lorillard pf....	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	120	125
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Mergenthaler	13,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 20, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	21	22½
Do preferred...	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	83	86
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf....	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	107	110
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	⅞
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910.....	963,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Trans., $30 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Otis Elevator...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	32¼	33½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34	36
Planters' Compr'n	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble.	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred...	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99⅞	100½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting...	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	§140	145
Seaboard Air L..	29,107,650	..	..	.....	28¼	28½
Sloss-Sheffield	10,000,000	2½	S	May, 1901	99	97
Do preferred...	10,950,000	16	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112½	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)....	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth ...	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	600	..
Eagle ($40).....	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City.....	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)...	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)..	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50).....	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20).	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50).....	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York.....	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50).....	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25).....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10).	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909....	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931.	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock....	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950.	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	246	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904.	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905.	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B. B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933....	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100¾	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10.	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941.....	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B.Q.C. & Sub. 5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s.	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown Do 1st 6s, 1922.	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Cen. P. N. & E. R.	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Chris'r & 10th St.	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Columbus Ry....	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	182	..
Do preferred....	3,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	46	47½
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	14	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Do 1st 5s, 1903.	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	330	350
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948.....	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	100½	102
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	97	100
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	July, 1901	100	103
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	June, 1901	108½	109½
Do 1st 5s, 1932.	950,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	103	104
42d St. & Grand St Do 1st 6s, 1909.	390,000	4½	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do inc. 6s, 1915.	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995.....	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	7½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Do preferred..	2,500,000	2½	Q	July 10, 01	101	103
Ninth Avenue....	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948.	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	29
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27⅛
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916.....	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock.	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948.....	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909.	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock...	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945.	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110¼	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s..	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Staten'y Ry. 1st 6s.	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T..	2,750,000	..	..	.....	23	27
Do preferred...	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928.....	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1936	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St. Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909.....	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do deb. 5s, 1906	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1936.....	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109	113
United Rys. of St. L. preferred....	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	116½	117
Do 1st 4s, 1934.	11,565,000	1¼	Q	July 10, 01	81	82
Unit. Trac., Prov.	23,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	39	39⅜
Do 1st 5s, 1933.	8,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	109	111
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943...	8,456,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	113	114½
Worcester Traction pf.....	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	108
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946.....	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	105	108
	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Ex 10 per cent. stock dividend.

AUG

1901

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 24, total transactions included 2,583,261 shares of stock, $10,019,500 bonds, including $14,500 Government bonds and $10,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 25, 1900.	Aug. 24, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	673,937	2,583,261	1,909,324
Mining	.....	100	100
Banks	30	.....	*30

BONDS.

	Aug. 25, 1900.	Aug. 24, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$4,641,500	$9,995,000	$5,353,500
State	26,000	10,000	*16,000
Government	15,200	14,500	*700

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 24	$964,503,079	$46,980,648
Aug. 17	1,028,605,982	54,914,856
Aug. 10	1,149,008,358	74,616,022
Aug. 3	1,185,155,6109	73,574,142
July 27	1,251,520,071	67,322,832
July 20	1,582,096,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,591,146,455	86,508,815
*July 6	1,135,609,369	61,705,589
June 29	1,515,857,123	68,723,339
June 22	1,567,268,356	74,985,762
June 15	1,537,329,985	92,939,185
June 8	1,849,334,383	87,835,090
June 1	1,717,423,126	61,910,345
May 25	1,481,315,091	67,625,339
May 18	2,189,416,350	92,319,150
May 11	2,853,065,385	103,949,700
May 4	2,464,025,093	77,882,423
April 27	2,187,473,597	84,306,731
April 20	2,104,502,882	75,114,754
April 13	2,145,247,459	70,964,457
April 6	1,687,724,457	60,986,377
March 30	1,610,110,505	58,432,432
March 23	1,746,810,777	85,282,000
March 16	1,441,714,991	61,670,427
March 9	1,537,967,806	83,601,024
March 2	1,392,316,767	64,934,509
*Feb. 23	1,230,720,794	65,595,706
*Feb. 16	1,330,023,688	58,117,892
Feb. 9	1,630,997,950	65,728,93
Feb. 2	1,490,597,395	63,365,982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,276,62
Jan. 19	1,730,945,424	80,361,194
Jan. 12	1,580,927,717	87,093,209
*Jan. 5	1,591,518,292	66,596,536
*Dec. 29	1,263,043,989	54,613,731
Dec. 22	1,574,168,219	61,293,358
Dec. 15	1,390,727,401	53,783,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,290	61,614,358
*Dec. 1	1,169,856,345	47,477,201
Nov. 24	1,589,539,179	56,616,100
Nov. 17	1,546,582,775	54,659,891
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,367	45,286,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,698	53,380,010
Oct. 27	1,141,667,500	53,273,726
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,768,588
Oct. 13	956,529,151	53,582,250
Oct. 6	989,961,743	54,889,111
Sept. 29	836,384,300	43,249,635
Sept. 22	812,622,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,332	37,055,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	871,309,001	45,452,304

*Five days.

Imports of Specie, New York, Aug. 17 to Aug. 23, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Maracaibo	La Guayra	$6,210
Maracaibo	Puerto Cabello	6,000
Maracaibo	Curacao	258
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,400
Mount Vernon	Port au Prince	20,000
American Silver Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	532
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Adirondack	Kingston	164
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Orizaba	Colon	6,690
Orizaba	Central America	2,847
Gold Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	15,672
Orizaba	Colon	97
Orizaba	Punta Arenas	8,000
Maracaibo	La Guayra	300
Athos	Porto Columbia	3,480
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	27,151
Havana	Vera Cruz	11,329
Total		$105,100

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 19 to Aug 24, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 19	Lahn	London, S. B.	$251,030
Aug. 20	Oceanic	London, S. B.	263,885
Aug. 21	Columbia	London, S. B.	126,035
Aug. 21	Havana	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000
Aug. 23	Lucania	London, S. B.	25,000
Total			$667,950

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 9	Andes	Santa Marta, G. C., (U. S.)	$1,300
Total			$669,210

$669,210.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there ha ve been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 24. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
175	185	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29	147 Jan. 19		175	July 22, 1901
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	.....	.....		*205	Dec. 15, 1900
88	90	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	17,044,900	April 1, 1901	3	91 June 18	81 May 20		90	Aug. 5, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			30 June 11	24⅞ May 10		26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79 July 11	77 Jan. 7		79	July 15, 1901
⅝	4	Am. Bicycle	17,701,500		8¼	8¼ April 23	3 Aug. 15		3	Aug. 15, 1901
..	30	Am. Bicycle pf	9,294,900			35 April 22	20 July 24		20	Aug. 5, 1901
180	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	180 Apr. 26	180 Apr. 8		180	May 15, 1901
90¼	91½	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	June 1, 1901	3	91½ Jan. 8	85 April 10		91	Aug. 8, 1901
34	38	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1901	1	40 May 3	34 Jan. 30		34	July 15, 1901
68	69¼	American Ice pf	13,327,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	77⅞ March 22	67¼ Jan. 4		69	Aug. 14, 1901
21½	27½	American Linseed	16,750,000			30¼ July 9	5⅝ Jan. 24		28	Aug. 8, 1901
41	45	American Snuff	11,001,700			49⅞ June 8	26 Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,983,300			2½ Mar. 29	2 Jan. 10		2¼	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	American Tobacco	54,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	144 June 8	99 May 9		130⅝	Aug. 6, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	.. ..	.. ..		*121	Nov. 28, 1900
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	.. ..	.. ..		100	Oct. 31, 1893
105	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	.. ..	.. ..		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	3	135¼ May 21	120 Feb. 25		133	July 10, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103⅜ Jan. 9	103⅜ Jan. 9		103⅜	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000			.. ..	.. ..		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000			.. ..	.. ..		30	Apr. 28, 1900
127	129	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136 April 22	120½ Jan. 3		130	May 17, 1901
47	48⅝	Chi. Great Western pf., B	9,439,000			56 March 14	42 Jan. 3		47¾	Aug. 13, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	.. ..	.. ..		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1½	.. ..	.. ..		120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000			20¾ May 28	12 Jan. 17		17	July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 May 28	54⅜ Feb. 11		60	June 7, 1901
30	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			37 March 6	27⅝ Jan. 7		33	Aug. 12, 1901
114	116	Cl., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1901	1¼	121 April 19	115¾ Jan. 12		117⅞	Aug. 1, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000			.. ..	.. ..		1¾	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000			.. ..	.. ..		⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901	4	142½ Apr. 29	116 Mar. 19		128	July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200			.. ..	.. ..		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,054,800			.. ..	.. ..		29	June 12, 1900
180	185	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189 May 7	168¾ Feb. 16		183	July 11, 1901
62	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63 Aug. 2	56½ Jan. 30		63	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			27⅝ Feb. 15	24½ May 10		24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 15	81¼ Feb. 26		82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	69	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1½	71 June 27	69 July 9		69	Aug. 1, 1901
..	69	Denver & Southwest pf	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1¼	69 July 29	69 July 29		69	July 29, 1901
120	150	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130 April 1	123 Feb. 13		130	Apr. 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	92 May 11	74 Aug. 2		74	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3¾	405 Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1¼	.....	.....		*100	Dec. 20, 1900
88	92	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95 April 1	81 Jan. 4		88	Aug. 17, 1901
..	..	**Fort Worth & D. C**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36 Apr. 20	17 Jan. 18		28½	July 15, 1901
..	..	Fort Wth. & Rio Grande	3,108,100			29 Feb. 8	25 Jan. 29		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Electric, Bergen Co.**	2,000,000			101½ June 19	30 July 12		35	Aug. 13, 1901
..	..	Gold & Stock Telegraph	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	.....	.....		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	50½ Apr. 9	50 Feb. 18		59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. 11	110 Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	.. ..	.. ..		*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,400	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	.. ..	.. ..		*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			.....	.....		*105	May 20, 1899
95	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Aug. 26, 1901	50c	100 April 16	75 Jan. 8		95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106 Mar. 30	105 Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1901
36	39	International Silver pf	5,107,500	April 2, 1900	1¾	39⅞ June 24	32¾ June 15		35	July 24, 1901
7	8	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400			10½ Feb. 13	5¾ Jan. 3		8	July 8, 1901
30	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	36 Apr. 4	24 Jan. 2		32½	July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....	.....		*32	Jan. 26, 1901
5¼	10¼	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,500			11 Aug. 14	8 March 6		11	Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar. 13	45 Mar. 8		50	Mar. 13, 1901
20	25	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29 June 18	12 Jan. 8		29	June 18, 1901
57	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62½ June 14	50½ April 26		55	Aug. 2, 1901
91	96	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Mar 15, 1901	2	95½ July 8	70 Jan. 18		91	Aug. 3, 1901
100	101	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Jne 15, 1901	2½	101 Aug. 15	95 Jan. 21		101	Aug. 15, 1901
251¼	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1901	3½	250 July 18	*230 April 11		250	July 18, 1901
12	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			22 April 16	8¾ Jan. 28		14	Aug. 1, 1901
63	76	Maryland Coal pf	1,576,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75 June 6	70 May 10		75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	2½	.....	.....		*150	May 31, 1898
36	36½	Met. W. S. El., Chicago	7,498,700			37 June 6	27 Jan. 9		35½	July 17, 1901
91	93	Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1901	1½	92 June 5	79½ Jan. 15		91½	Aug. 1, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	13,733,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¼ Mar. 4	107 Mar. 4		107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	117	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18		118	Apr. 18, 1901
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197½ April 9	192 Jan. 12		194½	June 7, 1901
..	..		14,304,000	Jne 15, 1901	1¾	93⅝ June 13	81 May 16		90	Aug. 14, 1901
87¼	90	**National Lead pf**	1,000,000			.....	.....		3½	June 9, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan. 8	27½ May 22		27½	May 23, 1901
27	35	New Central Coal	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1901	5	115 March 22	97 March 1		111½	June 27, 1901
109	112	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	8,638,650	July 1, 1901	5	430 Apr. 3	420 Apr. 1		430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¼	139 Feb. 21	136 March 29		136	Mar. 20, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Lack. & West	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	295 Jan. 12	294 Feb. 4		294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1½	*173 June 5	*172 June 5		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	.....	.....		88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	9,000,000	June 1, 1901	1	.....	.....		*24	Dec. 13, 1898
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	621,900			.....	.....		7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	16,341,300	July 2, 1898	1	.....	.....		*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	1,123,500	July 1, 1901	2	.....	.....		75¼	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	6,880,600	Aug. 1, 1901	1	73 June 19	52 Feb. 1		67	Aug. 15, 1901
..	..	**Pacific Coast**	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	.....	.....		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Panama	5,000,000	June 1, 1901	1¾	.....	.....		*110	June 26, 1899
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1901	2	86 June 17	72 Jan. 2		86	June 17, 1901
..	81	Pere Marquette pf	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	109 May 27	90½ Mar. 22		104	July 3, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	.....	.....		*117	May 14, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	19,714,200	July 1, 1901	3¾	*190 June 21	*188½ June 8		*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	.....	.....		*137	Mar. 3, 1899
190	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,291,300	May 10, 1901	1½	12¾ May 28	7 March 20		10	Aug. 13, 1901
..	9½ 10	**Quicksilver pf**								
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	108 June 10	93 Feb. 16		200	Dec 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	3,543,900	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	140 April 24	135 Jan. 5		100	July 12, 1901
137	..	Roms, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1¼	.....	20 Jan. 24		140	Apr. 24, 1901
..	..	St. Jo. & G. Isl. 2d pf	3,500,000			36 June 5	75 July 15		26½	Aug. 15, 1901
77	82	St. L. & San. Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	88 March 12	60¾ Mar. 28		79¾	Aug. 12, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certfs	.....	.....	.....	65½ Jan. 3	.. ..		60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	2¼	.....	.....		200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1901	2½	.....	.....		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,480	July 15, 1901	2½	.....	.....		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901	2½	.....	10 Jan. 17		*30	Apr. 9, 1900
8¼	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,980			10 Jan. 17	147⅛ Jan. 30		10	Jan. 17, 1901
145	..	Twin City R. T. pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	147⅝ March 19			147⅝	Mch. 19, 1901
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	½	.....	.....		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1901	2½	282½ Aug. 8	*280 Aug. 16		*280	Aug. 16, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 26, 1901	3½	.....	.....		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901	3½	.....	.....		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	18,189,900	Aug. 15, 1901	1¼	.....	.....		130	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	3	.....	.....		*98	Mar. 15, 1897

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except American Tobacco, Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

TREASURY BALANCES, AUG. 24.

Cash in the Treasury. In Division of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$291,003,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$291,003,689
Silver dollars	438,499,000	Silver certificates outstanding	433,499,000
Silver dollars of 1890	78,208	Treasury notes outstanding	44,723,000
Silver bullion of 1890	44,644,792		
Total	$774,225,689	Total	$774,225,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,217,563.60	
Gold certificates	30,052,416.00	
Standard silver dollars	17,999,078.00	
Silver certificates	5,263,187.00	
Silver bullion	1,281,623.48	
United States notes	14,065,985.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	59,672.00	
National banknotes	3,694,385.00	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,474,296.95	
Fractional currency	162.00	
Minor coin	583,840.96	$163,651,709.79
In National Bank Depositaries—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$88,789,910.51	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,982,890.79	
Total	$95,772,801.30	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	176,208.42	102,628,919.72
Total		$266,280,629.51
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,095,099.44	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,977,122.31	
Disbursing officers' balances	67,807,693.75	
Post Office Department account	5,227,074.75	
Miscellaneous Items	4,664,254.67	95,771,244.92
Available cash balance		$170,509,340.60

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$370,740.52	$16,807,789.61	$38,071,752.52
Internal revenue	764,725.05	17,300,294.07	45,038,484.66
Miscellaneous	19,706.53	1,715,213.28	4,433,399.48
Total receipts	$1,364,172.10	$35,823,296.96	$88,143,636.66
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	205,000.00	6,490,000.00	19,324,255.98
War	335,000.00	6,335,000.00	22,542,809.10
Navy	90,000.00	4,455,000.00	10,598,265.82
Indians	.....	930,000.00	1,975,375.93
Pensions	475,000.00	11,930,000.00	23,531,269.24
Interest	50,000.00	2,450,000.00	7,105,674.81
Total expenditures	$1,155,000.00	$32,770,000.00	$85,077,590.88
Excess of receipts over expenditures	209,172.10	3,053,296.96	3,066,046.08
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	522,775.85	16,587,593.04	34,369,774.90
Internal revenue	884,085.43	20,379,228.12	47,989,917.62
Receipts from all sources last year	1,402,276.43	38,850,983.04	88,896,043.64
Expenditures last year	1,595,000.00	43,020,000.00	94,980,853.10
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	58,750.00	976,378.00	1,562,950.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	20,360.00	282,560.00	2,178,215.20
Notes received for current redemption	726,067.00	11,496,870.00	24,742,488.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,466,414.00	$108,195,488.00	$549,961,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$44,026,788.00	$3,913,722.00	$47,940,510.00
This fiscal year	2,569,416.00	106,397.00	2,675,813.00
This month	1,789,580.00	96,295.00	1,885,875.00
This day	103,000.00	10,000.00	113,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	44,026,788.00	3,913,722.00	47,940,510.00
This fiscal year	2,569,416.00	106,397.00	2,675,813.00
This month	1,789,580.00	96,295.00	1,885,875.00
This day	103,000.00	10,000.00	113,000.00

AUG

1901

United States Trust Company of New York

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,265,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and Individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

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JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.*
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary*

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D. Willis James,	Wm. D. Sloane,
John A. Stewart,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John Harsen Rhoades,	Frank Lyman,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	George F. Vietor,
John Crosby Brown,	James Stillman,
Edward Cooper,	John Claflin,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John J. Phelps,
Charles S. Smith,	John S. Kennedy,
Wm. Rockefeller,	D. O. Mills,
Alexander E. Orr,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Marshall Field.	

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

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Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

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James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
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Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
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FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday::

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$8,995,253
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	9,779,774
From Jan. 1, 1901	364,297,770
From Jan. 1, 1900	357,455,668

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 20, 1901	$9,452,826
Week ended Aug. 21, 1900	9,857,737
From Jan. 1, 1901	332,112,641
From Jan. 1, 1900	341,486,380

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$56,381
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	11,531
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,848,540
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,588,326

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$3,260
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	30,027
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,205,781
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,133,514

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	$19,096
From Jan. 1, 1901	27,357,232
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,545,188

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$53,321

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$48,519
Week ended Aug. 17, 1900	54,281
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,432,390
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,815,621

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$665,950
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	1,170,595
From Jan. 1, 1901	31,638,835
From Jan. 1, 1900	33,273,495

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$617,431
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	1,116,314
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,220,445
From Jan. 1, 1900	30,457,874

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$105,100
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	65,812
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,280,930
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,403,947

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$512,331
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	1,201,222
From Jan. 1, 1901	60,767,737
From Jan. 1, 1900	80,407,009

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 23, 1901	$407,231
Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	1,135,410
From Jan. 1, 1901	56,426,798
From Jan. 1, 1900	76,003,062

FIDELITY TRUST CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital, ... $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,477,212.92

Allows interest on daily balances of $1 000 and over, *subject to check at sight;* interest running from the date of deposit until date of withdrawal.

Loans money upon accepted Collateral and Real Estate Mortgage. Has every facility for securing for the investor *desirable Mortgages, Railroad, Traction, Gas and Electric securities.*

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JEROME TAYLOR, 2d Vice-President and Trust Officer.
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

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CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,900,000

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38 WALL ST., N. Y. CITY.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light east winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,111. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HOWISON ASKS, IT IS SAID, TO BE RELIEVED

Does Not Wish to Serve Upon Schley Court of Inquiry.

Influenced to Take This Step by Assistant Secretary Hackett's Course —Sampson May Not Testify.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—There is a rumor current in official circles that Rear Admiral Howison has written a letter to the Navy Department requesting to be relieved from service on the Schley Court of Inquiry. This, because of the implied objections Rear Admiral Schley has made to his serving. No confirmation of this report can be obtained at the Navy Department.

Some of Admiral Schley's friends insist that such a letter must have been written, and that Howison has been forced to ask for relief in consequence of the peculiar course adopted by Assistant Secretary Hackett, in dealing with Schley's requests to him.

An officer in discussing the attitude of the Navy Department, said to-night:

"The invitation to scrutinize the list of Admirals suggested for the Court was made by the Navy Department. It did not come from Schley. There was no limitation to the term in which the privilege of scrutiny could be exercised. Schley did not ascertain that there was reasonable cause for inquiry about Howison, until after he had expressed himself as satisfied with his appointment."

The same officer directed attention to what seemd to him to be a dead-lock so far as proposed change in the court was concernd.

"You see," said he, referring to the correspondence between Rear Admiral Schley and Assistant Secretary Hackett, "that the Assistant Secretary discussed with Schley the question of reference to Howison of the newspaper interview, and then decided that he could not dispose of it otherwise than by sending it to the court.

"When Rear Admiral Schley, with what seems to me to be very dignified and proper language, suggested that the objects of one of his letters had been clouded by the Assistant Secretary, the protest was sent to the Court of Inquiry, for the same reason that the other letters had been sent there.

"To be consistent, if Rear Admiral Howison should ask to be relieved, it would be necessary to refer that letter to the court, thus preventing any action upon Schley's protest until the court was organized. It seems to me that just now there is no one with authority left to accord to Rear Admiral Schley the opportunity that the Navy Department was supposed to have extended in good faith."

An officer of the navy, who is very friendly to Rear Admiral Sampson, and who would not discuss the case as a controversy, said to-day that his information led him to doubt whether Rear Admiral Sampson could serve as a witness before the court.

"I am told," he said, "that Sampson is in such delicate health that he cannot be regarded as fit, either physically or mentally, to undergo the strain that would be imposed upon him by the Court. I can see that it will be most important to have him present as a witness, in order that much mere gossip hitherto attributed to him shall be cleared up.

"It is my opinion that some of his partisans may have done him a great deal of injury by representing him as responsible for reports the burden of which somebody else should bear. If he can appear and tell his story it may be helpful to all concerned."

The Navy Department has written a letter to Capt. Forsyth, asking for an explanation of the interview with him bearing upon the approaching inquiry into Admiral Schley's conduct in the Spanish war, published to-day. If Capt. Forsyth should repudiate the interview the matter would be dropped. If he should admit it and ask for a court of inquiry, the verdict of three officers would be necessary to justify a reprimand to him.

$25,000 FOR NURSING UNCLE.

Morristown (N. J.) Woman Who Did It Remembered in His Will.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 26.—Mrs. William Shear, wife of a fireman employed by the Lackawanna Railroad, who lives in Water Street, to-day received word that she had been left $25,000 by her uncle, who lived in Syracuse, N. Y.

Several years ago Mrs. Shear, who was visiting her relative, nursed him during a severe illness, and when he was convalescent she started for home, after being promised a handsome present at some future time. The lawyers who informed Mrs. Shear of her unexpected wealth, are Liddell & Smyth, who are settling the estate of the deceased.

CHICAGO'S TAX RATE.

Settlement of It Waits Upon a Supreme Court Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—No attempt will be made to figure the rate of taxation for this year until the Supreme Court has passed on the legality of the July law fixing the 5 per cent. limitation. County Clerk Philip Knopf notified the Board of Review to that effect yesterday.

To bring the question to an issue the County Attorney is preparing a case which will be taken to the Supreme Court as soon as possible. An effort will be made to advance the case on the docket in the hope that a decision may be obtained before the first of next year.

DR. ABRAM W. HARRIS CHOSEN.

He Is Elected Director of the Jacob Tome Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Aug. 26.—Dr. Abram W. Harris, President of Maine University, has been elected Director of the Jacob Tome Institute, at this place, and will take charge of the work this Fall.

Dr. Harris was born in Philadelphia in 1858, and was educated in the schools of that city and at Wesleyan University. He received degrees from Bowdoin College and the University of Maryland. For some time he was Director of experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture. He resigned that position to become President of Maine University.

A year ago he was chosen President of the National Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Dr. Harris is a prominent layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a member of two General Conferences.

The late Jacob Tome left several millions for the erection and maintenance of new college buildings, which are now being erected upon a beautiful plateau on the heights above Port Deposit, overlooking the Susquehanna River. The Institute for Maryland Girls and Boys is now situated in the town. It will be several years before all the new buildings are completed.

FALL RIVER DIVIDENDS.

An Average of 1.11 Per Cent. Paid During Last Quarter—Ten Companies Pass Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 26.—The quarterly dividend list prepared by Haffards & Co. shows the payment for the past quarter of $236,550 on a capitalization of $21,301,000, or an average of 1.11 per cent. Compared with the preceding quarter it is a decrease of 26-100 of 1 per cent., and with the corresponding quarter of last year a decrease of 64-100.

Ten corporations passed their dividends this quarter, as compared with four in the preceding quarter, and three in the corresponding quarter last year. Those that passed were: Fall River Manufactory, Merchants,' Metacomet, Osborn, Robeson, Shove, Slade, Stafford, Wampanoag, and Weetamoe Mills.

All of these mills, except the Osborn No. 2, are wound up to make narrow printing cloths, for which there has been so great demand at favorable prices, and they all signed an agreement to curtail production four weeks during the quarter.

In view of the condition of trade for six months past, and the great losses which some of the corporations have sustained, the showing is considered very fair. The mills that have been equipped to make wide fancy goods have been able to hold their own, while those which are still in the process of renovation or decay have not been able to meet the pace that has been set.

HEAVIEST LAKE CARGO.

Steamer Enters Conneaut Harbor with Record-Breaking Tonnage—August Shipping Remarkable.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 26.—This morning the steamer Sir William Edenborn entered the harbor of Conneaut, fifteen miles east of here, with a cargo of iron ore aggregating 7,380 tons. This was fifty-eight tons greater than the heaviest tonnage heretofore recorded on the chain of great lakes.

The previous record was held by the steamer Isaac L. Ellwood, which arrived at Ashtabula Harbor early in the present month with 7,322 tons. The size of the ore cargoes at present are notable. Sixteen per cent. of the cargoes received at Conneaut Harbor during the first ten days in August exceeded 7,000 tons, while 25 per cent. were more than 6,000 tons, and practically all of the remainder were more than 5,000 tons.

STORM DAMAGE IN ILLINOIS.

Peach Orchards Destroyed, Telephone and Telegraph Systems Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 26.—A windstorm and cloudburst did thousands of dollars of damage in Centralia last night. The wind destroyed peach orchards and 15,000 bushels of peaches are lying on the ground near town.

In the city the telephone and electric-light wire systems are wrecked, and shade trees by the hundreds blown down and streets blocked. The colored Baptist Church was wrecked. Residences were damaged by falling trees. The rainfall was 1¼ inches.

COPPER MINE CLOSED.

Order that No More Ore Shall Be Removed from the Minnie Healey Plant at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day ordered that no more ore be removed from the Minnie Healey Mine in Butte until the court has decided the application of the Boston and Montana Company for an injunction pending an appeal from Judge Harney's noted decision in the case.

The hearing upon the application for the injunction will be held on Wednesday. The hearing upon the motion for an increase in the bond in the Pennsylvania case was also continued until Wednesday. Both continuances were granted by the court upon the showing made that the leading counsel for F. A. Heinze could not be present before that day.

This is the now celebrated case wherein the Amalgamated Copper Company charges that Judge Harney was unduly influenced to decide the case wherein $10,000,000 worth of property is involved in litigation between Heinze and the Amalgamated, in favor of Heinze, largely through the influence of Mrs. Ada N. Brackett, alleged to have been an employe of Heinze's.

A BOY PREACHER'S SUCCESS.

"Jack" Cooke Draws Crowds to the Ocean Grove Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 26.—A fifteen-year-old boy, Jack Cooke, of England, preached again this evening in the Auditorium, and will do so every night this week. The young evangelist appears in the pulpit dressed in knickerbockers, but his sermons are regarded as models of eloquence. The ministers who attend the services marvel at his facility in quoting verses from the Bible.

J. Hayden Cooke, an elder brother, who is styled "The Reciting Evangelist," assists the boy in the meetings. This evening the audience selected the text. There were several submitted, but a majority vote decided the passage to be used. Before the sermon the boy interpreted verses of Scripture submitted by the ministers.

The boy has been preaching for four years. He began in Manchester, England, his birthplace, where his father, now dead, was pastor of a Methodist church.

INDEPENDENCE TO SAIL AGAIN.

Will Go Over a Boston Course Monday and Then to the Junk Pile.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Thomas W. Lawson again said to-day that the yacht Independence, which represents an outlay of $250,000, will be docked Sept. 3, and immediately broken up for old junk. She will leave Newport to-morrow in tow of a tug.

Mr. Lawson is greatly disappointed that he was unable to arrange any races for his boat with the Columbia and Constitution, but will give Bostonians an opportunity of seeing the Independence go over the course with the fishermen in their race off Boston Light Sept. 2, for which race he has offered a set of cups.

The "Overland Limited"
the every day fast train to San Francisco via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Provides the best of everything. Drawing-room sleeping cars, buffet, smoking, and library car (with barber) and dining cars, without change from Chicago. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregularly higher. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅞c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8⅜c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Amusements—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notices.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

"Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N.Y.—Adv.

BOYS LOST IN THE SURF

Four Little Fellows Drowned While Bathing at Long Branch.

One of a Party of Five Reaches Shore—The Beach Crowded with Summer Guests.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 26.—Four boys were drowned in front of Cranmer's beach shortly before noon to-day. Two of the bodies have been recovered. The drowned boys were Harold Sherman, twelve years old; Leon Gaskill, eleven years old; Raymond Blakeslee, eleven years old, and Walter Blakeslee, eight years old.

Stanley Bouse of Chelsea Avenue gave the alarm. He emerged from the water and said that his playmates had just been drowned. This information caused great excitement on the beach.

The five boys started from home for a bath during the morning. Harold Sherman and Leon Gaskill wore their suits from home, placing their coats and hats in a secluded place for safety. The two Blakeslee boys hired their suits from Cranmer, where their clothes were afterward found.

No time was lost in getting to work to recover the bodies, although the boys had been drowned a long time before those on the beach knew the facts. Capt. Charles H. Van Dyke, with a crew, and with a seine in his boat, pulled out at once after he got the news. Hundreds of spectators awaited the result of the drag. The seine, however, went wide of its mark, and when pulled in contained nothing but seaweeds.

More boats were launched and as time passed the crowd increased in size, the beach in front of the United States Hotel being lined with people. Then one of the bodies was recovered, that of Harold Sherman, the son of H. B. Sherman, of the Citizens' Bank. The father, who had been informed of the accident, was among those who had rushed to the beach. An effort was made to resuscitate the body, but after working for half an hour the physicians gave up hope.

While the doctors were working over the body of the boy an object was seen floating about 400 feet away toward the south. It proved to be the body of Leon Gaskill.

The boys were all well known. Harold Sherman until a week ago was employed as a press feeder and messenger boy for The Record, the lad a lisking for the printing press. He operated a small press at home, and was able to turn out a small job before he was ten years old.

Leon Gaskill was the son of Alexander A. Gaskill, and had many friends. Raymond and Walter Blakeslee were the sons of Prof. C. W. Blakeslee of the high school.

The boys, who could swim a little, succeeded in reaching a raft located in front of Cranmer's place. They had considerable fun for a while, but a huge breaker swept them off, and before Stanley Bouse, who was the best swimmer of the party, could reach shore to give the news, they had perished. A woman, a hotel guest, says she saw the boys go down, but none heard any cries for help. Bouse had a hard struggle with the waves, and on getting ashore was too exhausted to talk for some minutes.

CUBAN JOURNALIST KILLED.

Wrote Articles Attacking the Manzanillo Rural Guard and Was Shot by a Member of That Body.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—Martin de Castro, a well-known Cuban newspaper man, has been killed at Manzanillo. About three months ago he published articles attacking the Rural Guard of Manzanillo, and was shot at. He came to Havana and complained to Gov. Gen. Wood, expressing a fear that his life was in danger. Gen. Wood ordered the local authorities to afford to him all the rights and protection guaranteed by the law.

Castro thereupon returned to Manzanillo, only to be shot dead by a member of the Rural Guard with whom he had quarreled. The offender is being vigorously pursued.

HAVANA OFFICIAL ROBBED.

E. C. Westall of the Post Office Money Order Bureau Loses $4,000 of Government Money in an Omnibus.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—E. C. Westall, Chief of the Money Order Bureau of the Havana Post Office, to-day left the office, as usual, with the surplus money to pay into the Treasury. The amount was $4,000.

He took an omnibus, and, according to his statement, placed the packet containing the money on the seat by his side. He read a newspaper until he reached the point where he wished to alight. When about to leave the omnibus he found that the packet was missing.

Two boys who were in the omnibus at the time say they saw a mulatto throw a packet to a negro in the street. Mr. Westall is under a bond of $10,000. The matter will be left to the courts for decision.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATORSHIP.

W. J. Stone Announces His Wish to Succeed Senator G. G. Vest of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Former Gov. William J. Stone, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who has been seriously ill, appeared at his office to-day for the first time in five weeks.

In an interview the Governor declared himself a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed G. G. Vest, and said he still believed silver should be coined into standard money. "Bimetallism," he said, "is still an issue; but the United States is better off than other countries to-day with the gold standard."

Speaking of the proposed reorganization of the Democratic Party, the Governor said none was necessary. He declared W. J. Bryan to be the most powerful man in the Democratic Party to-day.

CINCINNATI'S CHEAP BEER.

Brewery Rate War Brings Down Price from $7 to $4 a Barrel.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—A beer war is on as the result of the recent appointment of a receiver for the Hearancourt Brewing Company. Receiver Klug, upon taking charge of the business, held, it is claimed, that he was not bound by the agreement of the members of the Brewers' Association to maintain a price of $7 a barrel on lager beer, and immediately it was feared that he would cut the price of the Hearancourt product.

The association made every effort to keep the receiver in line with their agreement with the former management, but the efforts failed, and a war to a finish was declared. The Jung Brewing Company was selected to conduct the fight. The first move was made to-day, and the contest promises to be one of the bitterest and most hotly contested trade wars ever waged in this city.

They announced to-day that the price of lager would be reduced to $4 a barrel, $2 a half barrel, and $1 a quarter barrel. This is a cut of 43 per cent. on the original price. Saloon men are jubilant, and predict that it means a general breaking down of the old prices.

The gayest and most delightful of Summer resorts is a Hudson River Day Line Steamer. Best service. Attractive Company. Music.—Adv.

At Your Hand by Cab or Car,
the West 23d St. Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. See time table in another column.—Adv.

BRITTON H. TABOR DROWNED.

Body of the Lawyer and Author Found in Hudson River—Was at Work on a Systematic Defense of the Bible.

The body of Britton H. Tabor, who had for many years a reputation as a brilliant lawyer in the South and in the West, and who was also a writer on theological subjects, was pulled out of the Hudson River near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

He left his wife and twelve-year-old son at his home, The Oxford, at 9 West Twenty-first Street, about 7 o'clock, ostensibly to go to his office in the Temple Court Building, 7 and 9 Beekman Street He seems to have gone directly to the spot where he was drowned.

Two boys, brothers, Gerard and Harry Torborg, living at 584 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, first saw the body in the water while fishing for driftwood. The spot about the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street is used by the New York Central Railroad for the purpose of switching granite. John Ruth, the watchman at that yard, was called by the Torborg boys. When Ruth saw the body, he said:

"Why, I think I saw that man crossing the yard some time ago, and didn't see him come back."

The policeman from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who examined the body, soon discovered that it had not been in the water long, because a letter addressed to "Britton H. Tabor," which was inclosed in an envelope, and which led to the identification of the body, was not wet through. The letter was the only thing found in the man's clothing, and gave the impression to those who identified the body at the Harlem Morgue during the afternoon, that it had been put in the pocket on purpose for identification.

It was James M. Hillery, a real estate broker of 400 Bleecker Street, and one of the few remaining clients which Britton had left, who identified the body. Hillery has been Tabor's client since the latter came to New York, some seven or eight years ago.

Neither Hillery nor several of Tabor's business associates on the third floor of the Temple Building could give any explanation of the circumstances which led to the lawyer's death. They admitted, however, that Tabor had been drinking rather heavily recently. They spoke also of a lengthy interview which they had with Tabor on Saturday afternoon, when they tried to bring the folly of his continued drinking home to him, and they say that he wept copiously.

Tabor was born fifty-two years ago near Oxford, Miss., and studied for the ministry at Nashville University, but switched from that course to law, studying in the office of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court. He began practice in Oxford, Miss., and afterward became the head of the law firm of Tabor, Tallaferro & Lane at Birmingham, Ala., where he amassed a fortune during the land boom.

He then went to Fort Smith, Ark., where he built up a large law practice, and was for a time President of the First National Bank. At Fort Smith he met with reverses, and soon afterwards came to this city. He was associated here since his arrival in the practice of law with Charles F. Holm, W. C. De Witte, Col. E. T. Tallaferro, who was his partner in Birmingham, and William S. Murphy.

Aside from his law practice, Tabor kept up his theological studies. For some time past he has been at work on a systematic defense of the Bible, for which he had settled on the title, "The Guiding Star of Humanity."

What has been written of this work had been reviewed by Dr. Carlos Martyn, the critic of the Abbey Press; Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, and others. Dr. Parkhurst had already subscribed $500 toward the financial expense of publishing the work.

Tabor was twice married. He leaves, besides his second wife, three sons and one daughter. One of his sons lives in Boston, one is in England, and the third, a child, is at home.

CO-OPERATIVE WAGON FACTORY.

Plan of Union Workmen to Fight Carriagemakers of Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Owing to the difficulty here between the carriage manufacturers and the local carriage workers' unions a secret meeting was held last night by a committee appointed by the five unions of this city to formulate a plan for the establishment of a co-operative carriage factory in Cincinnati.

The proposed company, according to the schedule adopted by the committee, will be the largest plant of its kind in the country, and will have an output as large as all the factories in the city combined. The committee, it is reported to-day, adopted a plan, and will begin to execute it immediately.

A site has been selected, and an option has been secured on one of the largest plants in the city, which at present is lying idle. The committee, which is the executive head of the concern, has been among the men for the past ten days, and has, it is claimed, subscriptions from the men for over $150,000 capital stock. The amount will be divided into shares, and will be sold only to men who will be employed in the plant.

The plans further are that after the running expenses of the plant have been met the surplus will be divided among the employes. It is contended by the committee that inasmuch as the men can turn out more work and can sell more cheaply and will save the middle man's profit, their investment will pay handsome dividends. There are 2,000 union carriage workers in the city.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN LEASE.

The Contract Approved Yesterday at a Meeting of the Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—A special meeting of Cincinnati Southern Railroad stockholders was held to-day in the company's office in the Odd Fellows' Temple. By a two-thirds vote the contract modifying and extending the lease of the road to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific was approved, and a supplementary agreement, providing for an issuance of bonds for terminal facilities and permanent betterments was voted. There were 22,394 shares of stock represented at the meeting, over which B. S. Cunningham of the Citizens' National Bank presided. W. A. Shoemaker was Secretary.

These propositions must now be approved by the people of Cincinnati at the November election, after passing the Sinking Fund Trustees.

CANADIAN RAILROAD DEAL.

Canadian Pacific Gets Control of the Kingston and Pembroke Road.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—The Canadian Pacific Road has purchased the control of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. This line was built in 1874, from Kingston, Ontario, to Renfrew. The executors of the Flower estate, of Watertown, N. Y., hold a large part of the stock, and the rest was held in Kingston. E. W. Folger of Kingston disposed of 75,000 shares to the Canadian Pacific Road. The stock was advanced from $5 to $9 by the purchase. The road does a good business.

The Canadian Pacific is credited with a plan to handle grain brought down by vessels to Kingston by train to Montreal through its new line.

The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, T. G. Shaughnessy, to-day confirmed the news of the purchase.

Four Illinois Miners Killed.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 26.—Four miners were instantly killed to-day in a mine at Chenoa, near here, by the snapping of the cable supporting the cage. The men fell 247 feet.

At Your Hand by Cab or Car,
the West 23d St. Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. See time table in another column.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

COLOMBIAN REVOLT LIKELY TO SUCCEED

The Movement Well Supported Throughout the Country.

The Threatened International Complications—Rebels Believed to be Awaiting Arms and Leaders.

COLON, Aug. 23 (via Kingston, Jamaica.)—The censorship here prevents the transmission of political news or news unfavorable to the Government.

The revolt of the Liberal rebels, now two years old, lately assumed a more serious aspect by the concentration of the rebels on the Isthmus. It is believed that they are contemplating aggressive action. Consequently, uneasiness prevails at Panama, the Liberals' objective, which was nearly captured a year ago. It is not believed that the rebels will molest the railroad or interrupt traffic. The recent affairs along the railroad amounted to bloodless raiding and the robbery of Chinese storekeepers, which the presence of a few Government troops apparently stopped. There is a report that the Government is bringing troops to protect the Isthmus. This will be difficult without exposing to rebel attacks the points whence they are taken. The area of the revolt is extensive.

A noticeable, distinguishing feature of the revolution is the actual moral support the Liberals are receiving from Venezuela, Ecuador, and Nicaragua, in which countries Liberal Governments prevail. Colombia's Conservative Government is not popular with the Governments of the countries mentioned, but is popular with the revolutionary elements in the same countries. The situation can be likened to a disrupted federation, composed of Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, and Nicaragua, in which Liberal and Conservative partisans are helping each other and intriguing together. Being among separate nations, however, the political and armed intrigues threaten international trouble. It is reported that the Conservative revolt in Venezuela against President Castro is receiving actual support from the Colombian Conservatives. Nicaragua's threatened revolution will probably be similarly aided on the occasion arising. These conditions give ground for the reports of actual or threatened international complications, and the talk of a federation or consolidation of some or all of the countries mentioned as a "Gran Colombia."

The rebels on the Isthmus are hampered by a lack of arms and ammunition, and are reported to be awaiting the arrival of shipments and the presence in the field of certain leaders before commencing activities.

The revolutionary movement in Colombia is well supported throughout the country, and it is generally believed that it will eventually succeed. If the Liberals could win without too much bloodshed the foreigners on the Isthmus would welcome their Administration. Some decisive turn in the state of affairs is wanted, as being preferable to the present perturbations. There is, however, nothing to show that the Liberals would govern the country any better than the present Administration.

The Nanouna, now called the General Pinzon, is useless, because she lacks a crew. The natives seem incapable of handling her, and lack of proper care is likely to render the vessel permanently useless. It is understood that the Government is trying to get American officers for her.

The loss of the gunboat La Popa, the remainder of the crew of which is now reported safe, was a blow to the Government, which has only two small gunboats on the Atlantic and three on the Pacific left.

NICARAGUAN INVADERS ALSO?

COLON, Aug. 26.—A report is circulated here to the effect that the rebels now threatening the town of Boca del Torro hail from Bluefields, Nicaragua.

COLOMBIA NEEDS MONEY.

Raising It in All Sorts of Ways—How Gen. Alban Made His Friends Contribute.

COLON, Aug. 23, (via Kingston, Jamaica.)—The Colombian Government is in straits financially. At present forty Colombian paper dollars are equivalent in value to one gold dollar. The Government is printing paper money indiscriminately, recently established heavy export duties payable in gold, and has sold monopolies and privileges of all kinds, all of which has greatly injured commerce.

The continued absence of Gen. Alban, Governor of Panama, causes uneasiness in Government circles. His powers give him unrestricted sway over the isthmus, and the lack of communication with Bogota, the capital, renders him more or less independent of the Government. Gen. Alban is now absent at Savanilla. He is supposed to be bringing troops for the protection of the isthmus.

Gen. Alban recently invited a number of friends at Panama to his house, put a guard at the door, and forced his friends to contribute liberally to the support of the Government before releasing them.

A Colombian holding monopolies under the Conservatives is being forced to contribute liberally toward the payment of the soldiers and police of the isthmus.

STEAMSHIP LASSELLS HERE.

Under Charter to the Red D Line—Took on Coal at Perth Amboy.

The steamship Lassells, Capt. D. W. Reynolds, mentioned in connection with the report that arms were being shipped secretly to Gen. Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian insurgent now in Venezuela, has returned from Perth Amboy, and is now at the pier of the Red D Line, in Brooklyn.

She took on a quantity of coal (500 tons) while at Perth Amboy, and is at present under charter by the Red D Line, which has a couple of its vessels laid up for repairs.

The Lassells is owned by the McCaldin Brothers of Broad Street. She was formerly under the command of Capt. John O'Brien, who gained some fame as a filibustering agent during the Cuban war.

The Ranger Makes Good Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The little gunboat Ranger, which left San Diego, Cal., on Aug.17 for Panama, arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, to-day. As soon as she coals she will proceed on her journey. The Ranger has made an average of almost six and a half knots an hour. This is considered remarkably good time, as her normal steaming power is only six knots.

THE MACHIAS AT COLON.

COLON, Aug. 26.—The United States gunboat Machias anchored to-day in Colon harbor.

GREENWICH FIGHTS MOSQUITOS.

Citizens Quit Opposing Trolley Cars and Attack Swamps.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 26.—New Yorkers who compose the North Street Association, formed a few months ago to fight the coming of the trolley car, but who have succumbed to the inevitable and done nothing to the injury of the trolley corporation, are now turning their attention to the exterminating of mosquitos, which have become a pest in their neighborhood because of the nearness of a swamp.

Five men have been set at work clearing out the underbrush in the five-acre swamp so that the pools in which the mosquitos live may be reached and sprinkled with crude petroleum. The men are bitten repeatedly by the pests, and their faces and necks are masses of blisters.

Already eight barrels of petroleum have been used, being forced into the main pools by a special machine, while ordinary sprinkling cans are used to spray the brush and smaller pools.

In the North Street Association are Edward Brush, Clarence Hyde, Cornell Wooley, H. P. Whitaker, Thomas H. Delano, and L. H. Stephens.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

JUSTICE DYKMAN ACTS IN CAPT. DIAMOND'S CASE.

Abrogates His Order Granting a Stay and Transfers All Proceedings Here.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Justice Dykman at 10 o'clock to-night, upon application of one of the Assistant District Attorneys from Mr. Philbin's office, signed an order which abrogates his previous order in the Diamond case and transfers all proceedings in that case to Part I. of the Supreme Court, New York City.

The order is returnable at 10 A. M. to-morrow:

AMERICAN COAL FOR SUEZ CANAL TRADE?

Report that It Will Be Supplied at Jibuti, and that United States Warships Will Stop There.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Marseilles correspondent of The Times says:

"The Jibuti mail brings tidings that the United States are taking steps to make Jibuti a stopping and revictualling station for their fleet, in preference to Perim or Aden, and that a group of capitalists are organizing coal depots for supplying Jibuti with American coal, which will thus compete with British coal.

"The same company is negotiating to coal Russian vessels."

FRANCO-TURKISH RELATIONS AGAIN BECOME STRAINED.

The Sultan Did Not Grant All the Demands, as Supposed, and M. Constans Has Left Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—M. Constans, the French Ambassador, after making farewell calls on his colleagues yesterday, left here to-day on board the Vautour for Stamboul, where he will take the train.

The amount of indemnity which the Sultan agreed to pay to the Quays Company is 700,000f. for interference with its rights. The Sultan also agreed to pay 600,000f. to a Frenchman on account of the seizure of his lands in Albania.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Sultan Abdul Hamid's persistence in procrastinating methods continues to disturb Turkish relations with France. His irade giving satisfaction in regard to the quays question was taken as indicating that he would accept the entire French claims. M. Constans telegraphed on Sunday, however, that the Sultan was still holding out against the payment of the claims of three Frenchmen, dating back many years, and amounting to several million francs, for which M. Constans demanded a settlement.

The Ambassador declared that he would leave Constantinople yesterday unless the matter was settled. This action, however, is only a manifestation of dissatisfaction, and not a rupture of relations, as the Councilor of the French Embassy takes over the affairs of the embassy and continues the negotiations. M. Constans, ostensibly, goes on a vacation.

THE DISTURBANCES IN TURKEY.

More Kurdish Raiding in Armenia Reported—Bulgarians Said to Have Burned Five Turks.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Dispatches from Odessa and Vienna give unconfirmed reports of Kurdish atrocities in the hill districts of Armenia and of fighting between Turks and Bulgarians in Macedonia, several persons being killed at Pawsonwitz.

Another dispatch says that the Bulgarians seized five Turks, drenched them with petroleum, and burned them alive.

PRESS-POST PLANS.

Mrs. Jones Leaves the Columbus (Ohio) Daily to Her Son—Paper Appears To-day Probably.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Eugenia Mills Jones has rented The Press-Post to her son, Clarence Miller Jones, for $10 a day. It is expected that the paper will appear to-morrow, although this is not definite.

Under this plan half the net profits of the business will be distributed among all the employes of the newspaper semi-annually, Christmas and Independence Day, and these days as well as Sundays will be observed by the "People's Paper" as holidays. "Charity and Liberty" is the motto selected by Mrs. Jones for the guidance of her journalistic associates and employer.

Presumably, under this new arrangement, the editorial policy of the paper will be non-partisan. The only business conditions enjoined by Mrs. Jones will be that drunkenness shall never be countenanced in editor or employe, that no editor, reporter, or proof reader lacking a university education or its equivalent shall ever be employed, and that no business transaction shall ever be negotiated or contract made by the management excepting with persons, firms, or corporations of duly recognized financial responsibility.

It is understood that Mrs. Jones contemplates the early erection of a memorial for her late husband, Ellis O. Jones, in the shape of a fire-proof structure to be used as a home for her paper. It is surmised that Mr. Clarence Jones will direct the editorial and his brother Ellis the business department of their mother's paper.

CARDINAL GIBBONS WELCOMED

Vast Crowd Greets Him Upon His Arrival at Baltimore—He Preaches in the Cathedral.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Cardinal Gibbons reached home this afternoon, and was received with open arms by his friends and parishioners. He came on a train which arrived at Union Station shortly after 3 o'clock, accompanied by a party of clergymen and laymen.

When he alighted he was greeted by a crowd of at least 10,000 people, headed by Acting Mayor Henry Williams and Charles J. Bonaparte. Both these men made addresses of welcome, to which the Cardinal responded, after which they entered carriages and were driven to the cathedral at the head of a procession which included members of all the prominent Catholic societies of the city, priests from Baltimore and Washington, and many of the lay friends and admirers of his Eminence.

The Cardinal dismounted from his carriage and reviewed the procession from the steps of the Catholic Club, opposite his residence, after which he addressed a congregation that filled the venerable cathedral to the doors.

Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service
in connection with West 23d St. Station is prompt in performance and reasonable in rates. When starting West call 'Phone "914—18th St." for a hansom or four-wheeler.—Adv.

SCANNELL-MARKS CONSPIRACY CHARGES

Indicted Fire Commissioner and His Agent on Trial.

Counsel Argue on Demurrers and Motions to Dismiss—District Attorney's Evidence Against the Accused.

After considerable delay the cases of Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and William L. Marks, indicted on a number of counts for alleged conspiracy in the purchase of supplies for the Fire Department, the former also being charged with willful neglect of duty, were called for trial yesterday before Justice Gildersleeve in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. The special session of the court was ordered at the request of District Attorney Philbin for the trial of this case.

In the course of the hearing De Lancey Nicoll, who with John D. Lindsay appears for Scannell, said that he saw no occasion for such railroad speed.

"I think there is," said Mr. Philbin. "This is an unusual case. Mr. Scannell is in a false position before the public. The case should be decided one way or the other."

Neither Commissioner Scannell nor Mr. Marks was in the court, the latter being represented, however, by Lawyers Samuel J. Goldsmith and Leonard Bronner.

Arguments on motions to dismiss and demurrers to the indictments, with the submission of briefs, occupied the entire day. Samuel H. Ordway and Arthur C. Train, specially appointed counsel for the case, assisted Mr. Philbin. Mr. Lindsay spoke for two hours on quashing the indictments and submitted a brief in behalf of both the accused men of seventy-seven printed pages, while Mr. Ordway's brief comprises 116 typewritten sheets. Counsel agreed that the formal demurrers should not be filed until after the Court had heard the arguments for and against the motion to dismiss.

Five points for the dismissal were raised by Mr. Lindsay as follows:

That the indictment was not found as prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

That Samuel H. Ordway, special counsel for the prosecution, was permitted to be present while the charges were under consideration by the Grand Jury.

That before the indictment was filed the District Attorney improperly and incorrectly advised the Grand Jury in regard to the right to reconsider the vote by which the indictment had been ordered to the prejudice of the defendants.

That the indictment was found without legal evidence.

That the Grand Jury was influenced in its finding by incompetent and illegal evidence.

Mr. Lindsay contended that the law expressly forbids the District Attorney from engaging special counsel to represent him before the Grand Jury, unless that counsel be a regularly sworn member of his staff or that of the Attorney General, and Mr. Philbin, in response to a question across the room, admitted that Mr. Ordway had not been sworn in as an Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Lindsay also held that illegal evidence had been presented to the Grand Jury, and that, while only eighteen Grand Jurymen were present when the evidence was laid before that body,

STEEL STRIKE WORRIES THE LABOR LEADERS

Gompers, White, and Easley Confer About It in This City.

ANXIOUS TO END THE TROUBLE

No Feasible Plan for a Settlement Hit Upon, and No Attempt Made to See Trust Officials.

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation; Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, held a conference in this city yesterday forenoon over the strike of the steel workers. All three are anxious to have the strike settled, as also are a number of other labor leaders, who regard the outcome as very important to all organized labor.

The question of settling the strike on a basis that would be honorable to both sides was discussed, but no definite programme was agreed on. No attempt was made to see or to arrange a meeting with any of the Trust officials. President Gompers left the city for Washington after the conference was over, with the understanding that should any plan by which the strike can be settled with honor to both sides be reached he is to be communicated with at once so that another conference can be arranged.

Henry White refused to talk on the subject of the steel workers' strike or of the conference. All he would say was that his visit to Pittsburg and the conference there with President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association was in the interests of peace.

Ralph M. Easley said that for more than a week he had been consulting with President Gompers regarding a possible settlement of the strike. He declared that a plan would be evolved by which negotiations for an honorable settlement could be set on foot.

"Matters like this crystalize very slowly," he said. "The settlement of this strike is very important to organized labor. The body I represent, the National Civic Federation, has partly for its object the doing away with strikes. So far we have not been able to reach any plan. The time is past for arbitration, but as soon as we arrange on a plan by which a settlement can be reached that will be honorable to both sides we will communicate with President Shaffer and do what we can to effect a settlement."

"Mr. White and I did not go to Pittsburg to make any proposition to Mr. Shaffer, nor did he authorize us to make any proposition to the Steel Trust managers. We went there to get information, and, quite by chance, we met Prof. Jenks, who was the Trust expert on the Industrial Commission, and John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and the four of us went to see President Shaffer, and our visit to-day gave rise to reports that were mountains made out of mole hills. Mr. Mitchell, for his part, wanted information as to the situation because he had been asked to call out 280,000 miners, and he did not want to 'go it blind.'

"We had no proposition to make, and we did not seek authority to act for the Amalgamated Association, but, of course, we were eager to see whether the situation was such that there might be an opening for the good offices of our Conciliation Committee. We merely made it clear that the committee was at the service of both sides in any effort to reach a settlement.

"We hope for a settlement, and we are ready to try to bring it about, but we have not yet reached the point where we can even say that we expect to be called in to try to bring about peace. It might hurt the prospects for peace if we were to try to force our services upon either party."

No one is more anxious for a settlement than John Mitchell. The reason for this is that the United Mine Workers is the largest national union in the American Federation of Labor, being one-fourth of its membership. If the Federation, therefore, ordered an assessment for the striking steel workers the United Mine Workers would have to pay one-fourth of it.

President Schwab had a brief talk with Robert Bacon, of J. P. Morgan & Co., yesterday, but as far as could be learned, the meeting had no bearing upon the strike situation.

The report from Wheeling to-night is that the manager of the Aetna Standard sheet steel plant of the American Sheet Steel Company received orders from the general offices to dismantle sheet mill No. 1 and ship the machinery to Vandergrift, Penn. Mr. Wilson does not know whether or not this is the start of the carrying out of the threat to take plants from the Wheeling district owing to the strong strike sentiment here. The work of dismantling will be commenced at once.

Mayor Black of McKeesport to-day fined John Sheridan, a workman in the Dewees Wood Mill, $25 and costs, and Sheridan will have to serve thirty days in the workhouse in default of bail. Sheridan has been spotted for some time by the strikers because he said the strike would not succeed and that he wanted to return to work.

Saturday he told reporters he was sure the strikers or the police would trump up some charge to get him out of town. He was drinking hard Saturday night and locked up. To-day at the hearing no informant appeared against him, but Mayor Black fined him because he heard he had called him names.

He then refused a bond for the fine, and refused to let reporters inspect the docket or transcript of the case unless they would guarantee the fine and costs. When asked his reasons for such treatment of a prisoner he said:

"I just sent him up for his health."

Superintendent D. M. Pitcock of the Demmler Tin Plate Mills said to-night the mill would be started this week with the old men. Ten city policemen and strikers are guarding the plant to-night.

PRESIDENT SHAFFER SAYS THERE IS NO PEACE.

Efforts of Negotiators Here Without His Authority, He Declares—The General Situation.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—While representatives of the National Civic Federation are working zealously for peace between the steel workers and the United States Steel Corporation, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association declared to-day that his organization had given no authority to any one to make a settlement, and that any effort that might be made in that direction was being done by outside parties on their own responsibility.

He anounced that so far as the officials of the organization were concerned they were satisfied that the attempts of officials of the Trust to operate plants in Pittsburg had been futile, and that while there were apparently many men at work and machinery was in operation, practically no product was being turned out.

The officials of the various plants that have been started during the past week in Pittsburg say they have made gains in all of them. More men have come to work and the output in every case is increased. The Painter plant of the Hoop combine started two additional mills to-day, and the officials say that before the end of the week these mills will be working double turn.

The Star Mills are being operated by non-union tin workers, and two double mills are turning out satisfactory black sheets. Manager Arthur Rupert says that the mills will be operated three turns before the end of the week.

The Lindsay-McCutcheon mills in Allegheny have two mills running, and it is expected they will be put on double turn later in the week. The Clark hoop mills in Lawrenceville are operated in full for a single turn, but the officials say every one of the six mills will be on double turn before the week ends.

Officials of the upper and lower Union mills of the Carnegie Company to-day claimed that there was no difficulty in operating their mills. They denied that the refusal of some of their men to return to work had affected the plants in any way. To all outward appearances the lower mills were running as usual to-day, though the company has issued strict injunctions against entrance to the mills or the offices by any one not employed there.

At Amalgamated headquarters to-day there was little of interest transpiring. The mail for the officials was heavy, and Secretary Williams received a number of checks representing contributions from the Amalgamated lodges in independent mills for the strike fund.

Trustee John Pierce and Vice President William Gibson of the association made a tour of the plants supposed to be operating and reported that there was no truth in the report that so much was being accomplished by the plants. The pickets about the Star Mills claim to have secured nineteen desertions, all told, from the plant since men were taken there. It was also claimed that of the total number in the mill nearly a fifth is made up of managers and foremen of other plants.

Regarding the Painter plant, it was said that the strikers were keeping away from the mills entirely and paid no attention to the reports of the new men that have been secured. Many of the strikers have secured work elsewhere.

JOLIET STRIKE MEETING.

Expected that a Settlement Will Soon Be Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Joliet lodges of the Amalgamated Association have called a joint meeting for Thursday afternoon. The men refuse to make public the object of the meeting, but that the local situation will occupy the attention seems apparent from the fact that Secretary Tighe has signified his intention of coming to Joliet on that day. The conference was to have been held to-morrow, but late this afternoon a notice of postponement was sent out. Delay seems to be the aim of the faction favoring the strike.

The peace element is growing in strength, and if action is delayed much longer, may take matters into their own hands and force a settlement. The rumor is current to-night that the Joliet strike will be settled within ten days.

STRIKERS GAIN IN CHICAGO.

New Lodge of Amalgamated Association Likely to be Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—A general break in the ranks of the South Chicago steel workers, who hitherto have refused to heed the mandate of President Shaffer, and the formation of a new lodge of the Amalgamated Association in South Chicago, are the indications in the town.

The defection of Charles G. Roesch from the list of non-strikers yesterday added the third adherent to Vice President Davis and completed a quartet of strikers. With the addition of six more, a sufficient number of strikers will have been secured for the formation of a lodge, according to the constitution of the Amalgamated Association.

It is to this end that the efforts of Davis and Assistant Secretary Tighe are now being directed. Mr. Roesch and Mr. Davis were reticent yesterday as to Roesch's recent change. During the day Mr. Tighe and Mr. Davis were about the streets talking to the men, many of whom formerly had avoided them. A new consignment of copies of the constitution of the Amalgamated Association brought by Tighe were frequently referred to.

TURNED HOSE ON STRIKER.

This Was the Revenge Non-Union Men Took Upon a Former Comrade.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Because Thomas Oldecker, a non-union workman in the Crescent Tin Plate Mill, deserted twenty-five of his non-union comrades, who still remain at work, to-day they turned a water hose on him, drenching him thoroughly.

District Vice President Ward of the Amalgamated Association called the attention of the mill officials to the action of their men, and told them that if there was a repetition of such acts the union men would resent it. Oldecker had been working but a few days.

Williams Gives Up Lorain.

LORAIN, Ohio, Aug. 26.—J. C. Williams, agent of the Amalgamated Association, has given up the attempt to organize a lodge among the local steel workers, and is now directing his attention to procuring financial aid for the strikers. He says it is out of the question to organize the men here at the present time.

LEGISLATURE INDORSES STRIKE

Steel Corporation "Recognized" in Texas as Embodying All Evils of the Trust Idea.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 26.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted by a vote of 55 to 38 the following resolution introduced by Mr. McFall of Travis County, after a debate of considerable length:

"Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Texas that trusts and monopolies are contrary to the spirit and genius of a free people, destructive of individual liberty and subversive of the principles of a Republican form of government.

"That we recognize in the United States Steel Corporation an organization which embodies all the evils of the trust, monopoly, and 'community of interest' idea, and one which by reason of the manner and amount of its capitalization and plan of operation may be said to be the very head and front of the offending system.

"That we are in hearty sympathy with the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers in the contest which they are now waging with the United States Steel Corporation for a just and equitable recognition of their union."

PICKETS USE CAMERAS.

Unique Plan for Evading Judge Kohlsaat's Injunction Forbidding Strikers to Patrol Allis-Chalmers Works.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Striking machinists have hit on the camera as a method for evading Judge Kohlsaat's injunction prohibiting them from picketing the Allis-Chalmers Plant. Picketing is especially mentioned in the injunction, but there is nothing in it about persuasion and photography.

This omission is expected to be the saving grace for Casper Eitel, who was locked up at the West Thirteenth Street Station on the charge of disorderly conduct. Eitel was passing the Allis-Chalmers plant on his wheel when he saw two men come out the gate. Recognizing them as non-union machinists Eitel decided to take their pictures, to be "posted" in the non-union gallery which the union is keeping.

Jumping from his wheel, Eitel leveled his camera at the two men. They objected to being photographed, and one drew a revolver, which he fired several times to intimidate Eitel. A fight followed, and during the mêlée the camera was demolished.

The three men were arrested. At the station the non-unionists gave the names of W. J. Horrigan and Fred Eddy. They were arraigned before Justice Eberharty and charged with disorderly conduct. Since there is nothing in the injuction restraining men from taking pictures, machinist pickets will be transformed into amateur photographers and placed on every corner.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS STRIKE.

Employes of McClintock-Marshall Company, in Braddock, Walk Out.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—The McClintock-Marshall Construction Company of Braddock, Penn., is practically closed down today on account of a strike of the 700 employes.

The men demanded the reinstatement of an employe discharged last week, and a general advance of 10 per cent. and the abolishment of the checking-up system at noon. A committee called at the office this morning to present the demands, but the manager refused to see them. A meeting was then held and the men decided to strike.

ILLICIT STILL RAIDED.

Government Officers Capture One in Jersey City and Three Operators.

Deputy United States Marshal William L. Ockenhausen, with two Jersey City policemen, last night raided an illicit still at 329 Newark Avenue. William H. Clark, thirty-two years old, of 218 Belvidere Avenue, and Jeremiah Williams, thirty years old, of 5 Turse Avenue, who were in charge of the still, were locked up at Police Headquarters, and will be taken before a United States Commissioner to-day.

They denied being the owners of the plant, and said they were employed by a man named Brown, whose address they did not know. The owner of the building said he had rented the cellar a month ago to a man named Brown, who said he was engaged in the manufacture of vinegar. The plant consisted of a sixty-gallon still, a barrel of molasses, and three barrels of mash. There was also a barrel of whisky in the cellar.

ARRESTED FOR EXTORTION.

The Charge Against Segura, Who Watched Italian Anarchists for the Government at Rome.

Alexander Segura, who refused to give his address, was arrested by Detectives Allen and Dissler of the Oak Street Station last night charged with obtaining money from pushcart peddlers on the promise that he would arrange matters with the police so that they would not be chased from place to place.

The man claims that he was formerly employed by the Italian Government to watch the Anarchists in Paterson, N. J., and that he discovered that it was not Bresci who assassinated King Humbert.

The police of the Oak Street Station have been the recipients of innumerable complaints against a man who had been getting sums of money from the pushcart peddlers who frequent that vicinity. The sums ranged from $2 to $5, and were all given for the same promise.

Detectives Allen and Dissler, who were assigned to the case last week, watched for the return of the man without success until last night, when their efforts were rewarded by seeing Segura approach Markos Cachotos, who was standing at the corner of Chambers Street and Park Row, and receive $5 from him. Segura was arrested and taken to the station house, with the peddler as a complainant. The money was found on him, but he claimed that he had received it for giving Cachotos lessons in the English language, so that he might become a citizen of the United States.

Cachotos, when he heard the man's statement, became wildly excited, and exclaimed, "No, no; he tella me he fixa with that police." The peddler was quieted, and after giving his address, 66 Cherry Street, he left saying that he would be in court in the morning.

Segura stated that he had been deserted by the Italian Government, and that he had been earning money in any way possible. He positively denies the charge of extortion. He says he can speak sixteen languages. He could not be induced to give his address under any consideration, saying that he was married, and if his wife knew what had happened to him it would break her heart.

CRUSHED UNDER AN ELEVATOR.

Workman Killed and His Companion, Who Narrowly Escaped Death, Injured.

While attempting to make repairs at the bottom of the elevator shaft at 133 and 135 Greene Street yesterday morning, James Krauss, forty years old, of 536 East Fourteenth Street, was crushed to a shapeless mass by the car, which fell upon him.

Albert Winter, twenty years old, of 160 Norfolk Street, the elevator runner, narrowly escaped sharing his fate, for he was in the pit with him, and as he leaped for the edge, Krauss caught hold of his suspenders in an effort to save himself. As it was, Winter was struck by some cables which preceded the car in its fall, and was so badly hurt that he needed the attentions of an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital.

The building is six stories in height. When Winter reached the place in the morning he saw that the cables were loosened and notified Clarence Pepon of the building, who decided that the break was so serious as to need expert attention. Krauss worked for John Cahuls of 163 Greene Street, who does much elevator repairing and construction work in the vicinity, and he sent Krauss to the spot. When the situation was explained to Krauss he walked boldly into the pit beneath the hanging car, saying, "I'll fix that."

"Say, Jim," shouted Winter, "you ought not to do that."

"Don't you think I know my business? You're pretty fresh," was the reply.

Winter joined him, and then came the crash.

Pepon was arrested, but was immediately discharged by Magistrate Cornell, as there was no evidence that he had been in any way responsible for the accident.

ANOTHER OHIO BANK FAILS.

Closed Because of Cleveland Institution's Failure Last Week.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The Bank of New Matamoras, a private institution of Washington County, closed its doors today. It is said that the institution had deposited $50,000 with the Superior Street Savings and Banking Company of this city, which closed last Friday.

Some time ago the Directors of the latter company induced those of the Bank of New Matamoras to make their bank the Cleveland depository. Accordingly $50,000 was deposited. Rumors concerning the stability of the Cleveland institution caused the New Matamoras Bank to ask for the return of the money, and inability to produce the amount directly caused the Cleveland bank's suspension. Receiver Sayle of the latter concern is authority for this statement.

TURTLE OWNED THE BOAT.

A turtle weighing eighty-two pounds was caught in the Lower Bay, between Hoffman Island and South Beach, yesterday afternoon. Louis and Adolph Fuchsloucher, Edward Flood, and Samuel Anderson were out in a sloop fishing for weakfish. Louis Fuchsloucher got a heavy bite and with much difficulty raised his catch to the surface.

The line parted just as Flood caught the boat hook through one of the flippers. The turtle was landed in the cockpit with great difficulty. He took possession at once and the four sailors were driven to the top of the cabin and forced to sail the boat from there. The turtle was sold to a restaurant keeper. He measured three feet in diameter and nearly ten feet in circumference, and was one foot from the floor to the highest point of the shell.

A KENSICO FARMER KILLED.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Oscar O. Purdy, seventy years of age, a wealthy farmer of Kensico, was thrown out of his carriage to-night and killed. His neck was broken and his skull fractured.

Mr. Purdy left home this afternoon and drove to the residence of a friend. He was on his way home when, it is supposed, his horse took fright and ran away. William Miller was driving along the road near Kensico when he found the horse tangled up in the harness in a lot of bushes. A little beyond he found the carriage, a wreck, and just beyond Mr. Purdy's body.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul General at Chicago; J. M. Scatchard, Buffalo; Charles H. Cramp, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; Lieut. Commander John A. Rodgers, United States Navy; Prince Jacques d'Brogle, Prince Albert d'Brogle, and Comte Edouard d'Gramedo, Paris.

GRAND—Capt. J. H. Palmer, United States Army; Major J. B. Schofield, Paymaster, United States Army.

WESTMINSTER—Sir Henry Wrenfordsley, London.

IMPERIAL—Judge E. P. Coyne, Geneseo; Hugh M. Green, Toledo; T. R. Beardsley, Sydney, N. S. W.

HOFFMAN—Harris Franklin, Deadwood; Congressman George N. Southwick, Albany; Emilie Alfonso, Havana; Josiah Thomas, Liverpool.

VICTORIA—S. A. Scott, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. Ingersoll, Rochester.

GRAND UNION—Lewis Morrison, San Francisco.

EMPIRE—R. L. McKenney, Macon, Ga.; H. W. Atkins, Butte, Mont.

ALBEMARLE—G. d'S. Hamilton, London; Dr. George T. Howland, Washington.

GILSEY—W. Morehead, London; E. A. Bowers, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Elliott T. Slocum, Dayton, Ohio; Gov. J. Hoge Tyler, Virginia; ex-Congressman J. F. C. Talbot, Baltimore; John A. Hall, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield.

PLAZA—Thomas E. Pepper, Lexington, Ky.

SAVOY—Adolph Rosenthal, St. Louis; M. Shane, Kansas City.

NETHERLAND—William C. Sedden, Baltimore; Walter G. Ladd, Pasadena, Cal.; W. H. McGhee, Louisiana.

MANHATTAN—Oakes Ames, Boston; Dr. John Coleman Adams, Hartford; Herbert Francis, London.

ASTOR—R. M. Mackenzie, Pittsburg; George D. Shepherd, Portland, Ore.; J. B. Osgood, Saratoga.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Tiptonville, this State, the county seat of Lake County, was almost destroyed by fire late yesterday. The loss is not known.

WILL CONTINUE TESTS FOR YELLOW FEVER

Of Eight Persons Bitten by Infected Mosquitos, Three Have Died.

Officials in Havana Had Intended to Have More than One Hundred Persons Infected to Test Their Theory.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—Of the eight persons bitten by infected mosquitos in connection with the experiments conducted by the Yellow Fever Board during the last three weeks three have died. Three others, who took the fever, are expected to recover. One has not developed the disease. The eighth person as yet has not developed yellow fever, although it is too early to say what will happen in his case.

Surgeon Major Reed intends to continue the investigations. Major Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer, says the idea of the Yellow Fever Board was to subject to mosquito infection as many as would volunteer. Sixteen persons had previously been bitten and all had recovered, and the theory of the board was that if some hundred or more persons could have been bitten with similar results, a report could have been published showing how apparently safe and easy it was to become immune. After this had been published, the entire population might have been immunized. So many cases gave mild results that the impression was created that the danger was not so great as it had turned out to be.

Thus far in August there have been two deaths from yellow fever in Havana, as compared with an average of more than fifty for the month of August in each of the previous seven years. Major Gorgas regards the experiments in mosquito infection as of immense service to science.

The man who was bitten by an infected mosquito after inoculation with the serum of Dr. Caldas, the Brazilian expert, has developed what seems to be the symptoms of yellow fever. The Yellow Fever Board calls the case a suspect.

MOSQUITO'S DANGEROUS BITE.

A Woman Who Was Bitten May Lose Her Right Arm.

Three days ago Mrs. Otto Buhler of Sebrle Park, Westchester, was bitten on the right hand by a mosquito. The hand immediately afterward began to swell, and though lotions were applied in the hope of reducing the inflammation, the swelling continued and soon spread up the arm.

A physician yesterday examined the arm, and he said that unless there was soon a change for the better it might be found necessary to resort to amputation.

CORONER STOPS A FUNERAL.

The Death of Francois Baubaubet to be Investigated.

Coroner Zucca last night ordered Police Captain Kerr of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to stop the funeral of François Gaubaubet, a French waiter, who was found dead in his home, 40 West Sixty-fifth Street, last Sunday morning. The funeral was to take place this morning under the direction of an undertaker in Seventh Avenue. He also has been notified by the Coroner to take no hand in the matter, as the case is now in the hands of Dr. Higgins, the Coroner's physician, who has been ordered to perform an autopsy to determine the cause of death.

The deceased man was employed in a club down town. Just before he was found dead a man, very much excited, rushed into the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and told Sergeant Burns that a man had died suddenly at 14 West Sixty-eighth Street. Policeman Fitzgerald was sent to that address, and startled the occupants of the house when he asked about a man who had died there. He afterward learned the address given was wrong, and later learned that the correct one was 40 West Sixty-fifth Street.

When Policeman Fitzgerald went to the house Mrs. Gaubaubet was extremely reluctant to talk to the officer, but meantime Dr. Charles Ver Nooys of 146 West Sixty-fourth Street, who had been called in, had notified the Coroners' office, and they instructed the police of the West Sixty-eight Street Station to make an investigation. Mrs. Gaubaubet told the officer later that the Coroner had been to the house and that everything was all right, as a permit for the burial had been granted from the Coroners' office.

Dr. Ver Nooys told the Coroner that the man had been dead for several hours. When seen last night the doctor refused to talk about the matter.

BOGUS STOCK DEAL CHARGED.

Arthur G. Marshall, Indicted in Cleveland, Is Arrested in Boston.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The Special Grand Jury has returned an indictment against Arthur G. Marshall of Boston, charging him with selling and disposing of bogus stock in a deal with W. B. White, General Manager of the American Chicle Company of this city, and son of ex-Congressman W. J. White.

It is claimed that White received bogus stock in the Mississippi Valley Lead Company of St. Louis in return for which he gave to Marshall a tallyho, a two-thousand-dollar horse, and four notes for $2,000 each. In order to dispose of the stock it is said that Marshall paid monthly dividends on a small quantity of the securities already held by Mr. White. Later Mr. White was induced to take more stock, which he found was worthless. Marshall had left Cleveland, but through the efforts of W. J. Ashton, a New York broker, was located and placed under arrest in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—On the charge of being a fugitive from justice, Arthur G. Marshall of Cleveland, Ohio, was arraigned before Judge Burke in the Municipal Court here to-day and held in $10,000 bail for a hearing Aug. 29.

Whale Probably Wrecked Schooner.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 26.—The body of a dead whale drifted ashore opposite Mastic, on Great South Beach, this afternoon. It is forty-five feet long. The whale is supposed by old seamen here to have been the object which the schooner Eliza A. Scribner struck before she was beached at Fire Island to prevent her sinking.

The wrecking tug I. J. Merritt pulled the schooner Eliza A. Scribner off Fire Island bar yesterday and hauled her into port last night and anchored her off Stapleton, S. I., at 9:30 o'clock.

Chicago Officer Shoots Minister's Son.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—David Lindskog, son of the Rev. Herman Lindskog, who has been pastor of the St. Ansgarius Swedish Episcopal Church for fifteen years, was shot and killed to-day by Policeman James H. Wiley within fifty feet of his father's rectory. The minister, hearing the shots, rushed out and helped lift his son into an ambulance. Ten minutes after reaching the hospital the young man was dead. The policeman, who was badly cut, declared that he had fired while defending himself against an attack of some young men who had been in the habit of congregating at Oak and Sedgwick Streets. Three of these young men were arrested.

Bids on Government Postal Cards.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Bids for supplying postal cards to the Government for the next four years were opened to-day in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General. There were seven of them, the lowest being that of the present contractor, Albert Daggett, whose works are located at Piedmont, West Va. He agrees to supply 2,000,000,000 large size cards at the rate of 21.75 cents, the small cards at 17.50 cents, and the double cards at 42 cents a thousand.

Shot Rival in Quarrel Over a Girl.

José Manuel Utralla, twenty-one years old, of 136 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, was arrested by Detective Keelan of the Adams Street Station last night charged with felonious assault. Early in the evening he became involved in a quarrel over a girl with George Livingston of the same age and address, when Utralla drew a revolver and shot his adversary in the back, inflicting what it is believed will prove to be a fatal wound.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss Schweitzer, millinery; Miss Reichwein, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Altoona, Penn.; Miss Kahns, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys and baby carriages; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; Miss Creshin, ladies' wear; Miss Manabee, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; Miss Hentley, millinery; Mrs. Strohither, ladies' wear; Miss Boughter, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Friedman, N. & M., Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. Friedman, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; Miss B. Befry, ladies' wear; Hotel Earlington.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Sommer, books, 121 Mercer Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Frank, I. J., Akron, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, millinery and ribbons, 320 Church Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens; Victoria Hotel.
Anderson, G. W., & Sons, Portsmouth, Ohio; W. B. Anderson, cloaks and notions, 60 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; domestics, linens, dress goods, white goods, silks, and linings, 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Fellman, B., New Orleans, La.; L. Fellman, laces and ribbons, 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Schmidt & Heine, Logansport, Ind.; E. Schmidt, laces, 529 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. D. Kaufman, dry goods, 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Lehman & Kingsbacher, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. F. Lehman, clothing; J. Kingsbacher, clothing; Hoffman House.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. P. Kenyon, millinery, 47 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardiner, fancy goods and art novelties; 115 Worth Street; Gerard House.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Levy & Stern, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Edwards, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Hamilin, P. R., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. R. Hamilin, dry goods; Gerard House.
Schwartz-Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Rubenstein, boys' and children's clothing; 48 Leonard Street.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Frank, M., New Haven, Conn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Whipple, flannels and white goods; Miss A. Hoffman, silk waists; W. Boyne, linens; F. G. Splite, silks; A. E. Thomas, notions; B. Carter, gloves and hosiery; Hotel Cadillac.
Oneil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; F. W. Pickup, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Netherland.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Baumgardner, domestics, white, and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Dryfus, M., Savannah, Ga.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Stein, Bloch & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Hotel Savoy.
Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. H. Halle, hats; Hotel Netherland.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Smith, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, laces, white goods, and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 89 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Belonde, silks and dress goods; D. W. Wardell, furnishing and white goods; F. P. Hopwood, prints and wash goods; 258 Church Street.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Morgan, woolens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Siefert, L. D., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; P. N. Siefert, notions and millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Solomon Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Browne, millinery; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Imperial.
Haskell & Jones, Portland, Me.; H. A. Jones, trimmings; W. H. Averill, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Crew-Begge Dry Goods Company, Pueblo, Col.; W. H. Miller, house furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss E. Murphy, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Gilsdorf, cloaks and suits; Union Square Hotel.
Freed, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. F. Whitwell, notions and trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Munro, notions and leather goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Pelletier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Anderson, furnishing goods; Mrs. E. Nellis, millinery and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street.
Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. H. Hunter, notions; Grand Hotel.
Lens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Dooley, silks and dress goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Beadell & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. Beadell, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. G. Cameron, cloths; 2 Walker Street.
Havens & Yebbes, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. P. Goebel, dress goods, linens, and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Taylor, J., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. H. Edson, silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Brandeis, J. D., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, laces and dress goods; 319 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. R. Thompson, carpets; 648 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, toilet and leather goods, jewelry, notions, laces, and trimmings; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Schlessinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Richmond, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; D. H. Oliver, woolens; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 533 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, dry goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. McCahy, carpets; 2 Walker Street.
Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Klein, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; R. Sautter, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, laces, and notions; Hotel Albert.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Kreitmeyer, domestics, linens, prints, and ginghams; W. F. Mills, silks and dress goods; M. J. Powers, ladies' and children's underwear; Estelle Meyers, zephyrs and art needlework; Miss L. Regenstorff, infants' cloaks and ladies' underwear; Miss Moore, millinery and jewelry; Miss Hyne, laces; 115 Worth Street.
Mann & Woldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Glaser, notions and trimmings; H. Stumpf, carpets and upholstery goods; Miss R. Klumpf, millinery; Miss A. Marks, millinery; Miss I. Woodrich, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, ladies' neckwear; 2 Walker Street.
Hunter, A. S. & G., Utica, N. Y.; P. M. Hogue, carpets; J. J. Nicholas, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions and jewelry; F. S. Collins, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Meckes, underwear, millinery, and corsets, gloves, and ribbons; Miss A. Moore, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Richardson & Eichel, Nacogdoches, Texas; J. Eichel, dry goods.
Johnson, Buckner & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. D. Johnson, publisher.
H. & E. Ringheim, Perry, Iowa; A. Livingston, dry goods.
Showers, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. P. Rittenhouse, dry goods.
William Bar Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Jamison, dry goods; 621 Broadway.
Jenkins, D. H., & Co., Lampasas, Texas; R. D. McHenry, clothing.
O'Ferrall Brothers, Hattiesburg, Miss.; E. G. O'Ferrall, dry goods; 41 West Thirty-fourth Street.
O'Ferrall & Co., Enterprise, Miss.; F. J. O'Ferrall, dry goods; 41 West Thirty-fourth Street.
O'Ferrall Brothers & Wall, Columbia, Miss.;

SHAMROCK'S OCEAN SPIN

Cup Challenger Found Light Winds and Only Stretched Sails.

WILL HAVE EVERY-DAY TRIALS

New Sails to be Tested — Sir Thomas Lipton Denies Story of Treachery in Last Cup Race.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock II. yesterday had her second sail-stretching spin and her first one off Sandy Hook, where she soon is to race for the America's Cup, attended by but little company. Besides her regular convoy, the steam yacht Erin and the press yacht Wanda, there were only a few tugs and mud-scows present.

It was a disappointing day from a yachtsman's standpoint, for through the six hours that the yacht was out there was only wind enough to give her decent steerage way. Her sails trimmed better and set better than at her first trial, however, there being a marked improvement in the set of her big mainsail. All the looseness had been taken out of the leech by means of the three battens inserted in the pockets provided, and the head sails seemed to set better than before.

Whenever there was breeze enough properly to fill the sails, the yacht moved off at quite a lively clip, making less fuss in the water than any of the former challengers. Her sailors showed agility in the handling of sails, and the indications are that they will make a very creditable showing when the real work comes in a stiff breeze and a seaway.

The Shamrock got under way from her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay at 10:30 A. M. and proceeded slowly under sail to Sandy Hook Lightship. She carried besides her mainsail, a working gaff topsail, a staysail, a jib, and a baby jib topsail. The wind was very light from the northward and the water was smooth.

At 12 o'clock, half a mile west of Sandy Hook Lightship, the press yacht Wanda passed close alongside the Shamrock to leeward. Sir Thomas Lipton, Designer George L. Watson, and J. B. Hilliard were on board. When asked if the Shamrock would go over the America's Cup course, Sir Thomas said, "No, not to-day; we are just out to stretch her sails a bit. There is very little wind even for that."

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Capt. Sycamore kept the crew busy setting jib topsails. Five in all were set, first one a size larger than the baby, then a small reaching sail, followed by an intermediate, then a No. 2, with no perpendicular leech, and last a splendid balloon jib topsail of fine white duck. Soon after it was set a light breeze from the southeast filled the challenger's sails and she was kept off for Sandy Hook with her great main boom swung broad off to starboard.

At 4:05 the balloon jib topsail was taken in, also all the head sails. The Erin's crew passed a towline to the Shamrock, and at 4:15 she was taken in tow for the Horseshoe. She arrived at her mooring and made fast to it at 4:40.

Sir Thomas Lipton, when seen on board the Erin after the spin, said: "I am very well satisfied with to-day's work, considering the light wind we had. There is a great deal to be done yet before the race, and we intend to take the Shamrock out every day. We shall start again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and go outside to the Lightship. Some more light sails came from the other side to-day by the steamer St. Paul, among them a club-topsail, which we hope to be able to try to-morrow."

Referring to a dispatch from the West, in which B. F. Wade, a fellow-passenger of Sr. Thomas, is quoted as saying that the latter told him that two years ago he was sold out by one of his crew of the Shamrock I., and so lost the race, he said: "It is not true. I never said such a thing. The story is absolutely without foundation."

Capt. Eldert O. Smith of the police boat Patrol paid Sir Thomas Lipton an official visit as soon as the yachts came to anchor. At the invitation of the Shamrock's owner, Capt. Smith will bring to Sandy Hook next Wednesday Judge Barrett, John D. Crimmins, and a party of fifteen men of prominence in the Municipal Government, to visit the Shamrock and the Erin.

CONSTITUTION AT BRISTOL.

New Cup Yacht Will Be Overhauled for Coming Trials.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 26.—The Constitution came up from Newport this afternoon at 4 o'clock under mainsail, clubtopsail, forestaysail, and jib, as far as Sandy Point Light, for the purpose of enabling the designer, who was on board, to see what changes aloft were necessary before she entered the trial races next Saturday over the Brenton's Reef course.

The wind was light from the northeast. When abreast of Sandy Point the craft was luffed up into the wind and the Mount Morris towed her over to her anchorage, a distance of four miles. Mr. Duncan remained in Newport, but will be here from day to day as the work of overhauling progresses. The Constitution will be taken out on the marine railway to-morrow at high water. Then the under body is to be brightened up, the top sides painted, the plates faired where they are dented, and other small repairs attended to.

Columbia in Dry Dock.

The old cup defender Columbia was brought down from Glen Cove Sunday, and yesterday went into the dry dock at the Morse Iron Works, foot of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, where she will be scraped, painted, and generally overhauled, in preparation for the final trial races with the Constitution at Newport, beginning Saturday of this week, and continuing Monday and Wednesday of next week.

NEWPORT'S GOLF TOURNEY.

Long Entry List Has Caused Addition to Prizes Originally Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—The annual tournament on the links of the Newport Golf Club will begin to-morrow morning, and continue through the week, concluding on Saturday. Three events originally were offered for the tournament, the President's Cup, offered by Egerton L. Winthrop; a Consolation Cup, offered by Nathaniel Thayer, and a handicap offered by the Greens Committee. The number of entries has been so large that the committee to-day announced another cup to be played for by the players with the third best sixteen scores in the opening competition. The first day's play will be thirty-six holes, medal play, open to all entries, the first sixteen best scores to qualify for further competition for the President's Cup, the second sixteen for the first consolation, and the third sixteen for the second consolation cup. On Friday the competition for the handicap will be played over thirty-six holes, the handicap to be limited to fourteen in eighteen holes.

A gold medal will be given by the club to the player who hands in the best score for thirty-six holes made in any medal-play competition during the tournament.

There have been seventy-one entries for the tournament, and Messrs. Frederick P. Sands and Victor Sorchan of the Greens Committee were kept busy all the afternoon tabulating the entries and making the drawings for the first day's play, the entries and drawings being as follows:

Grenville Kane and C. D. Burt, W. Clarke and M. S. Campbell, C. W. Taintor and T. P. Batelle, E. M. Byers and O. Perin, G. L. Cooke and Mr. Mayer, J. S. Tooker and W. H. Busk, I. T. Burden and H. L. Gaw, W. T. Stein and Charles Hitchcock, O. Hoffman and H. Hitchcock, P. Grant and H. K. Hill, W. Chapman and V. Sorchan, W. Sands and C. Dixon, Reginald Brooks and J. A. Stillman, H. M. Brooks and E. H. Wicks, Roderick Terry, Jr., and F. Bohlan, J. F. Byers and W. P. Compton, A. C. Canfield and H. R. Sedgwick, E. H. Bulkeley and R. Sedgwick, Jr., W. B. Lawrence and N. Osgood, W. U. Swan and C. A. Kilvert, George Cozzens and Richard Peters, M. Wright and C. F. Watson, W. Gammell and J. T. Mawran, S. Terry and J. R. Gott, J. S. Brown and H. D. Day, Clark Burdick and H. L. Dyer, P. A. Proal and H. Wylie, H. A. Waldron and S. Wylie, C. Lee and H. R. Stern, F. P. Sands and A. T. Kemp, N. Thayer and A. Jay, F. Shoemaker and M. Tyler, W. Ruther-furd and L. M. Biddle, F. Pierson and W. F. Morgan, H. Burnet and J. B. Burnet, L. Shoemaker. The play will be started at 9 A. M., and the pairs will be started at five-minute intervals.

GOLF ON INNIS ARDEN LINKS.

Four Players Left for Semi-Finals for President's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 26.—In the third round for the President's Cup, presented by J. Kennedy Tod of the Innis Arden Golf Club, to-day, James K. Hoyt defeated R. R. Mamlok by 4 up and 3 to play; Dr. Frederick Shavoir beat J. H. Cooke by 5 up and 4 to play; Clifford Washburn beat Lorenzo Daniels by 1 up, and F. H. Rupprecht defaulted to George M. Laughlin, Jr.

The semi-finals will be played next Saturday and the finals on Monday. On Labor Day there will be a bogey handicap tournament for a loving cup presented by William Stewart Tod. Next Saturday afternoon the Innis Arden team will play a match with the Hillandale Club of Stamford on the Innis Arden links. Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation, it has been decided not to hold an open tournament this year.

A social event of unusual importance connected with the golf club will be the golf tea followed by a dance in the evening at the Casino on Labor Day. An event of the latter part of September will be a match at thirty-six holes between Willie Dunn, the resident professional, and the winner of the amateur championship, which will be held at Atlantic City.

MOTOR ROAD RACE IN COURT.

Temporary Injunction Restrains Newport Contest, Pending a Hearing Wednesday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—Judge Wilbur, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining the National Automobile Association and others from holding the proposed automobile races on Ocean Avenue, Newport, on Aug. 30. A hearing will be given next Wednesday on the application for a permanent injunction.

The bill in equity was brought by Alexander Agassiz, Theodore M. Davis, William Gresevenor, Mary A. King, Ethel R. King, Joseph Peckham, and John Mahan, abutters on Ocean Avenue, Newport, and Sydney Webster and Emma P. Auchincloss of New York, against the Board of Aldermen, Common Council, the special committee of the City Council, the National Automobile Association, the Locomobile Association, and 113 signers of the petition praying for the use of Ocean Avenue for the races.

The injunction practically makes impossible the automobile race, which was planned to be the largest ever held in this country. The leading spirit in the proposed contest was William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and an elaborate programme was arranged, the races to be run off on the broad avenue fronting the water. It is probable now that the contestants will use a mile track a short distance from Newport, but that will be unsatisfactory for high-power machines similar to those which were used in the Paris-Berlin races.

The complainants were represented by counsel, but no contest was made against the granting of the injunction, the respondents not being represented. The City Council of Newport had granted permission to the automobilists to use the highways for the races, and no interference was anticipated until the complainants, all of whom own property abutting Ocean Avenue, petitioned the Supreme Court for an injunction. The petition alleges that the highways are for public use, and not for sports, and that races upon them are nuisances.

POLO FOR HITCHCOCK CUP.

Saratoga Team Won from the Philadelphia Freebooters.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The third day of the second annual tournament of the Saratoga Polo Club was attended by fine weather and a greatly increased attendance. Following is the score in the finals for the Hitchcock Cup:

Saratoga—S. Cary, handicap, 4; D. Milburn, 3; T. Davis, 2; E. Smith, 3. Total—12.

Freebooters—A. Belmont, handicap 5; C. Wadsworth, 2; H. F. Whitney, 8; E. C. Potter, 3. Total—18.

First Period—Two goals for Freebooters; 3 goals for Saratoga; Saratoga lost ¼ goal by safety.

Second Period—Saratoga, 2; Freebooters, 2.

Third Period—Saratoga, 2; Freebooters, 1.

Fourth Period—Saratoga, 1; Freebooters, 0. Total.—Saratoga—Goals earned, 6; received by handicap, 6; lost by penalties, ¼. Total—13¾.

Freebooters—Goals earned, 5.

Referee, E. L. Condin; timer, G. Smith.

Potter was unhorsed in the fourth period, but was uninjured.

Good Polo at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—Captain J. G. H. Beresford, of the British Army, showed his polo playing ability to Newport this afternoon in the match game on the Westchester grounds. Captain Beresford knew how to play, and played in his best form. His example spurred the younger men—Alfred G. and Reginald Vanderbilt and Arthur Burden—to also play a nice game, and they showed that with a proper coach they have capacity to rank high as polo players. The playing of Beresford and Collier for the Greens put that side far ahead of the losers, who had only two chances to score in the match.

The sides were: Greens—W. A. Hazard, A. G. Vanderbilt, J. G. H. Beresford, and P. F. Collier; Whites—Reginald Vanderbilt, Arthur Burden, G. H. Norman and H. H. Hunnewell.

The final score was: Greens, 9¾; Whites, no goals and lost ¼ by safety.

HARVARD TEAM IN TRAINING.

Athletes Report for Work Before Games with Oxford-Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—The Harvard track team reported to Capt. Joseph G. Willis and Trainer John Graham at Cohasset to-day for practice, preliminary to the international games Sept. 25. The men who reported are J. E. Haigh and M. T. Lightner, 100-yard dash; E. C. Rust and Capt. J. G. Willis, 440-yard run; G. E. Behr, Jr., and E. C. Boynton, half-mile run; H. S. Knowles, one-mile run; O. W. Richardson, E. W. Mills, and C. J. Swan, two-mile run; J. H. Shirk and A. W. Ristine, broad jump, and J. H. Converse, second, hurdles.

Besides these W. A. Beal, hammer; H. B. Clark, mile run, and C. M. Rotch and R. F. Kernan, high jump, will also try for the team.

Manager Thornton Gerrish of the track team says that as yet nothing has been done about trials for the American team, but he thinks they will be held on Berkeley Oval. The Yale athletes are now at Travers Island, and the Harvard team has been invited to finish training there after the trials with Yale are held. Nothing definite has been done in this as yet.

It is probable that the Harvard team trials will be held on Saturday, Sept. 21. Arrangements for three weeks' stay have been made at the hotel. Through the Summer most of the men continued in training, doing light work.

WAHLEY IS ROQUE CHAMPION.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 26.—W. H. Wahley of Washington won the National Roque tournament here this afternoon by defeating C. C. Cox of Malden, Mass., in the deciding game of the play-off.

The final matches were all close, and left George C. Strong of New London, Cox, and Wahley in a tie for first place. Strong and Cox were the first pair to play. The former showed a decided reversal of his form in the earlier days of play, his opponent winning rather easily.

In the final match Cox won the string and made a home run with one ball, getting his second ball to the stake before he failed. A miss let in Wahley, who duplicated Cox's performance in his first ball and succeeded in getting his second ball through the cage on the return before he, too, missed. Cox made the cage on his next turn, but failed on the next wicket, and Wahley, after one long shot, had things his own way to the winning stake.

Man's Leg Found Under a Train.

On one of the trucks under a sleeping car attached to the train arriving at the Grand Central Station from Albany at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning Car Inspector John L. Casey found the leg and foot of a man. The police were notified and removed it to the Morgue. The railroad officials cannot account for the presence of the leg unless some person who was sleeping on the truck before the train started for this city fell off and was killed.

W. M. V. Hoffman Improving.

W. M. V. Hoffman of 35 West Fifty-first Street, whose right eye was badly injured Tuesday last by a stone while he was driving a four-in-hand at Tuxedo, was somewhat better last night.

WALTHOUR'S RECORD RIDE

Southern Cycle Racer Beat All Marks in Fifteen-Mile Race.

WON EASILY FROM NELSON

Victor Finished 1:22 4-5 Ahead of Best Time for the Distance, in Madison Square Garden.

Robert Walthour, the Atlanta (Ga.) cyclist, gave a demonstration of his remarkable pace-following ability by lowering the indoor paced records from one to fifteen miles, inclusive, in his match race with John Nelson of Chicago, in the Madison Square Garden last night, and incidentally defeating Nelson by over fourteen laps, or almost a mile and a half. The records from one to eight miles were only a week old, having been made by "Jimmy" Michael of Wales on the same track on Monday of last week in a match with Floyd A. McFarland. Michael, however, slowed up when his victory was assured, but Walthour was out to break records, and did not ease his speed from start to finish.

Walthour rode the first mile in 1:37 2-5, beating Michael's record of 1:52 2-5 by just 15 seconds, and his second mile was 27 1-5 seconds better than Michael's record. He then averaged about half a minute ahead of the record for a few miles, but after the sixth mile began to increase the margin. The seventh mile was ridden in 1:38 3-5 and this speed was maintained to the finish, where he was 1:22 4-5 ahead of the record of 25:42 2-5, making it in 24:19 3-5.

Nelson rode gamely, but was hopelessly outclassed, and lost ground from the very start. He was 50 yards behind at the end of the second mile and his second motor pacer was brought out, to which he changed in the fourth mile. It was a change for the worse, and before the end of that mile he was lapped by Walthour. The other machine was brought back, but before he could change back to it one of his tires coliapsed and he lost six laps more, making seven and a half in all, before another wheel could be brought and he could get back in the race.

From that time the interest in the race was centred in Walthour's record breaking. He lapped Nelson again in the seventh, ninth, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, and twice in the fifteenth mile. Nelson's motor gave out entirely in the fourteenth mile and he finished without pace.

The other events included a half-mile novice race, won by A. H. Blair of New York; a half-mile open race, won by George C. Schrieber of the Harlem Wheelmen, and a mile handicap, also won by Schrieber in a close finish. Joseph Nelson, a brother of John Nelson, rode five miles, motor paced, but did not break the record. In the novice race Ernest Burr of Red Bank, N. J., who finised second, was disqualified for fouling John Kuehne of Long Island City, and third place was given to the latter, who in reality did not finish at all on account of a collision. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice Race.—First Heat—Won by A. H. Blair, New York City. Time—1:12 4-5. Second Heat—Won by John Kuehne, Long Island City. Time—1:08 2-5. Third Heat—Won by Ernest Burr, Red Bank, N. J. Time—1:06 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by O. E. Schwab, New York City. Time—1:07 2-5. Race won by Schwab, Blair second, Kuehne third. Time—1:08 2-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. Time—1:00 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Charles McConnell, Boston, Mass. Time—1:05 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Daniel Sullivan, Harlem, New York City. Time—1:08 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City. Time—1:02 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Thomas F. Hall, Century Road Club Association. Time—1:07 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by Alfred Courter, Newark, N. J. Time—1:05. Race won by Schrieber, Hall second, Sullivan third. Time—1:10 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by George Laurie, New York City, (120 yards;) M. T. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, New York City, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:05 3-5. Second Heat—Won by George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch;) R. E. Morrison, New York City, (120 yards,) second. Time—2:03 1-5. Third Heat—Won by W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., (35 yards;) August Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, (35 yards,) second. Time—2:06 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by T. F. Hall, Century Road Club Association, New York City, (60 yards;) Daniel Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch,) second. Time—2:05 3-5. Race won by Schrieber, Welsing second, Losee third, Dove fourth. Time—2:04.

Five Miles, Exhibition, Motor-Paced, by Joseph Nelson, Chicago, Ill. Time—9.19 2-5.

Fifteen-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race between Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., and John Nelson, Chicago, Ill.—Won by Walthour. Time—24:19 3-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led By.	Time.	Previous Record.
1	Walthour....	40 yards	1:37 2-5	1:52 2-5
2	Walthour....	50 yards	3:05 1-5	3:32 2-5
3	Walthour....	60 yards	4:41 1-5	5:09 3-5
4	Walthour....	1½ laps	6:16 3-5	6:46 3-5
5	Walthour....	5 laps	7:53 3-5	8:30 2-5
6	Walthour....	7½ laps	9:39 4-5	10:14 1-5
7	Walthour....	8 laps	11:18 2-5	11:59 4-5
8	Walthour....	8½ laps	12:56 1-5	13:43
9	Walthour....	9 laps	14:33 4-5	15:29 4-5
10	Walthour....	10 laps	16:11 2-5	17:07 4-5
11	Walthour....	10½ laps	17:49 2-5	18:52 2-5
12	Walthour....	11½ laps	19:27	20:32 2-5
13	Walthour....	12 laps	21:04 3-5	22:18 2-5
14	Walthour....	12½ laps	22:42 2-5	23:59 2-5
15	Walthour....	14 laps	24:19 3-5	25:42 2-5

COOPER WON TEN-MILE RACE.

Veteran Cycler Jumped to Lead at Finish of Hartford Event.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26.—Four thousand people witnessed the Grand Circuit cycle meet on the Velodrome track this evening. The ten-mile open race for professionals was a hotly contested race, prizes being given for the leader at every mile. There was a bad spill in this race in the fourth mile. Fisher's wheel slipped and he fell. Gollett rode over him and Lawson was thrown.

The latter rider ran into some spectators and threw them. That saved him from colliding with a post and possible serious injury to himself. None of the men were badly hurt. Tom Cooper won the event, although he did not show until the sprint at the finish. Summaries:

Half-Mile National Championship.—Won by Frank Kramer of East Orange, N. J.; W. S. Fenn of Hartford, second; T. Iver Lawson of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Lester Wilson of Pittsburg, divide third money. Time of final heat—1:25.

Ten-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Tom Cooper of Detroit; F. A. McFarland second, Owen S. Kemble of Louisville third, W. S. Fenn of Hartford fourth. Time—22:41 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Joseph Fulton of Brooklyn, (scratch;) T. J. Grady of Chicopee, (scratch,) second; C. J. Cannon of Hartford, (80 yards,) third; W. C. Dobbins of Orange, N. J., (scratch,) fourth. Time—4:20 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by O. E. Olds of Hartford, (45 yards;) C. J. Cannon, (20 yards,) second; Carl Yentsch of New Haven, (40 yards,) third. Time—1:00 4-5.

Cyclists to Race Abroad.

William A. Brady is planning to send a party of prominent racing cyclists to South America and England for a Winter tour. It is the intention to visit South America first, taking in Buenos Ayres, Bahia, Rio Janiero, and the other large cities. The party then will sail direct to London, where paced races will be held in the English metropolis. Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and possibly Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin. The pronounced success attending paced races both in America and abroad this season has prompted the move, and it is predicted by persons who recently have visited South America that the sport will be well supported.

College Champion Cycler Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 26.—George Voorhees, who holds the cycling championship of the University of Pennsylvania, broke his collar bone by falling on a local track yesterday. Voorhees was in training for a race meet here on Labor Day. He now will not be able to ride for at least six weeks. Voorhees was one of the most promising candidates for the University of Pennsylvania football team this Fall, but his accident will probably prevent him from playing.

Iola Wheelmen's Run.

The Iola Wheelmen of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue will have a club run this evening, leaving the clubhouse at 8 o'clock. To-morrow evening a meeting of the club will be held at the same hour.

In This Era

of shoddy tailoring you can seldom tell what a garment is until you've seen it, and then you don't know its wearing qualities. Here, however, you need have no doubts, for we hate "trash" rather worse than you do, and the trashiest kind of trash is cheap clothing.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SOUTH SHORE ROAD PLANS.

Arthur L. Meyer, President of the South Shore Railway Company, said yesterday that, as the result of his purchase of the South Shore Railway, he now controlled over 75 per cent. of the stock, and that the road would have new stations and the roadbed be reballasted.

He stated further that the line would be built through to Levis, and also confirmed the announcement that resolutions had been adopted, authorizing the issue of bonds of the company, and that arrangements are already completed whereby the Dominion Securities Company will advance all the funds necessary to settle the entire outstanding indebtedness of the South Shore Railway Company.

J. F. Cassell Leaves Baltimore & Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—J. F. Cassell, who has been division engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for more than twenty years, has resigned to accept the position of Chief Engineer of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern and the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroads, with headquarters at Chicago. He leaves the service of the Baltimore and Ohio on September 1, and will be succeeded at Baltimore by E. Mobley, now the Division Engineer at Cumberland. A. W. Thompson, assistant engineer at Pittsburg, Penn., has been promoted to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Mobley's transfer.

New York and Susquehanna's Report.

The New York, Susquehanna and Western, controlled by the Erie Railroad, issued its annual report yesterday. For the fiscal year ending June 30 last the report shows an increase in gross earnings of $77,227 and in net receipts of $68,101. Operating expenses show a decrease resulting mainly from retrenchment in the purchase of new equipment. It appears from the report that the company will lose about $10,000 per annum through the refusal of the city authorities of Newark to permit the running of excursion trains to Echo Lake, which has been bought by Newark for its water supply.

Paul Morton to Succeed C. M. Hays?

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 26.—A private dispatch received here states that Second Vice President Paul Morton of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has been tendered the position of President of the Southern Pacific, succeeding C. M. Hays. Credence is attached to the story at the road's headquarters in this city, and it is said that a confirmation has come from Wall Street.

Central of Georgia Railroad Dividend.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 26.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Central of Georgia Railroad Company a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on the first preferred income bonds, payable Oct. 1.

Brief Railroad Items.

The denial of James T. Harahan of the Illinois Central, that the Presidency of the Southern Pacific had been offered to him, started fresh rumors about the probable successor to Charles M. Hays. The latest candidate mentioned is Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. No information was obtainable yesterday as to who the successor would be.

Wall Street was inclined to believe yesterday that the petition of the Bush Warehouse Company to have closed the streets between Forty-second and Fifty-first Streets, South Brooklyn, along the water front, had some relation to the proposed scheme of the Pennsylvania Railroad to locate freight yards in South Brooklyn. No officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad were in the city yesterday, and the report could not be verified.

According to reports from the West, the Erie Railroad is about to take over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the Indiana, Decatur and Western. The reports did not receive much credence in railroad circles, as railroad men familiar with the situation could not see much advantage for the Erie in these acquisitions. E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Erie's Board of Directors, declined to say anything about the report. General Passenger Traffic Manager Edwards of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton denied the report.

It was authoritatively stated yesterday by one closely identified with Colorado and Southern interests that the dividend rate on the first preferred stock of that company would be raised at the meeting of the board to be held next Thursday. The rate has heretofore been 2 per cent. per annum. Earnings, it is declared, warrant a 4 per cent. dividend rate, but conservative belief is that it will be 1½ per cent. semi-annually.

POSTMAN AND THE CHINAMAN.

New Carrier Was Worried When Celestial Signed His Name for a Special Delivery Letter.

A comedy of errors over a special delivery letter occurred in Chinatown the other morning, all because the carrier of the letter was not familiar with the ways of the Chinese and the Chinaman to whom the letter was addressed had never received such a message before.

The carrier was a new man at the business. After he had delivered a number of the special delivery letters and taken his receipts for them he went to the Chinaman's place of business, which was a laundry.

The carrier found the place locked, but he pounded away on the front door, and finally a sleepy-looking Chinaman answered him. After slipping down several bars and unlocking half a dozen locks the Chinaman opened the door.

The unsophisticated carrier handed him the letter. The Chinaman looked at it a moment and then let loose a terrific yell. The lettercarrier's half stood on end as nine Chinamen in various stages of undress came tumbling into the room. They chattered away excitedly as they passed the letter about and carefully examined it.

Finally the bewildered carrier said to the Chinaman to whom the letter had been addressed:

"Sign this book and hurry up."

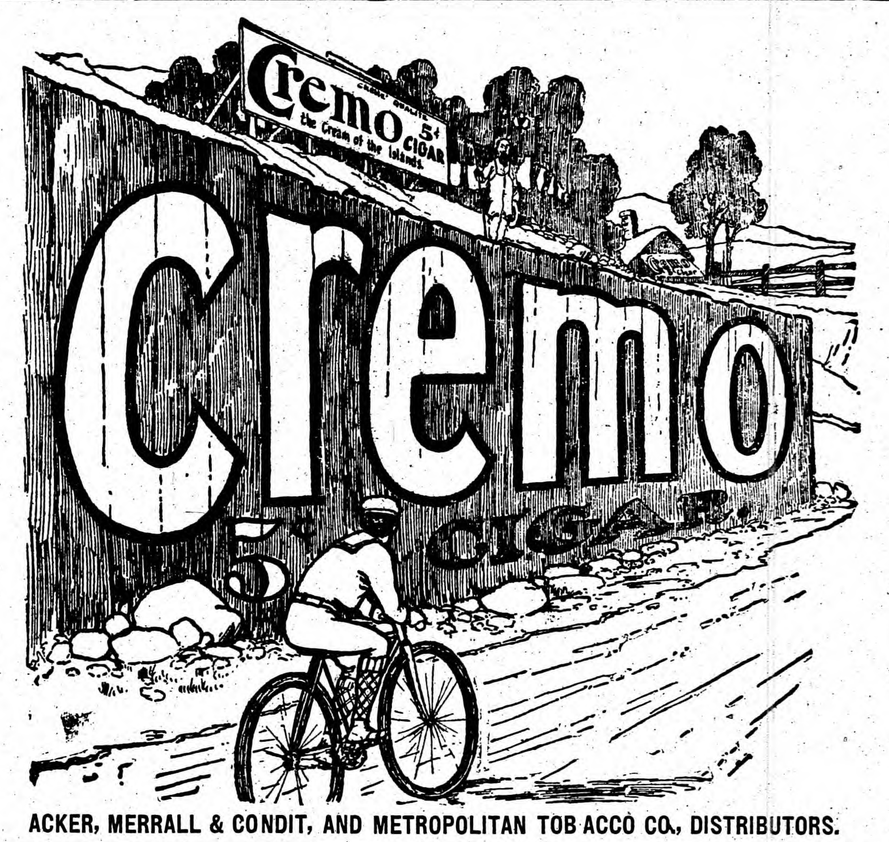
More chattering followed and finally the owner of the letter comprehended what was wanted of him. He seized one of the brushes he used in making up his laundry accounts and dipping it into a pot of ink, proceeded to make hieroglyphics all over the page of the special delivery receipt book.

"Here, stop that. That book's no laundry check," cried the now wildly excited letter-carrier as he saw visions of trouble when he returned to the Post Office.

"Ah, pamee," blandly responded John, as he continued to daub up the book. The carrier then insisted on the Chinaman entering the time of receipt of the letter in the book. This the laundryman could not understand, and after ten minutes' argument on the subject the carrier entered the time himself.

When he got back to the Post Office he told his troubles to friends and said: "I suppose I will be sacked for violating the rules and letting that Chinaman make a puzzle out of the book. If I am not, I never want to deliver another special to a Chinaman."

He was assured that it was always customary for the Chinamen to sign as this one had done and that no trouble would come to him.



ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, AND METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

EXPLOSION ON A COAL BARGE.

Deck Blown Up by Gas and One Man Seriously and a Woman Painfully Injured.

A peculiar accident occurred in the bay off Liberty Island yesterday morning as a result of which one man was seriously injured and a coal barge damaged.

Coal gas in the hold of the coal barge Barnegat of the Lehigh Valley Road, which was in tow with three other barges, was ignited from the flame of a lamp carried by Joseph Selby, a deckhand, who went below for some purpose or other. There was a terrific explosion, which hurled a portion of the deck of the barge many feet into the air. Selby was blown into the air several feet, and his body, face, and arms were terribly burned.

On the barge also were three men and a woman and two children. The woman, who was sitting in a chair, was thrown to the deck and received a painful contusion of the head. One of the men who was blown from the wheelhouse to the afterdeck escaped without injury.

The Dalzell tug Adelaide was not far away, and her Captain, George W. Sheehan, as soon as he saw the immense sheet of flame shoot into the air, followed a moment later by the sound of the explosion, started his vessel at full speed to the scene of the accident. He ordered a fireline thrown to the Barnegat, and a fire that was slowly gaining headway was soon extinguished. Henry Barnett, the mate of the Adelaide, then went aboard the wrecked barge and found Selby in the forecastle lying on the floor and suffering excruciating agony. The injured man was removed aboard the Adelaide, which hurried to the Barge Office landing on the Battery, where an ambulance was summoned from Hudson Street Hospital.

Pending the arrival of medical help, Selby was placed on the dock. His groans were heartrending, and Benjamin Greenwall, one of the spectators on the dock, went to a drug store near by and bought a quantity of oil, which he poured over Selby's burned flesh to alleviate the pain as far as possible. At Hudson Street Hospital last night it was said that Selby was getting along very nicely.

SHIPPING OF BEES BY MAIL.

Each Queen Is Accompanied by a Score of Workers—Thriving Trade in the Busy Insects.

A reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES has expressed surprise at the story of queen bees being shipped through the mails and the fact that some of the postal clerks were stung by bees which escaped from boxes which had been imperfectly secured.

The reader in a letter cites authorities to show that queen bees do not sting, as a rule. This is the accepted theory as to all queen bees, and it is also accepted as true from long experience that the working bees can do considerable execution with their stings. With each queen bee sent through the mail there are from fifteen to twenty workers placed in the same box, and it was these workers that made it unpleasant for the postal clerks, and not "that some mischievous person had put a wasp in a queen's cage."

Several men are engaged in shipping queen bees through the mail from New York City. One of them, I. J. Stringham, alone sends from 5,000 to 6,000 each year to all parts of the United States, as well as to Cuba and Jamaica. Several times he has shipped them as far away as Australia.

The method of packing queens for shipment is interesting. A block of wood, about 4 inches in length by 1 inch wide and one-half inch deep, is used. Into this block three circular chambers are bored, which open into each other. In one chamber a combination of sugar and honey is placed. This is to serve for food on the journey. Over the top of the circular chambers a piece of wire netting is securely fastened, and in the end of the block of wood furthest from the food chamber a small opening is made. Into this the queen is introduced. Then, in order that she may have enough attendants to properly feed her, from fifteen to twenty workers are induced to follow her. The small hole in the end is then covered with more wire netting. When a package is thus prepared the bees in it will live about two weeks, and sometimes longer. On one occasion ten packages were sent to Australia, and out of the number that took this four-week trip two were alive on reaching their destination.

Queen bees are rather expensive, the very lowest price for one being $1. This is for one that has never had any experience in ruling it over a hive. From this price the cost of queens ranges up to $6. This latter price is for the finest quality of queens imported from some European country.

Mr. Stringham keeps his bees in the third and fourth lofts of a building on Park Place, where hives are placed at each window. While these bees are not very profitable from a honey-producing standpoint, they are at least self-supporting. They roam all about the lower part of the city, collecting that which is necessary to produce honey from whatever source they can obtain it.

JAMES E. MARCH ASSOCIATION.

Large Crowd Attended Its Annual Outing to Greenwood Lake.

Two long special trains of day coaches gayly decked with flags, were required to carry the members and friends of the James E. March Association of the Sixth Assembly District on their annual excursion to Greenwood Lake on the Erie Railway yesterday. The affair is arranged and paid for by James E. March, the President of the organization, and it seemed as if almost all the prominent Republicans of the city were there as his guests. Many women and children went along, too.

The Fourteenth Regiment Band of Brooklyn furnished the music. On reaching the lake the party sat down to an elaborate dinner at one of the shore hotels and then there were games of various kinds and an excellent opportunity for those of quieter tastes to enjoy the natural beauties of the region. The party reached the city on their return at 9 o'clock last evening and a parade through the streets of the district to the headquarters of the association in Mulberry Street completed the festivities of the day.

RIFLEMEN AT SEA GIRT

Marksmen from All Points Gathering for the Great Shoot.

CHAMPION TEAM TO BE NAMED

Gen. Spencer Expected to Pick Men Today for All-American Squad in the International Event.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 26.—The All-American rifle team which is to defend the Centennial Palma Trophy against the Canadian riflemen at Sea Girt, N. J., on Sept. 5 was not selected to-day, as was expected. Gen. Bird W. Spencer said, however, that he thinks he will be able to name the team to-morrow.

The District of Columbia riflemen won a notable victory on the rifle ranges here to-day in the competition for the ten places on the team which is to oppose the foreign visitors. Six of the best scores made to-day were credited to men from the capital.

The total scores of the ten highest men who are to be the members of the team follow:

Lieut. H. H. Leizoar.	385	Capt. Wm. Martin..	370
Lieut. H. M. Bell..	379	Major G. B. Young..	368
Lieut. George Shaw.	374	Capt. H. Malcolm..	365
Lieut. W. W. Cookson	374	Private O. McTaylor.	350
Capt. W. F. Whittemore	372	Capt. William Tuttle.	347

The wind was just right for good shooting, and the day was ideal in every respect except that there was a peculiar haze in the air which made the judging of distance exceedingly hard. The known distance was 1,000 yards, but in getting the lay of the targets the riflemen experienced the greatest difficulty. All the men complained of the haze and claimed it kept the scores down.

At greater distances the haze was worse, as vessels out at sea appeared to be much closer in than they really were, and, looking toward Manasquan, the village appeared to be not two-thirds as far away as it really was.

The riflemen are beginning to gather for the competition, which will be the greatest series of events of the kind ever held in the United States. Besides the international match, there will be more States represented at the butts this year than any previous shoot here or at Creedmoor ever saw. The regularly organized establishments, too, will be fittingly represented by picked men instead of by hastily formed teams.

Squadron A of New York will have a team under command of Lieut. Sayre. The team is expected to arrive on Thursday, to stay until the matches close. This will allow the team to practice on the ranges. The Rhode Island team arrived to-day. They were met at the depot by Lieut. A. S. Jones, representing Gen. Spencer, who will be in command of the camp during the tourney.

The Rhode Islanders are entered in the Hilton, Inter-State, and Individual matches. The team is composed of Capt. R. L. B. Bowen, Col. W. E. Harrington, Lieut. C. A. Forsythe, Sergt. S. A. F. Williams, Privates C. H. Ayres, L. T. Smith, Oscar Strom, and George W. Vowles; Seamen James M. Milburn, and W. D. Trou, Corp. A. L. Woolworth, and Quartermaster Nelson Johnson. Brig. Gen. Sackett of Rhode Island is expected this week.

Gov. Voorhees will arrive here on Wednesday and remain straight through, except when he has to go to Trenton to attend the asylum investigation. Admiral Reed, United States Navy, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is expected to arrive before the week ends.

BATHER PROBABLY DROWNED.

Valuables and Clothing Belonging to Julius Melitz Left in a Coney Island Bathhouse.

Proprietor Warner of the bathhouses under the old iron pier at Coney Island reported to the police there at 10 o'clock last night that the valuables and clothing of a man who had come there in the afternoon still remained in his possession. On the package of valuables which the man had checked he had written in large characters "Julius Melitz, the German

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.

The Wanamaker Store News for to day

Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

Reading That Pays

There is no better reading than *good* advertising. Good advertising is always true and interesting. False or dull advertising is impertinent. It is also foolish and wasteful.

Why should you be asked to expend your time upon an advertiser's stupid drivel? And there are advertisers who will waste good money upon sham offerings and printed dullness.

This Store is Always Interesting

Store themes are abundant. It's our own fault if the Store news is dull. And it will not be dull.

FALL MILLINERY

If you wish to know what Paris milliners are doing inquire here. Put the question today and you will be asked to look at large show cases full of just arrived models. They'll answer your question.

An up-to-date Millinery Store is of little account—the only store worth noticing is one that is ahead of time. The *Smart Set* in millinery is prophetic.

It is August. You recall last week's dog days. In the Millinery Store it is October. The Wanamaker model bonnets surround the last arrivals from Paris. Bonnets made entirely of ribbon, bonnets principally made of zephyr wools, felt hats full trimmed to top off tailor-made costumes.

Homeward bound visitors from mountains and the sea can find here and now a collection of trimmed millinery that is truly foretelling.

FALL COSTUMES

Already nimble fingers are making pencils fly upon notes and sketches of the new Autumn wear. Already many novel garments have been sent to wide lying and distant places. Today twenty-eight new models are on view in the second floor cases and this is additional to a window-full of novel garments.

You will be interested in an exquisite

Carriage Coat. It is of the Marie Antoinette style; but that doesn't tell much. The stuff is zibeline cheviot cloth; color, robin's egg blue. It has a monk's hood of Russian lace. Both hood and front are decorated with discs of velvet and buttons of plush and silk. The revers, collar and vest are of stitched velvet, the lining of white Liberty satin. Purely original—its like was never seen before. Price, $110.

Here is a Street Costume of brown hop-sacking—a humbly-named material that is, however, rich in effect. The jacket is in Eton style, with pointed front. The trimming, which gives the effect of a yoke and outside Raglan sleeve, is of taffeta silk; while the vest, undersleeve and belt are of broadcloth of pastel blue—a most charming combination. A striking feature of the gown is the new clinging serpentine skirt, with a wide flaring flounce, trimmed with taffeta braid and braid ornaments. Price, $95.

Another Street Costume is of rich black velvet. The cutaway coat is after the style of Louis XV., with a high collar and vest of white corded silk, embroidered with black. The coat is edged with piping of black satin. The gored skirt is trimmed with satin ornaments. Price, $90.

This Dinner or Evening Gown is worth more than a passing glance. The material of the gown is flowered black grenadine, while the guimpe is of black spangled Chantilly lace, and the bodice is covered with lace applique, edged with black and white tulle. The skirt is made with a deep graduated flounce of Chantilly lace and an underskirt of accordion-plaited flounces of white chiffon. A simple color scheme, but possessing a dignity and beauty of much distinction. Price, $142.

Daily this stock increases in volume and variety. It is rich in tailor-made suits at moderate prices of which the following are illustrations.

At $20—Suits of cheviot, in black, navy blue and brown; made with high neck Eton collar, vest and belt of velvet; stylishly hanging skirts; well tailored.
At $22.50—A street suit of Venetian cloth, made with fly front jacket and all silk-lined.
At $26—A yoke Norfolk suit; waist and skirt trimmed with straps of material and cord of satin; all silk-lined.
At $34—A broadcloth Eton suit, made with Eton jacket that has vest, revers and high collar; entire suit artistically trimmed with bands of satin and silk-lined throughout.
At $35—A stylish fly-front suit of cheviot, handsomely tailored and all silk-lined.
Other prices, up to $127.

Visitors and sight-seers become purchasers, but the visitors' welcome is equally great for such as may purchase and such as may not.

Second floor, Broadway.

Everybody's Magazine

The youngest ten cent periodical and already the leader of its class. More than this—it is beyond its class and has found the dignity of a place heretofore supposed to be exclusive to periodicals at high prices. Lavish expenditure has given free rein to editorial enterprise. Present policy, excellence—profits are a future question.

The first part of

General Funston's Account of the Capture of Aguinaldo

appears in the September Number. The August Number was quickly out of print—the September Number will be equally quick.

Moderately Priced Articles

Of WOMEN'S WEAR

A handful of items, taken at random from this rich stock of women's wearing apparel. First, a hint of neat aprons of white lawn, suitable for maids' wear, then a word of flannelette Petticoats and Dressing Sacques. All moderately priced.

Maids' Aprons—

25c—Of white lawn, 8 styles; some plain with deep hem, some with plaits, some with deep hem and bib, and others trimmed with embroidery.
35c—Of white lawn, 6 styles; with or without bib; some trimmed with embroidery and plaits above, and others with hemstitched bib and deep hem.
50c—Of white lawn; deep hem; bib and skirt trimmed with embroidery insertion.
Many other styles up to $2.50.

Second floor.

Maids' Aprons and Caps, slightly soiled, at greatly reduced prices:
Caps, 10c, were 25c, 35c and 50c.
Aprons, 75c and $1, were $1.25, $1.75, $2.

Dressing Sacques—

50c—Of flannelette, in neat stripes, figures and solid colors of light blue, red, pink and white; fitted back, full front; ribbon at neck.

Second floor.

Short Petticoats—

25c—Of flannelette, in checks and neat stripes; yoke band and deep hem.

Basement.

August FURNITURE SALE

Our contract with Our Public on the present Special Furniture Sale ends this month. It is, as you know, or ought to know, a strong, dignified, reasonable and popular movement. It is a strange fact that during this period we make $50 expended in Furniture do the work of $75, that $100 serves for $150, or $5 equals $7.50. But it is as true as it is strange, and as sound as both true and strange.

The sales have been great. Greater than at any former sale. But chances remain especially upon pieces that are not costly. See the list:

$20 COUCHES for $12.50

We will make up to order today our regular $20 sitting-room or bedroom couch for $12.50. This couch is 6 ft. 5 in. long and 30 in. wide; has best quality steel springs; spring edges all around; made up all hair and covered with a fine quality of velours, in either plain or fancy printed designs; tufted seat and head in small biscuit pattern. Can be had fringed or with ball legs and no fringe. Coverings are in ample variety, and the couches will be made to each individual order. This is the best couch bargain offered this season.

Women's Desks—

A splendid assortment of house desks for women. The very finest, medium qualities, low-priced ones. At each price a pronounced value. Two styles for special mention today:
$6, from $8—Golden oak in quartered oak finish; drop lid; shaped legs; long outside door; seven compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished. This desk can also be had in imitation mahogany.
$7, from $9—Imitation mahogany desks; drop lid; long outside drawer; moulded edge top; French legs; seven compartments and drawer inside; well built and finished. This desk can also be had in golden oak.
Some of the other Desks are priced at
$10, from $15—Mahogany.
$8, from $12—Golden oak.
$18, from $26—Golden oak.
$30, from $60—Mahogany Art Nouveau.
$35, from $70—Mahogany Art Nouveau.
$37.50, from $75—Mahogany Louis XV.
$45, from $90—Mahogany Art Nouveau.
$47.50, from $95—Mahogany Art Nouveau.
The higher priced Desks mentioned are elaborately inlaid, the marquetry work being of the very finest.

Odd Pieces of Furniture—

A word of some pieces mostly in Austrian oak, and on the Dutch Colonial or Mission styles, very popular pieces at remarkably little prices.
$2, from $4—Austrian oak bench.
$2.75, from $5.50—Imitation mahogany tea table.
$3, from $6—Austrian oak bench.
$3.50, from $5.50—Austrian oak tabourette.
$4, from $6—Austrian oak bench.
$4, from $5.50—Black oak stool.
$4.50, from $9—Austrian oak bookshelves.

Odd Pieces of Furniture—

$5, from $7—Austrian oak magazine stand.
$6, from $8.50—Black oak hall chair.
$6, from $12—Austrian oak smoker's cabinet.
$8, from $12—Flemish oak Roman chair.
$9, from $12.50—Austrian oak chair, rush seat.
$8.50, from $12—Austrian oak arm chair.
$10, from $14—Austrian oak arm chair.
$10, from $20—Austrian oak smoker's cabinet.
$12.50, from $25—Austrian oak bench.
$15, from $22.50—Black oak hall chair.
$15, from $20—Austrian oak settee.
$22, from $30—Flemish settee, rush seat.
$25, from $35—Black oak hall chair.
$26, from $38—Golden oak hall bench.
$35, from $70—Austrian oak hall seat.
$37.50, from $48—Flemish hall chair.

Dining Chairs—

Several hundred dining chairs at prices much below regular value. Most of them are odd patterns, not matched up; others arm and side chairs to match.
$2, from $2.75—Golden oak side chair, cane seat.
$3.75, from $5.25—Golden oak side chair, leather seat.
$4, from $5.25—Golden oak arm chair, cane seat.
$5.50, from $8.75—Mahogany side chair, leather seat.
$5.50, from $11—Austrian arm chair, Spanish leather seat.
$5.75, from $8.50—Golden oak arm chair, cane seat.
$6, from $7.50—Golden oak arm chair, leather seat.
$6, from $9—Golden oak arm chair, leather seat.
$7, from $10—Mahogany side chair, leather seat.
$9, from $12—Antique oak arm chair, leather seat and back.

Fancy Tables—

Hundreds of tables for every purpose. Small or large sizes in all the popular woods. From the finest gold tables or mahogany inlaid designs to the lowest-priced oak bedroom table.
$2.50, from $3.50—Golden oak center table.
$3, from $5—Golden oak center table.
$3.50, from $5.50—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$4, from $6—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$4.25, from $6.50—Golden oak center table.
$4.50, from $7—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
from $7.50—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$5, from $10—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$5.50, from $11—Mahogany parlor table.
$5.50, from $8—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$6, from $9—Golden oak center table.
$6.50, from $13—Golden oak center table.
$8, from $12—Golden oak center table.
$10, from $20—Mahogany center table.
$11, from $15—Imitation mahogany parlor table.
$12, from $18—Imitation mahogany library table.
$12.50, from $20—Mahogany center table.
$13.50, from $20—Golden oak library table.
$19, from $28—Golden oak library table.
$20, from $35—Golden oak card table.
$22.50, from $30—Mahogany book table.
$25, from $40—Mahogany card table.
$30, from $45—Golden oak card table.
$32, from $48—Golden oak library table.
$35, from $48—Mahogany card table.
$40, from $55—Mahogany tea table.
$45, from $65—Golden oak library table.

Fourth floor.

More of the "CAMPBELL" PIANOS At $180, Are Here

The first shipment of "Campbell" Pianos went in a trice—as we expected. Today we have received nine more, which we place on sale at the same extraordinarily low price—

One Hundred and Eighty Dollars

This price includes piano and piano-stool. You may make one payment of it, or, if you prefer, pay for it on easy terms: $10 with your order, the balance at the rate of $1.50 a week, or $6 a month, with 4 per cent. interest per annum added.

The "Campbell" Piano is covered both by our own and the maker's guarantee. It has seven and a third octaves; case of mahogany, walnut or oak, and ivory keys. It is mechanically perfect, and in tone not equaled by any piano ever made at its price.

At such figures you cannot afford *not* to own a piano, if you have any love for music.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Rogers' Extra Silver-Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons

They'll meet you in the Main Aisle—Broadway entrance. We hate it and you don't like it—this selling goods in the Main Aisle. But sometimes it's the only way to make you and the cheapness of things acquainted. They go thus, and with them some stock-cousins, imitation shell combs and barrettes.

Genuine Rogers' Extra-Plate Forks and Spoons—About Half Price—

Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Tea Spoons, $1 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz.
Pie Knives, 65c
Fish Forks, 85c
Jelly Spoons, 45c
Cream Ladles, 35c
Oyster Ladles, 75c
Soup Ladles, $1
Sugar Spoons, 20c
Butter Knives, 25c
Sugar Tongs, 35c
Fish Knives, 85c
Berry Spoons, 65c
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c
Crumb Knives, $1.25
Also Rogers' Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Imitation Shell Combs at Half Price and Less—

Side Combs, 25c and 50c, were 50c to $1.25.
Pompadour Combs, 25c, were 50c. Barrettes, 10c, were 15c to 25c.
Empire Combs, 25c and 50c, were 50c to $1.
Chignon Combs, 25c, were 50c.

Main aisle.

The Fifteen Best Selling Popular NOVELS

Authors, critics and the Public must fight out the issues involved in the great general reading of current fiction. It is said we are threatened with a national mental indigestion, and that reading as it goes now will destroy thought. All the same, the Public is both judge, jury and defendant. May it please the Court: The following are the fifteen best selling books. Price, $1 each.

D'RI and I. Irving Bacheller
The Crisis. Winston Churchill
Arrows of the Almighty. Owen Johnson
The Potter and the Clay. Maud Howard Peterson
The Puppet Crown. Harold McGrath
Sir Christopher. M. W. Goodwin
The Octopus. Frank Norris
The Manager of the B. & A. V. Kester
J. Devlin, Boss. Francis Williams
Our Friend the Charlatan. Geo. Gissing
Cinderella. S. R. Crockett
When the Land Was Young. Lafayette McLaws
In Search of Mademoiselle. Geo. Gibbs
The Helmet of Navarre. Bertha Runkle
The Kidnapped Millionaires. Fred. N. Adams

Book Store, Ninth street.

"PING-PONG" or Table Tennis

Everybody that reads the cable news has read of "Ping-Pong," or Table Tennis, and knows that English society has gone wild over the game. We are ready to introduce its joys to New Yorkers—and are the first to offer the game in complete assortment of styles.

It can be played on any oblong table, and will be hailed with delight as a means of amusement by rain-bound house-parties and, indeed, by everyone who cares for a jolly indoor game.

Three sizes—$2.50, $3.75 and $7.50. Complete, with racquets, balls, net, poles and guy-ropes.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, through Subway.

Concerning Men's Sack Coat SUITS

Fifty per cent. profit to men who will go long on Woolen Suits that all the season have been

FIFTEEN DOLLARS A SUIT

Today every suit of them is reduced to

TEN DOLLARS

Our own excellent clothing—that means much, very much. New suits. It's the usual story, a quick loss for the season's round-up, room scarce, Fall goods coming! The Public is our landlord. Low prices for quick space. Rent is high, but we stand it.

Included are fancy cheviots and blue and black serge suits. The offering means that the man who buys a suit now can wear it a month or six weeks of early Fall, and then have a practically new suit to put by for next Summer—at a saving of $5. Think it over.

There is also a round-up of vests—some fancy, others that have wandered away from their suits—mostly small sizes—$1 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's White Dress SHIRTS

35c each, 3 for $1

There's still an opportunity for men who wear shirts of sizes 15½ to 17 to supply their needs in white dress shirts at this extraordinarily low price. They were made for us by one of the best shirtmakers in Troy—are well made, amply cut, and carefully laundered. Body is of good muslin; bosom of 3-ply linen, with single or double plaits and eyelets; open in back; and in two lengths of sleeves.

Remarkably goods shirts at a remarkably little price—35 cents each, or 3 for $1.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Clothing for Boys

AT LOW PRICES

Mothers with boys of a school-going age will shortly begin to look around for sturdy, durable suits in which to clothe them.

Here are two hundred such suits, of excellent wearing quality, at a much reduced price. They are double-breasted, with knee trousers, in handsome patterns of mixed cheviots—just right for early Fall wear. Values are $4 to $5.50, but the price is $3 a suit.

A group of Sailor Suits, for 3, 4 and 5-year-old boys, contains $4.50 to $6.50 values in different materials. Your choice at $3 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Timely Reductions On GIRLS' COATS

Here is news of reductions in a group of pretty coats for girls of 6 to 16 years, which comes just in time to enable thoughtful mothers to effect a considerable saving in the price of the coat their daughters will shortly need for the early Fall days.

The coats are jackets and reefers of covert, broadcloth and cheviot, in tan and blue, made and trimmed in an attractive variety of styles.

Values are $12 to $15, but their price is

$7.50 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Three Splendid Offerings in

Autumn DRESS GOODS

This is a group of three excellent kinds of Autumn Dress Goods, such as many a woman has in mind for a Fall dress for herself or her daughter. They came to us from the importer, who is discontinuing business, at a saving of a third to a half of their real value.

The Fall fashions will run to stripes, and as these goods are chiefly in corded stripes and most attractive colorings, they will doubtless be eagerly snapped up.

It is an unusual opportunity to secure, right at the outset of the Fall dressmaking season, goods in present styles at such sharp price-concessions.

These are the fabrics:

85c Corded Mixed Suiting at 50c—
In black corded stripes on mixed grounds of medium and dark gray, brown, green, royal and navy blue.

$1.25 Corded Prunella at 75c—
Patterns in black corded stripes over satiny Prunella grounds of brown, green, royal blue, plum and cardinal.

$1.50 Silk-striped Armures at 75c—
Colored silk stripes over grounds of black, stripes in golden brown, royal blue, garnet, plum and sapphire blue.

Rotunda.

Half Prices Rule on

These Excellent BRUSHES

These are Hair Brushes and Cloth Brushes of an unusual degree of goodness for such small prices. By taking all of a manufacturer's stock of these we obtained price-concessions which make these low prices to you possible.

The hair brushes are in plain or military shape. All the brushes are made with selected bristles, which are mounted by a patent process on handsome, rough-finished backs, giving a new effect, called "Crepe Oak."

Hair Brushes, 25c each. Cloth Brushes, 40c each

Values in each case are fully a half more.

Main aisle, Tenth street elevator counter, and Basement.

Housekeeping Helps

Some very little things can make things go easier for yourself or your servants when you go back home. Little articles are bound to get lost or rusty; and it costs very little to get them new again.

Our Basement Store is the surest place to find just what you want; and the most sensible and serviceable sorts. These suggestive hints:

Wrought Iron Umbrella Stands, 65c.
Corn Graters, 12c each.
Fancy Japanned Candlesticks, 25c each.
Fibre Cuspidors, brass tops, 18c each.
Chopping Bowls, 10c each.
Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Insect Exterminator, 20c.
Folding Ironing Boards, 65c.
Burnishine Metal Polish, half-pint can, 8c.
Chamois Skins, 15c each.
Round Willow Clothes Hampers, $1 each.
Folding Cutting Tables, 85c each.
Curtain Stretchers, $1.85 each.
Cedarine Furniture Polish, 10c.
Wood Salt Boxes, 15c each.
Coffee Mills, 25c each.
100-ft. Clothes Lines, 50c each.
Wood Dish Drainers, 20c.
Cork Screws, 5c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

QUEER RACING AT SARATOGA

Stewards Are Investigating the Defeat of Latson.

Sheets of the Bookmakers for That Race Seized, as Shaw Claimed a Foul—Money Worth Wins the Kentucky Stakes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, was to-day's attraction at the races here. Six horses were sent to try for the prize. It went to Mary Worth, the second choice, who won by a neck, mainly through Cochran's superior horsemanship, over L. Smith, who rode the favorite, Happy. The latter had the race won at the sixteenth, but Smith's finish was weak and Mary Worth won by a neck.

After the second race, Shaw, who rode Latson, claimed a foul against St. Finnan, the winner, but as the judges dismissed the complaint little was thought of it at the time. After the races for the day were finished, however, the Stewards decided to investigate the running of Carbuncle and Latson in the race, and the sheets of the layers on that race were seized. Nothing was given out for publication by the Stewards. The other races presented no special features. The weather was clear and warm and the track was slow. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, selling; for three-year-olds and upward. Annie Thompson, 96 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Ringleader, 103, (Brennan,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Connie, 87, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:17. James J. Corbett, Heroics, Lizzie A., Idleways, Speedmas, Sadie Southwell, and Welsh Girl also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a furlong, handicap; for three-year-olds and upward. St. Finnan, 96 pounds, (Woodyatt,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Latson, 108, (Shaw,) 17 to 20 and out, second; Carbuncle, 119, (McCue,) 13 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:58 4-5. Only three starters.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Selling Stakes, five and a half furlongs; for fillies two years old. Mary Worth, 99 pounds, (Cochran,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Happy, 99, (L. Smith,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Katherine C., 104, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Ice Water, Nanaimo and Amigari also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling; for three-year-olds and upward. Pleasant Sail, 90 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Lee King, 103, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Althea, 101, (Cochran,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:53. Cogswell, Blueaway, Oliver Mc, and Mercer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; for maidens two years old. Rag Tag, 110 pounds, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Rockwater, 107, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Knapsack, 110, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:03 2-5. Trauer, Meistersinger, Emma A. M., Queen's Messenger, Rosecourt, Satyah, Goldsby, Broadstreet and Calchas also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling; for three-year-olds and upward. Ante Up, 87 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Scotch Bush, 106, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; The Black Scot, 103, (L. Smith,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Diffidence, Cherries, Satin, and Blarneystone also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Standcliff, Asquith, 112 pounds each; The Blue Scot, Armor, and Astor 109 each; Cogswell and Thoroughbred, 105 each; Chaos, 102; Hardshell, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs. Knight of Rhodes, 126 pounds; All Gold, 118; Chuctanunda, 117; Bellario, 111; St. Finnan, 100; Pollian, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Champlain Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Rockton, 124 pounds; Decanter, 111; Coburg, 109; Kinnikinic, 105; Baron Pepper, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs. James P. Keating, 114 pounds; Illuminate, 110; Honolulu, 107; Alack, 106; Eddie Bush, 104; Rocky, 102; Schwalbe, Montana Pioneer, and Similar, 101 each; Shandonfield and Equalize, 100 each; The Pride of Surrey and Red Damsel, 99 each; High Carnival, Catspaw, and Nanaimo, 97 each; Casswilla, 95; Fountain, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, at special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Sam Philips and Asquith, 116 pounds each; Armor and Mayor Gilroy, 113 each; Alsike, 112; Rockstorm and Colonel Ballantyne, 108 each; Bounteous, 103; Lady Chorister and Agnes D., 101 each.

PACERS WENT IN FAST TIME.

New Richmond Reduced His Record to Win a Providence Harness Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—Favorites won everything in straight heats at the opening of the Grand Circuit races at Narragansett Park this afternoon. New Richmond was compelled to make a new mark in the 2:25 pace, when Frazier, the Hubinger horse, drove the gray under the wire in 2:08½ in the second heat. Frazier was the only real opponent of New Richmond, though Orin B. got one second position. John H. got the flag when the time was too fast for him, and he could not uphold the reputation of his famous sire, John R. Gentry.

Country Jay was a prohibitive favorite in the 2:20 trot, and "Gus" Macey had to ease up the horse to keep from distancing the field. Royal R. Sheldon was another sure thing in the 2:05 pace, and he won in straight heats in good time, stepping the first mile in 2:0½, which is within half a second of the fastest time made at Readville last week by the same horse. The next contest was for second money, which Edith W. won. The summaries:

2:25 Class.—Pacing, three in five; purse $2,000. New Richmond, g. h., by Brown Hal-
Jewess, by A. W. Richmond, (Benedict,) 1 1 1
Frazier, ch. g., (McHenry) 4 2 2
Orin B., b. g., (Madison) 2 4 3
Go See, b. g., (Proctor) 3 3 4
John H., b. g., (Munson) 5 dis.
Time—2:13¼; 2:08½; 2:08¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting, three in five; purse $2,000. Country Jay, ch. g., by Jayhawker-Parenella, by Parkville, (Macey) 1 1 1
Hamward, b. h., (McDonald) 2 3 3
Ebba, g. m., (Winnings) 3 2 2
Free Silver, b. h., (McHenry) 3 4 4
Minnie L. Wilkes, ch. m., (Clark) 4 6 5
Limerick, b. g., (McClary) 6 5 8
Away, ch. m., (Burch) 5 7 7
Baron Belt, b. g., (Shank) 7 8 6
Time—2:14¼; 2:13¼; 2:14¼.

2:05 Class.—Pacing, three in five; purse $1,500. Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine-
Flaxie, by Bourbon Wilkes, (O'Neil) 1 1 1
Edith W., b. m., (Turner) 2 6 3
Riley B., blk. h., (Ervin) 5 4 2
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest) 4 2 4
Hetty G., b. m., (McCoy) 3 3 5
Hal B., b. h., (Snow) 6 5 6
Time—2:05½; 2:06½; 2:06¾.

SCHOOLBOYS' FOOTBALL PLANS.

Schedule of Games Announced for the Coming Autumn Series.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The schedule for the football games in the New York State Interscholastic League was announced to-night as follows:

1—Ithaca High School vs. Binghamton High School, Oct. 5.
2—Cascadilla School of Ithaca vs. Stiles School of Ithaca, Oct. 5.
3—Winner of 1 vs. winner of 2, Oct. 19.
4—Cook Academy vs. Elmira Free Academy, Oct. 5.
5—Starkey Seminary vs. winner of 4, Oct. 19.
6—Winner of 3 vs. winner of 3, Nov. 2.
7—Utica High School vs. Clyde High School, Oct. 5.
8—Syracuse High School vs. Geneva High School, Oct. 5.
9—Winner of 7 vs. winner of 8, Oct. 19.
10—Buffalo Central High School vs. North Tonawanda High School, Oct. 5.
11—Masten Park High School of Buffalo vs. Lockport High School, Oct. 5.
12—Jamestown High School vs. Bradford High School, Oct. 5.
13—Winner of 11 vs. winner of 10, Oct. 19.
14—Winner of 13 vs. winner of 12, Nov. 2.
15—Winner of 6 vs. winner of 9, Nov. 16.

Final game for championship and trophy cup between winners of 15 and 14, Nov. 28.

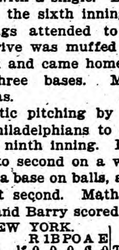
Chicago's Football Captain Resigns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—It is definitely announced that James R. Henry has resigned his Captaincy of the University of Chicago football team. Henry quits college to engage in business. He was one of the team's best half-backs and his resignation will be a serious loss. It is said that James Sheldon, quarter back, will be elected to succeed Henry.

McGraw Retires from Baseball.

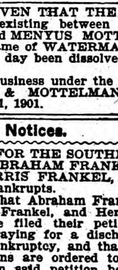
BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Manager John J. McGraw of the Baltimore American League team announces that he has played his last game of baseball. He will retain his interest in the Baltimore team and manage it from the bench. At present McGraw is in bed with his broken knee in a plaster cast. His doctor says he will not be able to play again this year. McGraw gives no reason for his retirement.

You can drink what you please these warm days, provided it is aerated. A **Sparklets** syphon does this in a minute. Keeps you cool without harmful results. Try carbonated buttermilk or cold tea, for example.



If you have a bottle not in use, bring it to our store, 1127 Broadway, and let us put it in order for you without charge. You will need it very soon.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.



YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Mathewson Pitches New York to Victory—Brooklyn Defeated by Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—With Mathewson as pitcher, the New York baseball team had little difficulty to-day in giving a check to the pennant aspirations of the Philadelphias. Mathewson's arm had been troubling him lately, but after he had struck out two men in the first inning it was evident that it was in shape again. As a result, the Philadelphias made but 4 hits and got but 1 run, which was due to a balk by Mathewson. The only blot in Mathewson's fine work was his wildness, he sending five men to first on balls, besides making a wild patch and hitting a batsman. Donahue also pitched good ball, but his support was not all that it might have been, while the support Mathewson received was perfect.

Davis made a bold attempt for a home run in the second inning, but the course of the ball was checked by the wire screen over the right field wall, and he got but two bases. McBride hit safely, and Murphy hit to Cross, who threw to Hallman. Hallman in turn threw to Jennings, completing the double play; but Davis scored while this was going on. In the third inning Mathewson hit safely, and Van Haltren sent him home with a single. Barry threw McBride out in the sixth inning, and Hallman and Jennings attended to Murphy. Ganzel's line drive was muffed by Flick. He stole second and came home on Bowerman's hit for three bases. Mathewson flied to Thomas.

Erratic pitching by Mathewson enabled the Philadelphians to score their only run in the ninth inning. Barry hit safely and went to second on a wild pitch. Flick received a base on balls, and Delahanty forced him at second. Mathewson then made a balk, and Barry scored. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Strang, 3b	0	0	1	5	0
Van H'n, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	4	2	0
McBride, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy, c	0	0	3	3	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Bow'man, c	0	1	7	2	0
Math's'n, p	1	8	1	2	0
Total	3	10	27	15	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Barry, 3b	1	1	1	1	1
Flick, rf	0	0	2	0	1
Del.h'ty, lf	0	1	1	0	0
McFarland, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Jennings, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Hallman, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Cross, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Donahue, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	4	*26	14	3

*Davis out, hit by batted ball.

New York	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hit—Davis. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Bowerman. Stolen bases—Ganzel, 2. Double plays—Strang and Murphy; Cross, Hallman, and Jennings. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—By Mathewson, 5; by Donahue, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 7; by Donahue, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 0.

By losing to the Bostons yesterday at Washington Park the Brooklyns lost a fine chance to creep up on the leaders. The game was primarily a contest between the pitchers, and hits and runs in consequence were few and far between. But five Brooklyn players reached first base in the game, and not one of them got as far as second. Willis pitched for Boston, and Donovan for Brooklyn. Willis was hit safely but twice, and Donovan only five times. In fact, it was due to the latter's errors more than anything else that any runs were scored.

For six innings neither side made a run. In the seventh inning, however, Cooley was sent to first on balls. Hamilton bunted, and Donovan, in his hurry to field the ball, threw wildly to Kelley, and Cooley scored. A neat bunt by Tenney in the ninth inning enabled him to reach first. Demont attempted to sacrifice, but reached first, Donovan fumbling his bunt. Cooley sacrificed, and Dahlen made a clever stop of Hamilton's hit, throwing the batsman out at first, but Tenney scored. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Kenney, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Cooley, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Hamilton, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Long, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	7	3	0
Willis, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	3	5	27	13	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	0	3	1	0
Kelley, 1b	0	0	9	2	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Farrell, c	0	0	7	2	1
Donovan, p	0	0	1	3	2
*Kitson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	27	13	3

*Batted for Donovan in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Slagle, Lowe. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Double play—Dolan and Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Cooley. First base on balls—By Donovan, 1; by Willis, 3. Struck out—By Donovan, 6; by Willis, 5. Time of game—One hour and 36 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	2	1	2	1
Bransf'd, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	3	1
Turner, 3b	0	0	2	3	2
*Yeager	0	0	0	0	0
O'Connor, c	1	1	3	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	5	27	13	5

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	1	4	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	2	3	5	0
Kruger, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	9	0	1
Padden, 2b	1	1	1	0	0
Ryan, c	1	2	7	0	0
Powell, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	5	10	27	9	1

*Batted for Turner in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—O'Connor, Padden. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Bransfield, Donovan, Kruger, Ryan, Powell. Stolen bases—Wagner, (2,) Heidrick, Kruger, Ryan. Double play—Wagner and Ritchey. First base on balls—By Chesbro, 1; by Powell, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McGann. Struck out—By Chesbro, 3; by Powell, 6. Passed ball—O'Connor. Wild pitch—Chesbro. Time of game—One hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Green, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Dexter, 3b	1	0	1	3	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	2	1
Raymer, ss	0	0	1	2	3
Childs, 2b	1	1	0	1	1
Menefee, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	1	10	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	1	4	0
Total	3	6	27	13	2

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Harley, lf	2	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	1	3	6	1
Steinf't, 3b	1	0	1	5	1
Fox, 2b	0	1	3	1	1
Peitz, c	2	b	0	3	1	0
Bergen, c	0	0	7	2	1
Hahn, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	5	27	15	2

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 5. Two-base hit—Kahoe. Stolen bases—Green, Dexter, Harley, Fox. Double plays—Peitz and Fox; Doyle, Raymer, Hughes, and Kahoe. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Hahn, 3. Passed ball—Peitz. Bases on balls—By Hughes, 2; by Hahn, 1. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	59	38	.608	Boston	51	52	.495
Philadelphia	59	45	.567	Cincinnati	42	57	.424
Brooklyn	59	47	.557	New York	40	57	.412
St. Louis	58	49	.542	Chicago	42	65	.301

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Washington—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 1.
At Philadelphia—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 4.
At Boston—Detroit, 0; Boston, 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Milwaukee, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 3; Montreal, 0, (first game.) Hartford, 6; Montreal, 1, (second game.)
At Worcester—Buffalo, 3; Worcester, 2.
At Providence—Rochester, 4; Providence, 3.
At Brockton—Toronto, 7; Brockton, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 9; Utica, 6.
At Troy—Rome, 13; Troy, 7.
At Schenectady—Binghamton, 8; Schenectady, 6.

Hamburg-American Line Won.

The Hamburg-American Line's baseball team won an exciting game at Weehawken Sunday from the Hilton Baseball Club. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Hamburg-Am. L.	1	0	6
Hilton	0	0	7

1 0 1 0 3 4 0 *—9 8 8
2 1 9 0 0 1 1 —5 7 7

Batteries—Laughlin and Cramer; D. Elliott and Barrett.

Sporting Goods.

Willis BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row. IN THE BASEMENT. Established 10 Yrs.
Special Sale on 30,000 Tires, Vims, Hartfords, &c., 50c., 75c., 99c., 1.19, 1.39, 1.49, 1.75, 1.99 and 2.19.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

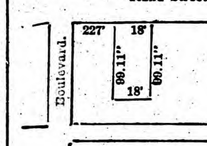
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 227 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162d Street and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23d day of September, 1897, and known as Number 548 West 162d Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2,120 on the Land Map of the City of New York, subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, page 1 on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the premises being known by the street Number 548 West 162d St.

162nd Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75-100, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1901. CHASE MELLEN, Referee. au20-2aw8wTu&S&sep10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

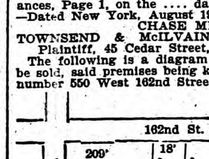
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162nd Street, distant 209 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162nd Street, and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches, thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162nd Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall, thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less; being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the ..... day of ....., 1898.

—TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.

162nd St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

au20-2aw3wTu&S&s10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Clausen, Jr., deceased, Plaintiffs, against JAMES A. CASSIDY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with 97th Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five feet eleven inches to the place of beginning.

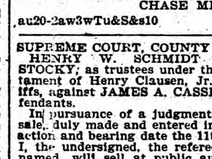
Dated New York, July 12th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,879 Second Avenue:

97th Street.



90th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,510, with interest thereon from the 5th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578.76 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of July, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, Aug. 6th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to the 27th day of August, 1901, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1901.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM FRANKEL, JACOB FRANKEL, MORRIS FRANKEL, and HERMAN FRANKEL, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Frankel, Jacob Frankel, Morris Frankel, and Herman Frankel, partners, have filed their petition, dated July 25th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 4th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON GANTZ, Bankrupt.—No. 4,060.

To the creditors of Simon Gantz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, as bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Simon Gantz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 22nd, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MORRIS HASSMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Hassman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 6, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 4th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 24, 1901.

NO. 4,071.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNATH HEYMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Bernath Heyman of the City of Newburg and County of Orange and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Bernath Heyman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 26, 1901.

Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, complainant, against THE PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, defendant.—No. 15, May Term, 1896.—In Equity.

By virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale, passed by the court on the 21st day of February, 1900, in the above-entitled cause, appointing the undersigned a Special Master to sell the mortgaged premises, railroads, franchises and property referred to in said decree and therein directed to be sold, and by virtue of a similar decree of foreclosure and sale, made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on the 7th day of April, 1900, in a proceeding in equity, being Cause No. 5,498, Chancery of said court, between the said complainant and The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, Samuel M. Thompson, as guardian of Frank H. Wakelee, and Robert J. Smith, as guardian of Mary Grace Davis, defendants, also appointing the undersigned Special Master to make said sale, the time limited in said respective decrees for the defendant company to pay the various amounts in said decrees found to be due, having elapsed and expired, the undersigned, Special Master, appointed as above stated, at the request of the solicitors of the complainant, as provided for in said decrees, hereby gives public notice that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1901.

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All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
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SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Alloth, Boulevard du Theatre.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year.....1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
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For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have daily and Sunday editions mailed to them at the rate of 65 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

It is most unfortunate for Mr. COLER that any discussion should have arisen in which his name is mentioned in connection with the Tammany nomination for Mayor. If he wants that nomination he may well ask to be excused for declining to say that he would accept it if offered. An aspirant must not appear too willing so long before the date of the convention. But if he is willing to accept office at the hands of Tammany, then the very good opinion which the community has formed of him must be revised. By his determined opposition to the great Ramapo steal, and by putting all possible obstacles in the way of persons who have been in the habit of robbing the city by fraudulent practices, he has won for himself a high reputation as a vigilant, honest, and capable public officer. He would lose this in a large part by admitting that he would accept Tammany's nomination for Mayor.

It is firmly believed in this city that the organization will nominate no man who declines to pledge himself to give it what in politics is called "fair treatment." Among those who now have a good opinion of Mr. COLER few would doubt that he had arranged his differences with CROKER and that he would be a faithful Tammany Mayor—that is, an unfaithful Mayor in respect to the public interest. He would lose the confidence of the community.

He loses it in a considerable degree by letting it be understood or suspected that he would run on the Tammany ticket. No man's reputation is good enough to stand that blow. Mr. COLER therefore puts his name off the list of possibilities now under consideration by the anti-Tammany union forces. A man who would run with Tammany cannot run against Tammany. The nomination would not be offered to him.

Probably the most sound and sensible thing Mr. COLER has said lately is the declaration that the discussion is futile, since he could not get either nomination. But this does not excuse Mr. PLATT's ostentatious positiveness in rejecting the name of Mr. COLER. The public will naturally suspect that Mr. PLATT's opposition to the Controller arises from the Controller's opposition to Ramapo; and that suspicion might do Mr. PLATT a cruel injustice.

PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Documents of considerable importance have recently been published in this country bearing on three vital elements in the problem of administration in the Philippines. These points are: The starting of self-government, the civil service, and the schools.

Of these the last named is, perhaps, of the greatest immediate interest and of the most lasting influence. The reports regarding it are, on the whole, encouraging. It is plain that the Civil Commission is very much in earnest in the matter, and is doing all that could be expected with limited means and amid extraordinary difficulties. An attempt is making to establish schools in each community in which the elements of instruction shall be afforded. The first trouble is in getting teachers who can use English and Spanish or Tagal sufficiently well to be of real service. It is no light task, even if the pay were liberal, which it cannot be. There are large parts of the islands in which the people employ no written language; others in which Tagal is used, which few teachers possess, and comparatively few in which the use of Spanish is sufficiently general to admit of the organization of good-sized schools, while the number of teachers and pupils who can make themselves mutually understood in English is very small. Yet it is plain that the use of English must be introduced as fast and as far as possible. On this must largely depend the spread among the Filipinos of true notions of the American ideas and purposes and modes of dealing. The process at best will be slow, but the commission is urging it with all the energy and ingenuity that could be asked. The essential object of creating a good understanding in the minds of the islanders of the methods and intentions of the Americans is steadily and intelligently pursued.

This aim is being helped by the scheme of Local Governments. These are gradually and pretty rapidly being established. They do not, of course, correspond very closely to our models of local government. The participation of the voters in them is somewhat limited by the general veto reserved to the higher officials at first appointed by the commission or under its ultimate direction. But one feature of all these Governments is of immense value. The taxes raised in each locality are strictly to be used in that locality as the local Council, elected by the voters, may determine, within the limits of the general law. The money is not sent, as it was under Spanish rule, to Manila, whence little of it returned. It is retained in the village and expended there. How it is to be expended is not decided by the central or the provincial authorities, or by the influence of the friars, but by the chosen delegates of the voters of the village or township. The main sources of revenue are a small uniform land tax, assessed by a local board, and licenses issued by the Local Government for certain trades. The only object of any importance as to which fixed proportions of the tax must be devoted is the schools. It is reasonable to infer that this wholly novel experience of fixing their own taxes and spending the proceeds on their own needs, even under pretty close supervision, may radically change the impressions of the Filipinos who have been heretofore opposed to American rule. The evidence is strong that it is gradually having this effect. As a substantial installment of real independence it is clearly worth much more than the privilege of establishing a National Government, and is not at all inconsistent with the latter if in due time it may be found best.

As to the civil service, it is beyond doubt that two aims are now sought by the commission. One is to apply only the test of merit and capacity in all selections of officers, and of minor employés, whether native or American, and the other is to introduce as large a percentage of natives in the service as is consistent with efficiency and safety. Here again is a substantial contribution to real independence and to the promotion of order and progress in the islands. The Civil Commission is inspired, as is the President, with the feeling of trusteeship in our administration of the affairs of the islands, and with a desire, first, to make that administration as sound and clean and helpful as possible, and, second, to give to the natives as large a share in it as they show themselves fitted to take, and to give this share as rapidly as the fitness is shown. This may not satisfy the requirements of the à priori reasoners as to the complete right of all men to self-government, but even they, we should say, must see that the final result promises to be at least as good as from any other policy now open to us.

THE BREAKING OF CONTRACTS.

During the conference between President SHAFFER and the representatives of various labor organizations on Sunday, Mr. MITCHELL of the miners' organization, Mr. HENRY WHITE of the United Garment Workers, and Prof. JENKS criticised the views and the action of Mr. SHAFFER in ordering or attempting to persuade workingmen to break the contracts they have made with their employers. They held that a workingman's contract should be held as sacred and inviolable as the contract of any other man.

It is denied on the authority of Secretary JOHN WILLIAMS of the Amalgamated Association that the representatives of the National Civic Federation of Labor gave any sign of disapproval of this part of Mr. SHAFFER's policy. They made no protest against his remarkable theory that "the maker of a contract is greater than the contract."

This is astonishing. Of course, morality crumbles away, good faith goes out of fashion, and business confidence is utterly destroyed by the theory and practice of SHAFFER. Employers will refuse to go through the empty form of making contracts with men who are taught and believe that they are bound only so long as it suits their fancy or convenience.

Organized labor will be compelled to repudiate the Shaffer doctrine and keep its agreements, for the simple reason that an organization that makes common dishonesty one of its fundamental principles cannot prosper. We should suppose that every respectable man who gets the ear of SHAFFER would remonstrate with him and urge him to face right about on the question of the binding force of contracts.

LI-HUNG-CHANG.

The venerable LI-HUNG-CHANG seems to understand the art of keeping before the public in a manner and to an extent which would be a valuable asset if he should enter the dramatic profession. He loses his yellow jacket and recovers it again with even greater facility than the popular actress or the transient prima donna loses and recovers her diamonds. The vicissitudes of his peacock feather are even more interesting than those attending the uncertain tenure of the thespian pug or the terpsichorean terrier. Last week he was dying of old age and a variegated assortment of infirmities; this week he works a skilful juggle by which he saves the Tien-Tsin forts and outwits the diplomats of the world; next week he may be impeached for high treason, but if this should happen, we venture the prediction that it will not be long—perhaps not more than another week—before he is authorized to line his yellow jacket with green, or assume a dodo plume, or both.

Earl LI is a wonderful old man. We doubt very much if this century has produced his equal, and it is really to be regretted that when he dies, as we presume a man of his great age may expect to do within a comparatively brief time, no one can write his biography fully and correctly. Even his autobiography, if he has written it, would probably fail to unravel the tangled skein of Oriental diplomacy or establish between acts and motives a relation intelligible to the Occidental reader. For the loss of the facts which he alone could make plain the world will be poorer after his death.

Further cause for regret is found in the fact that Earl LI is not thirty years younger. China needs nothing so much as a wise and beneficent despot. The Emperor, who may perhaps be best described in the language of HOLMES, as "the last pang of a worn-out race," obviously cannot handle the rebellious forces which perpetually menace his throne and make his empire the Yellow Peril which WILLIAM of Germany once depicted in allegory. LI has given the world a taste of his quality on more than one occasion, and might very well aspire to imperial power if his cunning hand was strong enough to wield the sword. That "States may be saved without it" is true of those which have attained a higher and more uniform civilization than is possible for China until another CHARLEMAGNE shall arise to weld its semi-barbarous hordes into a homogeneous nationality and bring order out of the chaos of the dragon's lair. With the passing of LI-HUNG-CHANG may come the man for whom the East has waited for centuries; but while he lives China is not large enough for both.

ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

Conservatism in steam railroad management does not seem to pay any better in England than it is likely to do in the case of the railroads which have found the intolerable conditions of the Park Avenue tunnel impossible of improvement. The London and Northwestern stockholders must this year be content with a dividend of 2¼ per cent., the smallest of any year since 1863. Lord STALBRIDGE, Chairman of the company, explains this as due to the loss of local business from the competition of the electric roads, which have deprived the Northwestern of a very large part of the passenger movement between London, Liverpool, and other large cities and their suburbs. These roads offer a cheaper, more comfortable, and more rapid train service than the steam railways, and Lord STALBRIDGE found no other source of comfort to communicate to his associates than that in this respect the Northwestern is no worse off than other British railroads. In the discussion which followed the Directors were urged to devise some scheme for defending this great property, probably the finest in the world as regards its roadbed and permanent way, from the competition of the trolley roads which were pushing in all directions.

We have no doubt that in obedience to these instructions the Directors of the Northwestern will "consult the most eminent electrical engineers" and reach the conclusion that they are not in a position to suggest a system which will exactly meet the conditions existing at the London and Liverpool terminals. Meanwhile the electrical engineers are solving their own problems in a very satisfactory way, and not having any established conditions to bother them, are building new roads and getting business for them at the expense of the steam roads. The fable of Gulliver and the Lilliputians fits a great many modern conditions; and so, for that matter, does the pleasing fiction of Jack the Giant Killer.

THE MARTYRS OF SCIENCE.

The death of three of the six persons who voluntarily permitted themselves to be stung by mosquitos known to be infected, during the latest experiments of the Yellow Fever Commission in Cuba, raises a question which is likely to be much debated: Is it proper to put in peril the lives of those who are willing to lend themselves to tests from which great good to humanity is likely to result?

The ethics of the Cuban experiements would seem to depend a good deal upon the motive actuating the victims. In the case of Miss MAAS, the young nurse who died on Saturday, it would seem to have been the very highest which could inspire a self-sacrificing woman to put her life in peril. She not only was willing to incur the risk of infection if thereby she might assist in establishing a scientific hypothesis of first importance in the etiology of yellow fever, but she desired to make herself immune, to the end that her usefulness in her chosen vocation might be increased and her opportunities of service to those suffering from the disease enlarged beyond what would be possible in one liable to contract the disease. No soldier in the late war placed his life in peril for better reasons than those which prompted this faithful nurse to risk hers. Facing death on the battlefield does not call for the highest kind of courage. Thousands who would have pushed up San Juan Hill with a shout would turn pale at the thought of facing less imminent danger in the quiet of the clinic, as the subjects of an experiment like that of a bite from an infected insect that might, or might not, be capable of imparting the disease he is supposed to carry.

The annals of medicine are full of the records of the noblest and most disinterested self-sacrifice for the sake of truth. Unmarked and forgotten graves are filled by those who have joined the noble army of martyrs and left behind as their legacy to humanity facts to assist in formulating the generalizations of medical science.

HACKETT VS. EVANS.

We have already pointed out that the "reprimand" administered by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, on an ex-parte hearing of the complaint of an ex-Secretary of the Navy, was entirely illegal. Mr. HACKETT had no more right to rebuke Admiral EVANS, except in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial of the Admiral's peers, than had any private citizen. What the Secretary of the Navy may do in this way, let alone the Acting Secretary, beyond what he is authorized by law to do, is of no more force or validity than would have a post-card addressed to the Admiral by any casual person who disapproved of any official action or unofficial expression on his part.

A correspondent has since called our attention to the fact that the traditional forms of courtesy in use in the department, even when addressing the youngest officer on the navy list, and even when conveying a reprimand which the writer is authorized to administer, have been entirely ignored by the Acting Secretary in addressing one of the most distinguished officers in the navy, and one of next to the highest rank. Our correspondent cruelly suggests a comparison between the public services of HACKETT and of EVANS, of the reprimander and the reprimandee.

In fact, it seems that with the return of the Secretary of the Navy to his post, the case of HACKETT vs. EVANS should be changed to the case of LONG vs. HACKETT. Mr. LONG himself would never have thought of addressing a lawful reprimand to such an officer as Admiral EVANS in the manner in which an unlawful reprimand was addressed to that officer by his subordinate. SHAKESPEARE informs us that a man dressed in a little brief authority is apt to play fantastic tricks. This of Mr. HACKETT is one of them. What was there so urgent about the case of CHANDLER vs. EVANS that it could not await the return of the Secretary of the Navy? Why should Mr. HACKETT have snatched at the occasion not merely to exercise the full authority of his chief, but to usurp authority that did not belong to his chief? The answer seems to be that Mr. HACKETT is a person of weak judgment and bad manners, who ought not upon any account to be left in charge of the Navy Department for twenty-four hours.

THE NOSE AND THE CLIMATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had your Australian correspondent, Mr. C. S. Stewart, resided here longer he would undoubtedly (and correctly) have attributed much of the prominence that the nasal organ assumes in American life to the prevalence of catarrh—which, pronouncing it gutturally, Charles Dickens was fond of alluding to as our National instrument, upon which almost every one was engaged in playing—and (in the season) hay fever.

There is, however, another cause—nervousness, increased, if not produced, by the champagnelike brand of oxygen that we are compelled to breathe, and which becomes more mercurial in its effects as we go into the interior and away from the seaboard. To this malady fumbling with the nose, spitting, whistling, (enumerated by Mr. Stewart,) and other physical phenomena chez les Américains, may be assigned.

Few who have not been abroad realize in what an electrically charged atmosphere we live. The testimony of foreigners on this point is unanimous, but that of William M. Thackeray will suffice. I quote from a letter written by him while in New York:

"In both visits to America I have found the effects of the air the same. I have a difficulty in forming the letters as I write them down on the page, in answering questions, in finding the most simple words to form the answers. A gentleman asked me how long I had been in New York. I hesitated, and then said a week; I had arrived the day before. * * * I hardly know what is said, am thinking of something else, nothing definite, with an irrepressible longing to be in motion. I sleep three hours less than in England, making up, however, with a heavy, long sleep every fourth night or so. * * *

"There is some electric influence in air and sun here which we don't experience on our side of the globe; people can't sit still; people can't ruminate over their dinners; dawdle in their studies; they must keep moving. I want to dash into the street now. At home after breakfast I want to read my paper leisurely, and then get to my books and work. Yesterday, as some rain began to fall, I felt a leaden cap taken off my brainpan and began to speak calmly and reasonably, and not to wish to quit my place."

While the distinguished novelist's peculiar temperament no doubt exaggerated the effect of our climate in his case, his experience differed probably only in degree from that of his fellow-countrymen generally who visit these shores.

J. HENRY HAGER.

West New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Politics.

When a man goes ter runnin' fer office you sometimes finds out dat he wuz bo'n a Baptist, raised a Methodist, en eddicated a Presbyterian.—Atlanta Constitution.

Of a Large Class.

Simkins—Bilkins junior strikes me as being a very promising young man.

Timkins—Yes; more promising than paying.—Chicago News.

Cheated Again.

Optimist—Well, old man, did you enjoy Europe?

Pessimist—No; I wasn't disappointed in half as many things as I expected to be disappointed in.—Detroit Free Press.

Flat Magnates Confer.

The Janitor—The people on the 'steenth floor say the rent is higher than the flat.

The Agent—And, between you 'and me, they are slower in their payment than the elevator.—Indianapolis News.

Ill-Timed.

Mrs. Wunder—I think the Muttenhedds are about the densest people in town.

Mr. Wunder—Why, they seem to be all right.

Mrs. Wunder—But they sent out invitations for their housewarming right in the middle of the hot spell.—Baltimore American.

TO "ENGLAND."

Alfred Austin in London Times.

I.

Heed not those voices, whether hoarsely borne
Through leagues of mist from lands where Envy growls
At unassailable greatness and your scorn
Of powerless snarls and scowls,

II.

Or hissed out, nearer home, from foul-fanged throat
Of Treason, eager to besmirch and slay
Our far-off hero-brothers, and to vote
An Empire's weal away.

III.

But hearken only to the imperative voice
Of your own conscience, purified from lust
Of victory or vengeance, and rejoice
Solely in what is just.

IV.

And, as a firm-willed, steadfast-steering bark
'Gainst buffeting winds and tempest-tattered spray,
'Mid jarring clamor, on through day, through dark,
Cleaves its appointed way,

V.

And,—while keels feebler toss, the shivering sport
Of multitudinous billows, drenched and drowned,
Then derelict,—thinks only of the port
To which its chart is bound,

VI.

So keep male mind and unreproachful soul
Set to your purpose, free from dread or ire,
Until you sight and gain unto the goal
Of duty and desire:

VII.

Forgetful never that the Strong still must,
If cherishing Freedom, keep her Flag unfurled,
Long as God wills to give to them in trust
The welfare of the World.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM AS DON CAESAR DE BAZAN

Pleased a Large Audience at the Opening of the Criterion Theatre.

They Found Much That Was Good in This New Version of an Old Play —Cast Equal to the Play.

The launching of Mr. William Faversham, formerly the idol of the Empire Theatre audiences, as a "star" was accomplished last night at the Criterion Theatre in the midst of fervid demonstrations of joy by the habitual first nighters, before whom all things are done well. Let it not be inferred from this bald statement of a wearisome fact that Mr. Faversham deserved no measure of the favor which he received, for he is a comely person upon the stage and can wear a pair of long boots with any man of the contemporaneous drama. So, too, he can swagger and strut and play the drunken vagabond with all discretion.

For did he not do it aforetime at the Empire Theatre in a play called "Under the Red Robe" to the vacuous delectation of unnumbered thousands? Wherefore Mr. Charles Frohman, being a man of discernment, communed with himself and said that, when the time and the public vogue of Mr. Faversham should grow ripe together, he should become a glittering luminary in the theatric firmament and should glitter in some such way as he did in that former play.

Byron, in search of a hero, bewailed the appetite of each succeeding age for a new one, and declared that, as he had none such, he would take "our ancient friend, Don Juan." Mr. Frohman, in search of a hero for Mr. Faversham, also determined to take an ancient friend, and so he took Don Caesar de Bazan, a swaggerer, a roysterer, a debt-laden devil-may-care cavalier, who had his sword and his honor, and who became a goodly man under the influence of the "eternal woman-soul."

This part was sometimes enacted with a certain grace, though not with satisfying unction, by one Edwin Booth. For these are times when the rôles of Edwin Booth are not held sacred, and Frohmans make hay with others of them, even Hamlet. That Mr. Hackett has also decided upon bringing forward a version of the old play may be accounted an unhappy circumstance in the minds of theatrical managers, but so far as the first nighters are concerned, it is meat and drink to them. Mr. Faversham is first in the field, and the general opinion of the first nighters seemed to be that he had got a good part in a tolerably poor play.

It is not so easy as it looks to make a drama of the new romantic school out of the old "Don Cesar," and Mr. Gerald du Maurier's "A Royal Rival," as the version produced last night is called, is as full of inequalities as a barmaid's conscience. The old-fashioned low comedy parts, now known as the Marquis and Marchioness of Montifiore, go hard with a twentieth century audience. Their fun is strained so that it is like currant wine, and puts a vinegary edge upon the fancy. There is much joy in the theatre when these personages leave the stage. And the dreadful villain, the arch plotter of the old school, would also be hard to digest were he not so smoothly and discreetly acted by a competent artist. But there are some sound situations in the play, and that which points itself with the time-honored line, "If you are Don Caesar de Bazan, I am the King of Spain," makes its force felt in the theatre of to-day just as it did in that of a quarer of a century ago.

The later romantic plays are better than this one, which is somewhat too heavily accented in speech and action for the matter of its story. We are more matter-of-fact than we used to be in the theatre, and we like our romance with a spice of realism in it. But there is much that is admirable in this new version of the old story, and it is a pleasure to watch the cool conduct of Don Caesar when he has two hours to live, and again when he confronts the aforesaid arch villain.

These two situations delighted the audience last night, and there were long and repeated calls for the principal actors after each of them. At the close of the second act Mr. Favershom was of course obliged to make a speech. To do him justice let it be recorded that he tried to avoid the absurdity, but he was in the hands of his friends.

His performance of Don Caesar was buoyant and deft in touch, especially in the comedy scenes, in which this actor excels. Unfortunately for him, Don Caesar is a genuine comedy part, and the touches of romantic exaltation are not frequent enough to make failure approachable. Let it be said, then, in short, that Mr. Faversham is well equipped with his new part, and that he made a happy impression last night.

Miss Opp gave him most commendable assistance by her interpretation of the rôle of Marita, who used to be called Maritana, while Mr. Edwin Stevens added to his long list of careful studies by his performance of Don José, the plotter. Miss Busley was suitable to the boy's part. Mr. Joseph Holland looked a most uncomfortable monarch in the remarkable costume which he wore, but he played the part with judgment, though it was ill-suited to him.

The King of Spain.....Joseph Holland
Don Jose de Santarom.....Edwin Stevens
Don Caesar de Bazan.....William Faversham
The Marquis of Montefiore.....Snitz Edwards
Perez.....N. S. Jelenko
The Captain of the Guard.....Robert P. Harvey
An officer.....William Danner
A young soldier.....Jules Ferrar
Another soldier.....A. R. Dalton
The Governor of the fortress.....James Kearney
A waterman.....Joseph Webber
An old man.....J. T. Scully
An exquisite.....Charles Daniels
Second exquisite.....Thomas Smithson
First Cavalier.....Arthur Jarrett
Second Cavalier.....Frank Hinton
Pedro, a boy.....Jessie Busley
The Marchioness of Montefiore..Maggie H. Fisher
Marita.....Julie Opp

"THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH."

Produced in the Tremont Theatre, Boston, with J. H. Stoddart as Lachlan Campbell.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—"The Bonnie Brier Bush" was produced at the Tremont Theatre to-night. Ian Maclaren's book was dramatized by J. H. Stoddard, and the result is a four-act idyllic piece that resembles somewhat in its general tone "The Little Minister." The cast was as follows:

Earl of Kilspindie.....Charles MacDonald
Lord Donald Hay.....Charles Hutchinson
The Rev. John Carmichael.....Sidney Booth
William MacLure.....John Jennings
Lachlan Campbell.....J. H. Stoddert
Flora Campbell.....Irma La Pierre
Thomas Mitchell.....Augustine Duncan
Annie.....Bessie Baldwin
Archibald McKittrick.....Reuben Fax
Sandy McPherson.....Charles MacRae
Gordie.....Gertrude Robinson
Jeannie.....Edith Tallafero
Margaret Howe.....Marion Abbott
Kate Carnegie.....Gertrude Bennett

These familiar characters were greeted as old friends by the audience. The love of Lord Hay and Flora is the motif of the play. In the first act the young people encounter the opposition of the Earl and the old shepherd, but in the end the "Scotch marriage" is witnessed by McKittrick from behind a haystack. In the second act Lachlan, believing his daughter to have been made the sport of a trifler, seizes the letter which he sends her from London and drives her from home, at the same time blotting her name from the family Bible. The playing of two innocent children reawakens his softer emotions in the third act, and he yearns for the outcast.

Dr. MacClure returns from an unsuccessful search for her in London, and later she staggers back to the glen of her childhood. The fourth act sees the clearing up of the misunderstanding, when Lord Hay demands his wife. The old man sees then his dreadful mistake, and the Earl is forced to yield to the love which the young people have for one another. To make the skies altogether clear, Miss Carnegie discloses her long-cherished love for the minister, and the curtain falls with everybody happy.

Mr. McKittrick, whose love of "whuskey" is only exceeded by his fondness for the children, is the comedian of the piece. Four harvesters sing "Annie Laurie" and other Scotch melodies, and the orchestra plays Scotch music throughout.

ANDREW MACK'S NEW PLAY.

"Tom Moore" Produced for the First Time at New London, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26.—Theodore Burt Sayre's "Tom Moore," with Andrew Mack in the title rôle, had its first production at the Lyceum Theatre here to-night before an audience that filled the house. The "Standing room only" sign was up before the curtain rose.

George F. Nash was Sir Percival Lovelace, Myron Calce appeared as the Prince of Wales, and Edward J. Herron as Buster. Josephine Lovett, as Bessie Dyke, was the ingenue. Mr. Mack's new songs were "Evelyn's Bower," "Love's Young Dream," and "The Last Rose of Summer."

"FRANCESCA DA RIMINI" REVIVED.

Otis Skinner Opens the Season with This Piece in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—An elaborate revival of "Francesca da Rimini" was presented at the Grand Opera House to-night, by Otis Skinner, who was enthusiastically received. The tragedy was richly and attractively set, the scenic surroundings and the costuming being specially effective.

Mr. Skinner shared his triumph with Aubrey Boucicault, Marcia Van Dresser, William Norris, and Gertrude Norman.

The Carnival of Fire.

The annual Carnival of Fire will be held to-morrow evening in Pain's Open-Air Theatre, at Manhattan Beach.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO.—"Florodora" has apparently lost none of its power to please. The sextet and other favorite numbers still evoke applause.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The vaudeville bill, strange freaks, and a variety of diverting features provide plenty of entertainment for patrons of this house.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—"An Actor's Romance" had its first presentation at this house yesterday. It is to be continued throughout the week.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Jefferson De Angelis in "A Royal Rogue," Pain's fireworks, and Sousa's Band offer a pleasing variety of amusements.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Francis Wilson and his company in "The Strollers" entered upon the last week of their engagement at this house.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Stranger in a Strange Land" opened with a matinée yesterday, and will be played for the remainder of the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The big production of "Arizona," with its romantic story, told amid the clash of cavalry and the hoof beats of horses, continues in popular favor.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Mormon Wife," which began its second week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, will be continued until Sept. 14.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The City Club Burlesquers, which opened the house on Saturday night, repeated its performance yesterday afternoon and evening. Matinées will be given every day.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Runaway Girl," with Arthur Dunn, the diminutive comedian, as Flipper; pleased a large audience last night. There will be matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Are You a Mason?" started upon its eighth week last night. The farce cannot be continued at this house much longer, as managerial arrangements will prevent.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Duets from "Il Trovatore" and selections from other operas by M. and Mme. Mouvoul were features last night, and there was a varied programme of music and vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE.—The afternoon and evening concerts are given as usual. The Winter Garden is an attractive spot at this season of the year, and the "World in Wax" has lost none of its interest for strangers.

PARADISE GARDENS.—The novelty last night was the Taylor twin sisters, who play the violin while doing an acrobatic skating act. The Svengalis continue to evoke the question, "How do they do it?" and their performance excites endless wonderment. Coleman's cats and dogs are still on the bill, and the other strong features have been retained.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Mr. Kaltenborn's "Request" programme attracted a large audience. At the benefit to be tendered to Mr. Kaltenborn to-night a number of old favorites will be played. The soloists include Mrs. Mildred Hirschberg, contralto; Edward Mollenhauer, violinist; Leopold Winkler, pianist. The Kaltenborn Quartet will play numbers by Tschaikowsky.

KEITH'S.—The novelty this week at this house is Rauschle, a character impersonator whose efforts pleased large audiences yesterday. Sager Midgely and Gertie Carlisle presented their sketch, "After School," and Louise Dresser was down for a singing specialty. Others on the bill this week are Callahan and Mack, Irish comedians; Jack Norton, black-face monologist; Robbins and Trenaman, Tom Clifford, and Edward Estus.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The programme is diversified and entertaining. Ezra Kendall told some funny stories, William Gould sang "When Shakespeare Comes to Town," succeeding Harry Bulger in "Fun on the Beach." Others on the bill were Mme. Lotty, Madge Fox, Lee Bell, Cascadeuses, "Love Me, Lize," and Marwig's "North Star" ballet. Prof. Macart's babboon, monkey, and dog circus also remain. The New York Theatre will open on Sept. 9 with Junie McCrea and Mabelle Gilman as the new additions to the "King's Carnival" and "Supper at Sherry's," the latter then having its first production.

THE PROCTOR THEATRES.—"Incog" was presented at the Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday, with Edgar Baume as Tom Stanhope. As a curtain raiser Helen MacGregor and Charles Fleming appeared in the dainty little play, "Meadow Sweet," and there was the usual vaudeville programme. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre the garrulous "Widow Bedott" provided much merriment. It was preceded by "In a Dressing Room," and followed by a number of clever specialties. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" found favor with Harlem audiences in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre; the fact that it is more serious than the other Proctor offerings does not seem to lessen its success. Here also there are vaudeville features, some of which are new. Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will reopen on Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, with a production of Edward P. Mawson's four-act drama, "A Fair Rebel."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Theodora" will be the bill at the Grand Opera House next week, beginning with a matinée on Monday, Labor Day. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Brune head the company.

Edna Goodrich, one of the members of the "Pretty Maidens Sextette" in "Florodora," was taken ill with typhoid fever yesterday afternoon and was removed to a hospital.

Lawrence Irving, who is to be a member of his father's company this season, will come to New York to witness the opening production of his play, "Richard Lovelace," which is now being rehearsed by E. H. Sothern.

John Blair has been engaged by Liebler & Co. to play the Vicomte de Bruhl in "A Gentleman of France," which has been dramatized by Harrie Ford for Kyrle Bellew. Edgar Selwyn, Charlotte Walker, Ada Dwyer, and Beth Franklyn have also been engaged.

Mr. Alfred E. Aarons announces the following cast for "The Ladies' Paradise," which is to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House: Richard Carle, Harry Carson Clarke, Templer Saxe, Harry Clark, Dave Lewis, John Hyams, Queenie Vassar, Josephine Hall, Phoebe Smithson, Lydia West, Daisy Dixon Grannan, Caroline Houstis, Ethele Gordon, and Lucille Verna Burnham.

James K. Hackett and his company will go to Albany to-day for a final dress rehearsal before opening there on Thursday evening. After playing Worcester and Hartford, the company comes to this city to open at Wallack's next Tuesday evening in "Don Caesar's Return." Mary Mannering, Mr. Hackett's wife, will accompany him to Albany to be present at the opening performance.

Beginning with a matinée on Saturday, the Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company enters upon its second season at the American Theatre, in Edward Elsner's version of "Under Two Flags." Jessaline Rogers and James E. Wilson are the leading members of the company. On the Monday following there will be another production of "Under Two Flags" by the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company, who will present a version of that play at the Murray Hill Theatre. The season at the Herald Square Theatre, written by Miss Margaret Mayo. The season at the Herald Square Theatre will open Saturday night, when Andrew Mack will appear for the first time in Theodore Burt Sayre's new play, "Tom Moore."

GOV. TYLER IN TOWN.

Wheat, Corn, and Tobacco Crops Behind in Virginia, He Says—His Views on Politics.

Gov. J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with the members of his staff and a party of ladies. They have been to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and will leave for home on the Old Dominion Line steamship this afternoon.

Speaking with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, Gov. Tyler said:

"Virginia may be said to be enjoying a fair measure of prosperity. We have made great progress in manufacturing, and the statistics showing the increases in that direction within a few years have astonished even the most sanguine of our people.

"In the agricultural districts general contentment prevails. Especially is this true of the truck gardeners, who raised large crops and found ready markets at excellent prices. But wheat, corn, and tobacco have been lagging.

"About our coming State campaign? Oh, I believe it will be a short one, and that the Democrats will win.

"As to any sentiment for or against Bryan? I can't say there is any particular sentiment for any one man for President. The State Convention adopted a blanket resolution which commended every Democratic Presidential nominee from Jefferson down to Bryan. But I have no doubt that Virginians will unite on any good man on any good issues. Many of the latter may arise within the next three years."

GERMAN GRAIN IMPORTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Ernest L. Harris, United States Consular Agent at Eibenstock, has sent to the State Department the following report on "German Grain Imports from Russia and the United States":

"The following tables will give a clear idea of the extent to which Germany is dependent upon other countries for food stuffs:

Products imported into Germany from Russia and the United States for the year 1897:

	—From Russia.— Tons.	Value.	—From the U. S.— Tons.	Value.
Barley ..	487,974	$9,523,332	118,928	$3,270,000
Oats ..	414,238	9,868,912	96,009	2,116,494
Indian corn....	71,828	1,247,834	976,034	15,099,196
Rye	610,741	13,227,326	142,997	3,301,208
Wheat ..	751,907	24,769,212	207,261	7,547,218
Total..	2,336,688	$58,636,616	1,541,229	$31,334,206

Products imported into Germany from Russia and the United States for the year 1900:

	—From Russia.— Tons.	Value.	—From the U. S.— Tons.	Value.
Barley ...	981,171	$8,043,980	57,235	$1,532,014
Oats	389,071	9,259,866	54,433	1,391,112
Indian corn ..	60,297	1,320,186	1,124,602	24,758,188
Rye	834,328	20,046,974	33,755	883,694
Wheat ..	278,196	8,673,434	455,934	14,432,082
Total..	1,943,063	$47,944,340	1,725,959	$42,997,090

RESUME.

	1897.	1900.
Barley	+$6,253,332	+$6,511,966
Oats	+ 7,752,418	+ 7,808,754
Indian corn.....	—13,851,362	—23,438,002
Rye	+ 9,926,028	+19,763,280
Wheat	+16,621,994	+ 5,758,648

Note.—The plus and minus signs indicate how much more or less grain Russia exported to Germany than did the United States.

"It will be seen that Russia sold Germany, in 1897, grain to the value of $27,302,410 more than did the United States. In 1900, however, the United States had reduced this excess to $4,947,250. In 1900, the total grain imports from all countries into the German Empire amounted to $126,284,972 Germany, on the other hand, exports small quantities of grain to countries like Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. These grain exports during 1900 amounted to $16,610.

"The competition between Russia and the United States to supply the non-producing grain countries of Europe will become sharper every year. The building of new railroads and canals in Russia will enable that country to move her crops toward the German frontier much more easily than has hitherto been the case. Within a few years, Austria expects to have a network of canals finished, which will completely revolutionize the grain traffic of Austria-Hungary and the Balkan States. It is difficult to realize that barges of grain may be moved without transfer from the navigable waters of the Vistula and Dniester through the River Oder into the Upper Elbe, to the grain markets of Prague and Dresden; that the same is true of great cargoes of barley, corn, rye, and wheat from the countries of the Lower Danube. It will certainly give these countries an advantage in freight rates.

"The only thing which will enable the United States in future to compete successfully with Russia in grain markets of Germany is cheaper ocean freight facilities. The new line established from the Great Lakes to London and Hamburg is a step in the right direction. The future prosperity of the American farmer depends upon the ability to sell our surplus cereals to other countries, and Germany, with her 56,000,000 people, will always be one of the greatest grain markets."

THE PROTEST BY JAPAN.

Representations Regarding Honolulu Health Officials' Action Referred to Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Japanese legation has lodged with Secretary Hay a remonstrance in the nature of a protest against the action of the health officers at Hawaii. The representations have particular reference to the treatment accorded to the newly arrived Japanese Vice-Consul at Honolulu and his wife by

BOERS' LEADERS DEFIANT

Krueger Denounces Kitchener's Latest Proclamation.

Says It Can Only Intensify Resistance, and Is "the Blackest Crime Committed Against the Boers."

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily Telegraph publishes to-day a long interview with Mr. Krüger at Hilversum in regard to Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation. The correspondent says:

"Mr. Krüger, who seemed greatly improved in health, spoke vehemently and with intense feeling, rejecting the idea that anything had been changed except the attitude of the British Government. He insisted that the tactics of the Boers were still as regular as at the beginning of the war. Their forces, he said, were smaller and were split up into small parties because the British had split their forces into innumerable small columns.

"He declared that ever since the capture of Bloemfontein the British had trampled upon the code of international law. As for the provision transports and cattle the British are continually seizing, Mr. Krüger said these were intended not for the Boer commandoes, which lived from hand to mouth, but for the women and children.

"He contended that Lord Kitchener's proclamation itself recognized that the Boers had a regular administration and an army. The proclamation could have but one effect—to embitter and intensify resistance. He said the question whether any protest against it would be issued was still under discussion, but this matter was of little import to the burghers, who did not look to Europe for approval, blame, or instructions.

"Having characterized the proclamation as 'the blackest crime committed against the Boers,' Mr. Krüger closed the interview by solemnly calling Heaven to witness that the slavery of a Dutch conscript against the British was 'an abominable lie, the most mischievous and diabolical lie ever coined since man first appeared in the world.'

"He said, however, that peace was still possible on the basis of give and take, and that the Boers were ready to make reasonable sacrifices and to give satisfactory guarantees on the basis of independence and free pardon to colonial Afrikanders."

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener says:

"Have received long letter from Steyn, containing an argumentative statement of the Boer case, and saying he will continue to fight; also a short letter from De Wet to the same effect.

"Botha writes acknowledging the receipt of my proclamation, and protesting against it, states that the Boers intend to go on fighting. On the other hand, the surrenders, lately, have increased considerably."

Another dispatch from Lord Kitchener is as follows:

"Since Aug. 19 thirty-two Boers have been killed, 139 have been made prisoners and 185 have surrendered, including Krüger, a nephew of the ex-President.

"The columns are meeting with no appreciable opposition in Cape Colony. The rebels and armed bands are hiding and avoiding our columns with some success, Gen. Beatson alone having been in contact with the command of Scheeper, whom he is driving North."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

Naturalized American Asks Compensation from Great Britain, Although He Fought with the Boers.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Newton Crane, on behalf of the American Embassy, to-day presented another claim to the South African Compensation Commission. It is that of Charles B. Nelken, a native of Prussia, and a naturalized American citizen.

Major-Gen. Sir John Ardagh, representing the Foreign Office, pointed out that the claimant's letter said he had joined the Boers in order to protect his property, seized by the Boers.

Mr. Crane said Nelken had laid down his arms and resumed his neutral status at the time he was deported, and that he was entitled to the benefit of his neutral status.

Chairman Milvain said:

"No person who has fought against Great Britain will receive compensation."

BRITISH FORCE CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria yesterday, says:

"Taree officers and sixty-five men who were sent north of Ladybrand, (Orange River Colony,) on the right of Elliot's columns, were surrounded on unfavorable ground and captured by a superior force, Aug. 22. One man was killed and four were wounded. The prisoners were released. Am holding an inquiry."

JAMES G. STOWE IN LONDON.

Retiring Consul General at Cape Town Says South Africa's Mineral Wealth Is Scarcely Scratched.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—James G. Stowe, the United States Consul General at Cape Town, has arrived here from South Africa. In an interview to-day he said:

"I find myself marooned in London. Apparently every berth on steamers bound for America is taken till the end of September, and I am anxious to get home, where I can do away with official cares and talk as a private citizen.

"You know more in London about military conditions in South Africa than it is possible for any one to know at Cape Town. While I have resigned from the Consular Service, my resignation does not take effect till I reach Washington, hence it is impossible for me to say anything. You can learn much more from returning officers than it is possible to learn from any one else coming from the Cape.

"The South African problem is undoubtedly difficult, and complicated. The topography of the country and the mobility of the Boers, whom the English columns are unable to pursue individually, render operations most difficult. The British are feeding many prisoners, and are providing for thousands of Boer families, all of which is very nice on the part of England. But, in the meanwhile, the war drags on.

"There is a great future for South Africa when peace is secured. The surface mineral wealth is scarcely scratched. Undoubtedly England is prepared to solve the problem of reunification, but when that will occur certainly no person at the Cape is able to say."

CHINA IS TEMPORIZING.

Chun's Illness Said to be a Pretext—Excuse Made for Delay in Signing Settlement Protocol.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The illness of Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, who has arrived at Basel on his way to Berlin to apologize for the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, is, according to a dispatch received here to-day from Basel, a pretext for delay.

Prince Chun is said to have received orders from Peking not to proceed, as fresh complications had arisen with reference to the settlement protocol.

PEKING, Aug. 26.—Li-Hung-Chang today informed the Ministers that the bearer of the edicts necessary to the signing of the settlement protocol by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, who was on his way here from Sian-Foo, and expected to arrive Wednesday, had been delayed by floods, but that it was anticipated that he would reach Peking shortly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Commissioner Rockhill has agreed to delay his departure from Peking until he has closed up the present negotiations. He says that the Chinese Envoys, as already reported in the press dispatches, are daily expecting their authorization to affix the final signatures to the protocol.

As soon as this is done Mr. Rockhill will withdraw.

FRENCH DEMANDS ON KOREA.

Indemnity for Injuries Sustained by Missionaries Required.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 26.—Dispatches received here from Seoul say the French representative at the Korean capital has presented a series of demands.

It is required, among other things, that 5,000 yen (about $2,500) be paid as compensation for injuries sustained by the missionaries, and that fifty of the persons guilty of taking an active part in the Quelpart riots be punished.

THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Reports by Missionaries and Physicians —Chinese Methods of Treatment Effective.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The latest issue of the weekly publication of the Marine Hospital Service contains a number of reports concerning the plague in the vicinity of Canton, China, most of which are made by missionaries and American physicians connected with hospitals in Canton and neighboring cities. The reports agree that the disease is epidemic only in parts of Canton, but that it is widespread throughout the Province of Kwang-Tung. One missionary says it is much more general than in years past, and that, "instead of being confined to a few large centres, it is heard of in villages as well as in market towns and cities."

Another missionary reports that the plague travels along the great trade routes, and says that "at present we find the plague from Hongkong all the way along the West River for 400 miles, and the larger the plague centre the more the plague exists."

The reports generally agree that the disease, instead of being transmitted from person to person, is apparently transmitted from place to person. One of the reports, made by an American physician, recommends that more attention be given to the Chinese methods of treatment, saying that in one case a Chinese physician saved 60 per cent. of his cases, while other physicians lost 94 per cent. The reports agree that the natives are exceedingly careless in disposing of the clothes and the bodies of victims.

Describing the effects of the approach of the disease, the Rev. John M. Foster, writing from Swatow, says:

"Some places are practically depopulated, all the people having fled to other towns or to temporary shelter in the fields or on the hillside. In one town back of Swatow, numbering over 3,000, there are said to be only 200 or 300 people now in the place. The plain over across the bay is full of mat sheds, where the poor people are taking refuge from this dread invader. Some weeks ago I passed a village some sixty miles from here, where the people were living in boats or in the fields; last week a young man whom I sent to the town of Nam-Leng, where they tried to use us to open a market and failed, came in with the news that he was the only person left in the village. He urged them to bury the rats that died in their houses, but it is absolutely useless to attempt sanitary regulations with a lot of uninstructed people here; they threw the rats into the drains or any place that was convenient."

Again Tried to Oust McLeavy Brown.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Seoul says that further attempts to oust McLeavy Brown from his office as Director General of Korean customs have proved abortive.

CZAR MAY NOT GO TO PARIS.

Alleged Interview with President Loubet in Regard to Emperor Nicholas's Visit to France.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Patrie quotes President Loubet, in conversation with a well-known person two days ago, as saying that up to now the programme arranged for the Czar's visit does not include a stay in Paris. M. Loubet is also said to have made the following remarks:

"I always considered the Franco-Russian alliance exceedingly useful and fruitful to our country. I thought the moment opportune to obtain the Czar's presence at the manoeuvres. We first intended inviting him to the Western manoeuvres, which are of greater importance, but the Czar preferred the Eastern."

Asked whether the Czar himself suggested the visit, M. Loubet replied:

"These visits are not decided on without a previous exchange of views, which has been proceeding for some time. I personally inspired the negotiations which led to the result now known. When I learned that the Czar intended to review the German fleet in the Baltic I deemed it more important than ever to secure a visit to France, and myself, with the co-operation of M. Delcassé, prepared this great event, for which the negotiations were pursued with the greatest secrecy."

M. Loubet is further reported as saying that, thanks to the Franco-Russian alliance, war was averted with China.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William, it is now said, will meet at Danzig on Sept. 10. The Czar and Czarina will leave Copenhagen on Sept. 9.

Boys to View Manoeuvres at Kiel.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—With a view to interesting young Germans in naval affairs, the German Navy League and the Kiel Chamber of Commerce have invited several thousand schoolboys from all the principal German towns to spend two days in Kiel at the time of the manoeuvres.

Manitoba Premier Accuses Partner.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 26.—At the police court to-day, R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, charged his partner in the cattle business, D. W. Mills, with the theft of $16,000. Mr. Roblin alleges that during his absence in the East Mills sold several hundred head of cattle owned by them jointly and pocketed the proceeds. Mills had $2,500 in his pocket when arrested. He has been one of the best-known cattlemen in Western Canada for twenty years past. The case was remanded for a week.

To Sail for Here This Week.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which will sail from Liverpool next Wednesday, will carry among her passengers Mrs. Leland Stanford of San Francisco and Gen. E. C. O'Brien. Among the names which appear on the passenger list of the Celtic of the same line, sailing Aug. 30, are those of A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia and Lady Sarah Wilson.

Rains in India Unsatisfactory.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The India Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India:

"The rains are irregularly distributed. They are particularly deficient in the rice districts, while excessive rains have caused damage to crops in the northern and central provinces. Prices are generally falling. There is a slight decline in the number of persons on the famine relief lists, the total now being 507,000."

To Inspect Mines for Senator Clark.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—An American engineer, Mr. West, representing Senator Clark of Montana, has left Kieff accompanying the managers of the Voskresensky Copper Company, on a tour of inspection of the Kirghiz mines.

MINE WORKERS TO MEET.

One Thousand Delegates Convene To-day to Consider Problems.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 26.—In pursuance to a call issued several weeks ago by the District Executive Boards, the United Mine Workers of the anthracite coal fields will hold a convention here to-morrow, at which nearly 1,000 delegates, representing 365 local unions, are expected to be present.

The convention will continue for three or four days. Refusal of some of the coal companies to countenance the card inspection system at the collieries, alleged failure of others to pay the 10 per cent. increase supposed to have been granted by every mine owner last Spring, local grievances, and the amalgamation of the stationary firemen, engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and teamsters with the United Mine Workers will be the most important matters considered.

Hotel at Lake Mahopac Burned.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 26.—The Findlay House, a hotel at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., fifteen miles from here, was burned to the ground last night. The fire, the origin of which is not known, started about 9 o'clock, and 100 guests escaped from the house without difficulty, although many of their effects were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $8,000, partly insured.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., TO MARRY MISS ALDRICH

Engagement to Senator Aldrich's Second Daughter Announced.

Young Millionaire Is an Athlete, Whip, and a Sunday School Teacher—His Fiancee Popular in Providence, R. I.

Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich announced yesterday the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Abby Aldrich, to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the son of the Standard Oil magnate, and who is said to be the richest young man in the world.

Mr. Rockefeller has been very attentive to Miss Aldrich for some time. He was frequently at Narragansett Pier and at Providence this Summer, both before he went abroad and after he returned. Recently it was stated that Mr. Rockefeller was organizing a dancing class to meet at Delmonico's next Winter. He has been a very strict Baptist and is leader and Treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Sunday school. He is twenty-six years old, and has been employed in the Standard Oil offices ever since his graduation from Brown University three years ago.

He is an only son and has been most carefully brought up. As a boy and youth he had tutors and traveled all over Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller each Summer chose a different country and took their children through it and had them see all that was of interest historically. Then young Rockefeller went to college and on his graduation he went immediately into business. He has never cared for society at all. He is devoted to his calling, and is said to have made quite a large sum of money in speculation recently. His Sundays are passed at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, where he has a class, and his exhortations to the members of this class frequently have been published.

In fact, being considered the wealthiest young man in the world, he has been much in the public eye, although he is of a very retiring disposition and did not court the least notoriety. In athletics he has won some fame, and he is an excellent whip. In Summer he stays at the Rockefeller country house at Tarrytown, and recently has paid his father and mother a visit at Cleveland, to which they are this Summer. He is about the average height and is clean shaven. He wears eye glasses.

He belongs to the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity but to no other clubs. His proposed organization of a dancing class was a surprise, because of his quiet and retiring mode of life. He is one of four children. His eldest sister is the wife of Prof. Charles Strong, who holds the Chair of Psychology in the University of Chicago; Miss Edith Rockefeller married seven years ago Harold McCormick of Chicago, and Miss Alta Rockefeller was married recently to E. Parmalee Prentice of the same city.

Miss Aldrich is very popular in Providence, and has visited New York at various times. Her father was born at Foster, R. I. He was elected United States Senator in 1881 to succeed Senator Burnside of Rhode Island. He was re-elected in 1886, 1892, and 1898. His term expires on March 3, 1905. He has been in politics since 1872, when he was President of the Providence Common Council. The Aldrich family is one of the oldest in the State of Rhode Island. No date has been set for the wedding.

MARRIED FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams of Brooklyn Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

The golden anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William Williams of 644 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was celebrated last night by a reunion of the family. The occasion also marked the seventy-fifth birthday of Mr. Williams. The parlors of the house were prettily decorated with ferns and flowers.

At 6 o'clock a dinner was served, and around the table were seated the aged couple's children and grandchildren. During the day Mr. and Mrs. Williams received many telegrams of congratulation from their friends.

Mrs. Williams, who is seventy-four years old, was a Miss Eliza N. Nichols of London, England, which was also the birthplace of her husband. They were married in 1851 and came to this country six years later, and went to live in Brooklyn.

Mr. Williams is a cigar manufacturer. He built the first hotel at the seaside station on the ocean front, at Rockaway Beach, which at the time was the third building along the beach. This was over thirty years ago, and the building, which is known as the Ocean House, still stands. He was one of the organizers of the order of the Sons of St. George in Brooklyn, and for several years the President of Magna Charta Lodge, No. 49, of the order.

BROADWAY CAR ON FIRE.

Frightened Passengers Fought to Escape, and All Got Out Unhurt.

As a crowded south-bound Broadway car drew up to Twenty-eighth Street yesterday morning a great burst of flame rolled out from between the motors and enveloped the woodwork. It was a closed car, and for a time it seemed as if some of the shouting, screaming passengers who were fighting their way to the doors must surely be hurt, but all gained the street in safety.

The car was damaged very badly by the fire, but the employes and bystanders put the blaze out before the arrival of the firemen, although Policeman Magner of the West Thirtieth Street Station turned in an alarm. The wreck was switched to the other track at Twenty-seventh Street, and sent up town to the barns while the frightened passengers sought other means of continuing their journey to business.

NOTED LIFE SAVER PROMOTED.

Veteran Virginia Coastman Made a District Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Newell B. Rich, keeper of the Assateague Beach Life Saving Station, on the Virginia coast, has been promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Sixth Life Saving District, which embraces the coast between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

This appointment is the result of a competitive examination. The winner has been in active service for twenty years, and is a noted life saver, as was his grandfather and his father. He succeeds the latter as Superintendent. Both the father and grandfather had received medals from the Massachusetts Humane Society, the latter having been once President of that organization. Newell B. Rich during his service has boarded with his crew over eighty wrecks, from which there was not a loss of a single life. He has made many personal rescues.

OLD WOMAN IS MISSING.

Left Hospital Two Weeks Ago, and Has Not Been Seen Since.

Fearing an operation which physicians told her was necessary to prolong her life, Mrs. Ann Macklin, seventy years old, who lived with her son Thomas at 172 Amsterdam Avenue, left the Manhattan State Hospital on Blackwell's Island on June 21, and since then no trace of her has been found.

On June 21 the woman after refusing to be operated on was discharged from the hospital, and in company with her daughter-in-law Mrs. Macklin left the island for their home. They came on the steamer Fidelity, which landed them at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. When the old woman got as far as Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, she refused to go further with her daughter-in-law and said she would go to some relatives in Brooklyn. She said she would write to her son in a few days and after a stay of about a week with her Brooklyn relatives she would return home. She did not write, and at the end of two weeks her son became worried and began a search for her. In Brooklyn he learned that his mother had not been there. Every hospital in Manhattan and Brooklyn was visited and every public institution without success.

The Information Bureau at Police Headquarters sent out a general alarm for the missing woman last night. She is said by her son to be childish. She is five feet six inches in height, slim, of light complexion, with gray hair.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Summer social season is practically over and even at Newport there will be hardly more than a fortnight of gayety. Then people who have villas by the sea and mountain side will begin to enjoy themselves. Already this week the traffic at the various railroad stations is very large, and there is much shifting about from resort to resort. Newport has a few dinners scheduled, and these, with the meet of the Monmouth Hounds, the Horse Show, the automobile races, the gymkhana will make up the weekly social programme.

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Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson and family will sail to-morrow for Europe. They are to remain abroad for the Autumn. James J. Van Alen sails next week for this country. Mrs. Astor and Miss Van Alen will remain for the present at Newport.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, her daughter Gladys, and her son Reginald are expected at Saratoga next week. They are to stop at the United States Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will go to the Adirondacks later in the season. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Miss Webb are at present at their Adirondack camp.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney will be in town for a few days. They were at Narragansett on Sunday. They are cruising in their yacht the Susquehanna.

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Mrs. Belmont Tiffany has returned from Saratoga and is with her sister, Miss Cameron, at Clifton Berley. Miss Isabelle Cameron, who has been an invalid this Summer, will go to the far North and Canada for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre are still at Saratoga, and their beautiful Staten Island home, Shore Acres, is closed.

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At Bar Harbor this week the principal event will be the entertainment for the benefit of the Hospital Fund, which will take place on Thursday at the new Casino. Among those who are to take part will be the Misses Barney, Draper, Eleanor Thomas, Sylvia Grasse Fox, Violet Whelen, Mrs. Hubert Vos, and Prof. Wisner.

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On the Hudson, the great houses are being made ready for their owners. At Rhinebeck Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will arrive with the Nourmahal immediately after the Horse Show at Newport, although it is doubtful if they stay until then, as Col. Astor has ordered the house to be ready by Sept. 1. Mrs. William Astor will pass the month of October with her son and daughter-in-law. W. Starr Miller has written from Aix, where he and Mrs. Miller have been, to have his residence "Castle on the Hill" ready by Oct. 1, and ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and family are expected at Ellerslie the first week in September.

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Again it is announced that Lady Sarah Wilson will come to this country and that she will sail next Wednesday on the Celtic. Lady Sarah Wilson is an aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, and she did some very clever newspaper work in the Transvaal and had some very narrow escapes. She has been, since her return to Europe, on the Continent and in England. Mrs. George Keppel, whose arrival was announced on Wednesday, did not get here until Saturday, when she reached New York on the Etruria. She will go to Canada soon, but will return in time for the Cup races. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt and Miss Cassatt of Philadelphia, who have been at Hombourg, will sail on Wednesday for this country. It is rumored at Hombourg that John Davis, the banker, will marry a young Englishwoman of title. Mr. Davis lost his last wife, who was an Englishwoman, about two years ago. He has been married four times, and this will be his fifth venture. It is also rumored that a long reported engagement said to be existing between a beautiful young woman of Richmond, Va., and a well-known New York man, who is divorced from his wife, and whose only daughter was married this Spring, will be announced very soon, and that the wedding is to follow almost immediately the announcement.

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An interesting wedding of to-morrow will be that of Capt. William Schuyler Beekman of the Seventy-first Regiment and Miss Eudora Elizabeth Austin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wallace Austin of West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The wedding will be a very quiet affair.

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Among the passengers who are booked to sail on the St. Paul for Southampton to-morrow, besides Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, are Julien T. Davies and Miss Davies, James W. Paul, Jr., and Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hinton, Wright E. Post, and Thomas Reed.

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In the announcement of the wedding of Miss Beatrice Waldberg Barclay to Stockton Beekman Colt on Sunday there were some slight inaccuracies. The following is the authoritative announcement: The wedding of Miss Beatrice Waldberg Barclay, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Moore Barclay, and Stockton Beekman Colt, son of the late E. Boudinot Colt, will be celebrated at Thornfield, the Summer home of the Barclays at Cazenovia, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, by the Rev. John T. Rose. The bridesmaids will be Miss Cornelia Evelyn Barclay, sister of the bride; Miss Adelaide Barclay, daughter of James L. Barclay, a cousin; Miss Bessie Oakley, and Miss Ethel Van Currland Colt, sister of the bridegroom. The best man will be Boudinot Colt, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers Messrs. Harold Barclay, George B. Post, Jr., Arthur Turnbull, and Lyman R. Colt.

LADIES' TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Tournament in Doubles — Misses Wetmore and Busk and Misses Blight and Sands Do Best Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—The first of will participate was begun to-day on the which a number of prominent society people will participate was begun to-day by the Casino courts, and will be continued until Wednesday. It was a contest in ladies' doubles, and twelve pairs were entered.

The games attracted a large attendance of society people, and was the strongest attraction of the day. The preliminary round and three matches in the first round were played, leaving only one match to complete the latter round.

The best playing was done by Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk in one pair, and Miss Anna Sands and Miss Blight in another, and these two pair are generally expected to meet in the finals, with the chances about even for the victory. The match between the Misses Iselin and Miss Babcock and Miss Whittier was finely contested, and attracted the attention of the entire assembly, long after the other matches were played.

The match in the first round yet to be played is between Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Morgan and Miss Anna Sands and Miss Roche. The result of the other games is as follows:

Preliminary Round.—Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk beat Miss Twombly and Miss Bryce, 6—2, 6—1; the Misses Iselin beat Miss Babcock and Miss Whittier, 6—8, 6—2, 10—8.

First Round.—Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk beat Miss Terry and Miss Potter, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Anna Sands and Miss Blight beat Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mrs. Frederick Edey, 6—3, 6—1; the Misses Iselin beat Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith.

This tournament is for a pair of silver cups and other tournaments to follow will include a ladies' single and mixed doubles. A hand-cap tennis tournament is also being arranged.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who entertained a hundred and more guests at a dinner and dance Saturday night, gave another similar entertainment at Crossways to-night, in honor of Miss Marion Fish. It was a smaller party than that of Saturday night, forty guests sitting down to dinner. The dining room, which on Saturday was decorated entirely in pink, was to-night all in yellow, long sprays of yellow flowers being strewn in profusion about the table. The beautiful villa was effectively decorated in all the rooms. About fifty guests came in after dinners at other cottages and joined the dance.

Mrs. Astor gave her weekly dinner to-night, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Marquis de la Gandara, Arthur Spencer, Miss Brooks, William Cutting, Jr., B. Mills, Reginald Ronalds, Miss Sands, Bradish Johnson, T. F. Cushing, G. Mills, the Hon. Mr. Beresford, Miss Laura Swan, and C. A. Munn. The table decorations were of American Beauty roses.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained at luncheon to-day on board the Nourmahal.

Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson entertained on the Hester.

Mrs. W. H. Sands and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., gave luncheons at their cottages.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson gave a card party this evening.

Dinners were given by Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. F. O. French, and J. Edward Addicks.

Mrs. J. P. Wetherell gave a lawn party at her residence, at Jamestown.

An interesting ceremony took place at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church to-day when the infant son of Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow was christened, the Rev. William B. Meenan, the pastor, officiating. The boy was christened H. Cameron McRae Winslow, the sponsors being H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., uncle and aunt, respectively, of the boy.

Another rental for the season of 1902 was announced to-day, that of the Train villa, near Spouting Rock Beach, to George B. De Forest, who has occupied the villa for several seasons.

Archibald Denny of Dumbarton, Scotland, a member of the shipbuilding firm which built the Shamrock II., is the guest of Mrs. Mary E. Bowles at her cottage in Hope Street.

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, was entertained at luncheon to-day at Berger's by Count Sternberg, and this evening went to Mrs. Fish's dance. He leaves for Narragansett Pier to-morrow.

Mrs. Don Cameron is the guest of Mrs. A. Cass Canfield at the Pinard cottages.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—The largest dinner party of the season was given at the Malvern to-night. E. J. Curley, the Kentucky millionaire bachelor, entertained. The palm room was decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. The guests included Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Powell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Wadsworth, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Winston, Countess Festetics, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Taylor, Miss Handy, Miss Draper, Miss Keyser, Miss Scott, Miss Barney, Miss Paterson, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Dennison, Miss Fox, Miss Hinkle, Admiral Upshur, Commodore Carroll, Capt. Bush, N. B. Burr, Victor Cushman, Peter Marie, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Manley, J. B. Henderson, Mr. Hubbard, Lewis Miles Roberts, Waldron Bates, J. J. Montgomery, J. Frederick May, and Mr. Keyser.

Mrs. J. Huger Pratt entertained a yachting party on the Mascot this afternoon.

Mrs. Frederick Joy entertained at dinner to-night. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Miss Hone, Arden Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Todd, Mr. Hadden, Mrs. J. Ingalls, Mr. Irving, and Mrs. J. Stuart Barney.

The first round in the annual tennis tournament men's doubles was played to-day; Victor Cushman and J. Hubbard beat Sumner Gerard and Dudley Davis, Aaron Davis and Montgomery Sears beat J. Wilson and H. Drummond, and in the second round beat Cushman and Hubbard. Pierpont Davis and W. H. Conroy drew a bye.

The bridge whist tournament in aid of the Kebo Valley Club golf links was begun to-day.

A PRINCESS IN THE BOWERY.

Koon-Za-Ya-Me, "Descendant of Pocahontas and Lord Royalton," Thrills an Audience with Song.

Through the length of the Bowery last evening there ran a thrill of expectation that culminated in the rooms of the Republican Club annex on that thoroughfare, at No. 274. There was to be a musical and political entertainment there, and rumor had it that a Princess was to sing.

So the crowd surged back and forth through the open doors, while fiery orators denounced Tammany or the band played classical music. The expectant ones waited not patiently in the room. While the band played they shambled in, but when the speakers got the floor they sought the sidewalk.

Finally, after two hours' delay, a cab pushed its way to the curbing opposite the door, while the crowd fell back respectfully. Exclamations of delight came from the people as two women in full evening dress alighted. First came a little, dark woman, and after her a tall girl whose stateliness awed the Bowery. To the platform they made their way.

To the closely packed audience the Princess sang an old English ballad. Then, notwithstanding cries for more, she discreetly retired to an anteroom near the stage, where reporters saw her.

"I have been all over Europe," announced the Princess, "and I am a descendant of Pocahontas, who married Capt. John Smith. My name is the Princess Koon-Za-Ya-Me."

"How did you get your title Princess?" was asked.

The lady considered.

"Well," she said, "when I was in Europe, people asked me why I didn't have a title; it was so much nicer. As I was descended from Lord Royalton on one side and Pocahontas on the other, and as my middle name, my Indian name, was Koonzayame, and I was in reality the Princess of that name, I took my title."

"Just how do you trace your descent from Pocahontas and Lord Royalton?" asked the reporter.

"Well, you see, when I went on the stage my father, who was a Southerner, and my family objected very much. They'd go to a tree down South showing how I am descended, but they were so opposed to my career that they wouldn't give me the tree, so I can't tell you.

"Yes," continued the Princess; "I had two concert companies in Europe. One broke down, and then I organized another, and it broke down. Rather hard, don't you think, running concert companies? I must have lost $25,000."

And then the Bowery had another opportunity to see how a Princess looks when she drives away in her carriage.

SCIENTIFIC MEN'S MEETING.

Officers Elected by Association for the Advancement of Science.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 26.—Nearly 200 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science were present to-day when its fiftieth annual convention was called to order by Prof. R. S. Woodward, the retiring President.

New officers were installed, as follows: President—Prof. Charles S. Minot of Boston; Vice Presidents—Section A, (mathematics and astronomy,) James McMahon of Cornell University; Section D, (mechanical science and engineering,) H. S. Jacoby of Cornell University; Section G, (botany,) B. T. Galloway of the United States Department of Agriculture; Section H, (anthropology,) J. Walter Fewkes of the Bureau of American Ethnology; Section I, (social and economical science,) John Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture; Permanent Secretary—L. O. Howard of the United States Department of Agriculture; General Secretary—William Hallock of Columbia University; Secretary to the Council—D. T MacDougal of the New York Botanical Gardens; Treasurer—R. S. Woodward of Columbia University.

New North German Lloyd Liner.

A cablegram received at the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company yesterday announced that the company's new liner, Kronprinz Wilhelm, built by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, in Stettin, had made her preliminary trial trip, which had proved very successful. The engines, running at three-quarters of their full power, developed 27,000 horse-power. The vessel anchored off the Island of Ruegen, in the Baltic, in preparation for the final test at full power.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Sued.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—An important suit was brought to-day by Ephraim W. Mentzer, executor, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County to recover $236,047.64, the amount of rebates or drawbacks due on coal shipments. The plaintiffs are coal shippers, and allege that these rebates were secretly granted to the defendant company and that knowledge of the rebates was improperly kept from them. The claim for rebates extends over a period of seven years.

BROUGHT BODY TO BROOKLYN.

Little Girl's Remains Moved from Des Moines, Iowa, Where They Were Buried in 1863.

Almost two score of years after her death the body of Hettie White, the five-year-old daughter of S. V. White, the prominent broker and Deacon of Plymouth Church, was yesterday buried in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, having been brought here from Des Moines, Iowa.

The child died of diphtheria at Des Moines in January 1863. Recently Mr. White's only son, Arthur White, died. It was then that Mr. White decided to have all of the members of his family together, and gave orders to have the remains of the little girl exhumed and shipped to Brooklyn. The body arrived yesterday morning, and was buried in the afternoon. A simple burial service was read at the grave.

"Deacon" White, as he is familiarly known, lived in Des Moines from 1857 to 1865. While there he studied law in the same office with Mr. Benjamin F. Blair, who is also a Deacon in Plymouth Church.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Louise Davenport.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Louise Sheridan, known on the stage as Louise Davenport, died here last night, after having lived in poverty for several years.

She was the wife of the old-time Shakespearean actor, W. E. Sheridan, and under his training developed into a player of recognized ability. Since the death of her husband, several years ago, she had not been on the stage. She was fifty-nine years old, and a native of Canada.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES GLAVEY, one of the survivors of the famous "Old Thirteenth" Regiment, died Sunday at his home in Rochester, aged fifty-six years. He was once Commander of O'Rorke Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and President of the Twenty-second New York Cavalry's permanent organization. For the last eighteen years he had been employed as chief engineer at the pumping station of the Rochester Water Works Company.

Sister GISBERTA died at St. Nicholas Convent on Sunday from consumption. She was born in Germany in 1856, and took the veil when she was twenty-two years old, her name being Annie Hiegmann. She taught school at Chaski, Minn., for fourteen years, and in 1898 was transferred to Jersey City, where she became a teacher in St. Nicholas's parochial school. She was a great favorite with the children.

JOHN D. NAUGLE, one of the former inhabitants of old Greenwich Village, died on Saturday last at his country home, in Ridgewood, N. J. Mr. Naugle was seventy-two years old, and formerly lived at 4 Perry Street, this city. He was in the trucking business for many years. In 1884 he was elected Assembyman from his district, but only served one year. Mr. Naugle is survived by a wife, three daughters, and two sons.

The Death in the Alps of Mrs. Smith.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Ella Velsor Smith, wife of William Wickham Smith of New York, whose death occurred in the Alps last Friday, had visited an ice grotto on the Rhone glacier, near Belvedere, on the Furka Road. Some blocks of ice fell near Mrs. Smith, but did not touch her, and she died from the effect of the shock on her heart. Her body will be shipped to New York.

MINSTREL "JACK" HAVERLY ILL.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 26.—Col. J. H. Haverly, whose fame in minstrelsy is world-wide, is dangerously ill with heart disease at St. Mark's Hospital in this city. His wife has been telegraphed for, and is now on her way from New York.

Col. Haverly moved here after his retirement from business several years ago, and has been devoting his time almost exclusively to mining of late.

RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICER HERE.

On the Red Star liner Southwark, from Antwerp, last evening there arrived Major Gen. George A. Brynk of the Russian Royal Naval Artillery. The General, who is stationed at St. Petersburg, comes over in order to be present at the trial trip of the new Russian battleship Retvizan, which has been built by the Cramps. On her speed trial the cruiser will have to maintain a speed of 18 knots for a period of twelve consecutive hours. She will displace 12,775 tons, and will carry a battery of Russian-made guns. While waiting for the Customs Inspector to finish with his baggage Gen. Brynk said:

"

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
35 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS, DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS.
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Cherry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch. George Crocker. Willard Brown.
Wm. Barbour. Edw. C. Schaefer. Philip Lehman.
H. S. Manning. S. T. Dodd. Edwd. F. Cragin.
Saml. A. Maxwell. Joel F. Freeman. Leo Blumenthal.
Myron T. Herrick. Anson R. Flower. Frank Jay Gould.
Chas. F. Cutler. H. S. Redmond. Wm. A. Clark.
Emers. McMillin. Jno. R. Hegeman. John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald. C. I. Hudson.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Morton Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock
OF THE
Continental and American Tobacco Companies

Calling attention to our circular and advertisement dated June 8, 1901, we hereby give notice that, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit, the Morton Trust Company will on and after **TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901,** be prepared to deliver FIFTY YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.
CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY,
By J. B. DUKE, President.
Dated New York, August 23, 1901.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK of New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:

Bannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1890	$102.00
L. R. Harting, June 23, 1890	77.98
J. H. Haar Association, March 30, 1892	104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894	100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893	65.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892	74.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed money required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York. JESSE C. JOY.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901.
[Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD,
Notary Public (114) New York Co.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same at the payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON.—Parties desiring to sell privately address J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.
33 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 12, 1901.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Union Trust Company of New York under the Agreement dated May 10, 1900, for Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds:
The undersigned Committee under the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned hereby give notice, pursuant to the terms of said agreement, that the Committee has entered into a contract with the Wabash Railroad Company for the acquisition by said Railroad Company of the railroad and property described in the first mortgage of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, a copy of which contract is lodged with said Union Trust Company of New York, and the terms of which, briefly summarized, are as follows:
First. The Wabash Company shall acquire said property upon the confirmation of the foreclosure sale (provided it can be obtained at a satisfactory price,) shall pay all receivers' certificates, preferential liabilities, costs, counsel fees, compensation of Trustees and Committee, and shall issue a first mortgage upon said property to secure a total issue of Three and One-half Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due in 1941, with interest from the date thereof, payable semi-annually. The bonds shall be for $1,000 and $500. The total amount of bonds issuable under said mortgage shall be $3,500,000, and $500,000 thereof shall be reserved and applied solely to the improvement and equipment of the mortgaged property.
Second. Such three and a half per cent. bonds, to an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the par value of the principal of Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited with the Union Trust Company, shall be delivered to said Trust Company for distribution among the holders of its certificates of deposit at the rate of $500 in new bonds for each $1,000 of Omaha and St. Louis bonds. Scrip will be provided for fractional amounts.
Third. All stock of the Omaha and St. Louis Company held by the Committee is to be surrendered to the Wabash Company and the suits brought by the Committee to enforce the personal liability of certain Directors of the Missouri Railway Construction Company are to be discontinued.
Fourth. Said contract is subject to the following conditions:
1. That the stockholders and debenture holders of the Wabash Company assent to its acquisition and mortgaging of said property.
2. That the holders of Union Trust Company certificates for Omaha and St. Louis bonds deposited under said agreement of May 10, 1900, assent to said contract; and,
3. That the net preferred liabilities against the property which are to be paid by the Wabash Company do not exceed $475,000.
By the terms of said agreement of May 10, 1900, it is provided that any holder of Union Trust Company Certificates who does not expressly dissent from such contract in a writing delivered to the Committee within twenty days after the first publication of this notice shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such contract.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
As a Committee constituted by the Agreement of Omaha and St. Louis bondholders, made May 10, 1900.

Stockholders' Committee
of
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:
Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.
The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.
Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.
Dated New York, August 1, 1901.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee,
27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.
F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Dividends.
The Utah Fuel Company.
Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.
New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

Proposals.
PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1901.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. Northwestern Ohio Nat. Gas Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$267,000 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen Co.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
15 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Co.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co.
30 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. common.
100 shs. Issaquah Coal Co.
$25,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. 20 year Deb. Bds., 1919.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
$500 Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bond, 1998.
100 shs. Carbon Steel Co. 2d pfd.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
36 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5 p. c. Bds., 1915.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$10,000 Equitable Gas Light Co., N. Y., 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
$3,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1929.
$5,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 6 p. c. S. F. Reg. Ctfs., 1929.
3 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$4,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
5 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For Account of Whom it May Concern.)
12 shares American Exchange National Bank of N. Y., $100 each.
11 shares Central Park, North & East River R. R., $100 each.
11 shares Christopher & Tenth St. R. R. Co., $100 each.
11 shares E. W. Bliss Co. Common Stock, $100 each.
5 shares German-American Bank of New York, $75 each.
6 shares New York Mutual Gas Light Co., $100 each.
2 shares Continental Insurance Co. of N. Y., $100 each.
4 shares Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., $100 each.
6 shares New York & Pennsylvania Telephone & Telegraph Co., $100 each.
5 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co., $100 each.
6 shares Second Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
5 shares Third Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.
3 shares Market & Fulton National Bank, $100 each.
7 shares Merchants' National Bank, N. Y., $50 each.
11 shares Oswego & Syracuse R. R., $100 each.
28 shares Phoenix National Bank of N. Y., $100 each.
11 shares Warren R. R., $100 each.
6 shares German-American Bank, $75 each.
8 shares Market & Fulton National Bank, $100 each.
7 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each.
6 shares New York Mutual Gas Co., $100 each.
2 shares Continental Insurance Co., $100 each.
5 shares Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R., $100 each.
6 shares New York & Pennsylvania Telephone & Telegraph Co., $100 each.
5 shares Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., $100 each.
6 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R., $100 each.
6 shares Second Avenue R. R., $100 each.
5 shares Third Avenue R. R., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Lost and Found.
Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline C. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate.
Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Lost.—BANK BOOK No. 82,479, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Copartnership Notices.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership lately subsisting between JULIUS ASCHER and CHARLES ANDREIS, under the firm name of ASCHER & ANDREIS, importers and commission merchants, with offices at 2 and 4 Stone Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was dissolved on the 16th day of August, 1901, by mutual consent, and that JULIUS ASCHER is the liquidating partner of said firm.
JULIUS ASCHER,
CHARLES ANDREIS.
KEPPLER & WALZER, Attorneys for Liquidating Partner, 231 Broadway, New York City.

Henry O. Havemeyer's Condition.
Advices received in lower Wall Street yesterday intimate that Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, who has been seriously ill at his country home, Islip, L. I., continues to improve. It is not believed, however, that Mr. Havemeyer will have recuperated sufficiently to attend the dividend meeting of the Directors, scheduled for the first Wednesday in September.

Extra Holiday for the Exchanges.
The Governors of the Stock Exchange will vote to-day on a petition to close the Exchange on next Saturday. The mangers of the Produce Exchange voted yesterday to do so, and the Cotton Exchange took similar action last week.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.
Knit Goods Credit Office of New York City; capital $50,000. Directors—Bradford A. Bullock, Hippolyte Hardy, and Nathaniel C. Strong of New York City.
Smith & Cronin Manufacturing Company of New York City; to manufacture household goods; capital $3,000. Directors—Thomas J. Cronin of Newark, N. J.; Henry L. Palmer of Rockville Centre, L. I., and Frederick I. Smith of Plainfield, N. J.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.
WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 26.—The Mine Development Company of Cleveland was chartered at Dover this afternoon to deal in and work gold, silver, and all other minerals; capital, $50,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregularly higher.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 26	783,001
To date this year	200,580,450
Corresponding date last year	75,691,977

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 26	$2,647,500
To date this year	$716,268,220
Corresponding date last year	$330,548,960

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem	1¼	Lake Erie & W.	3
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Salt pf.	½
B'klyn Union Gas	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Buff., R. & P.	1½	North American	3
Canada South	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	1
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Pacific Coast	1⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2½	Peoria & East.	1¼
Chi. Ind. & L.	½	Pressed S. Car.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅞	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. L. & S. F.	1
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅞
Erie	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Twin City R. T.	¾
St. W. & D. City	½	Union Pacific pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	½	U. S. Steel	1⅜
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2⅜
Kan. & Mich.	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	General Electric	½
Am. Ice	⅛	Int. Power	⅛
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Sugar	½	Man. Beach	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. Air Brake	¾
Chi. Great West.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	People's Gas	⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	5	Quicksilver	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Int. & G. N. 3d	2
C., B. & Q. i. f. 5s.	1½	Wabash 1st	1⅝
Ev. & Ind. con. 6s	4	Wabash 2d	2½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	2½
Int. Paper 6s	3		
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Trading in the stock market yesterday developed along broader lines than on any day since the upward movement of prices began. Not only were the total transactions greater than on any day for some weeks, but the number of separate stocks dealt in showed a significant increase. More, the trend of prices was unmistakably upward, final figures being generally the highest for the day, and in nearly all cases showing advances, some of them substantial. Lake Erie and Western, for instance, was up 3 full points, while other notable gains recorded in active stocks were: Erie second preferred, 1½; Sault Ste. Marie, 1½; North American, 3; Southern Pacific, 1¼; Union Pacific preferred, 1; St. Louis and San Francisco, 1; United States Steel, 1⅜. Good strength likewise developed in such standard stocks as St. Paul, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Union Pacific.

The real story of the market, however, is told neither in these figures nor in the published tables, for these in nowise show how the bears in the market assiduously and by concerted action endeavored to stay the advances in the quotations—advances that, continuing along the lines of development of last week, are undoubtedly inducing the public to come into the market. Yesterday the larger commission houses were more active and reported better inquiry for stocks; though undoubtedly this independent buying was little of a factor as compared with the very persistent purchases by the larger financial interests. These purchases showed most in the steel stocks; in the coal shares, notably the Eries; in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, the Atchisons, and the Vanderbilt group. The character and the force of this buying were the more clearly disclosed toward the close of business when, after a two-hour attack of the bears, which produced average recessions of perhaps a point from the morning's high figures, these recessions were more than recovered in the last ten minutes of trading under the stimulus and support of the purchases by the banking interests referred to.

Generally, the developments of the day were regarded as altogether helpful. They included the return of a number of the steel strikers to work and the belief that a settlement of the strike is at hand; the action of Secretary Gage in authorizing the Assistant Treasurer here to purchase bonds direct, without negotiating with Washington, together with the Secretary's published utterances that he did not apprehend any money stringency; the continuing ease in the local money market; more favorable crop news, reflected in the declining prices of corn, and, sympathetically, wheat, and the publication of a number of very favorable statements of railway earnings. In their way, these railway statements are nothing short of phenomenal. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie showed an increase in net for July of 39 per cent., while other increases for that month were Hocking Valley, $20,890; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $44,000; Toledo and Ohio, $15,650, and Omaha, $113,810. For the third week of August, among notable increases over the earnings in the corresponding period last year, were: Canadian Pacific, $102,000; Wabash, $43,500; Missouri Pacific, $92,000, and Louisville and Nashville, $44,800.

Coming to the stocks themselves, the active issues most directly affected by the favorable news of the day were the steel stocks, the common gaining 1⅜ points on dealings in 59,000 shares, while the preferred advanced ¾ on transactions involving 21,000 shares. In the financial district the opinion becomes stronger each day that the backbone of the strike is already so effectually broken that a settlement is a question now not so much of days as of hours. Private advices in the Street yesterday telling of further desertions from the ranks of the strikers and of no gains by the Amalgamated Association were in large measure responsible for the confident buying of both the preferred and common shares.

In point of activity Southern Pacific was the market leader, no fewer than 88,000 shares of the stock being traded in at a net advance of 1¼ points, out of a market total approximating 785,000 shares. While no specific or official information can be gotten on the matter, explanatory either of the activity or of the strength, the Street inclines strongly to the opinion that within a few weeks the developments to be disclosed will amply justify the present movement. Incidentally, the Street believes that at the Union Pacific meeting scheduled for to-morrow Southern Pacific affairs will not be neglected.

After Southern Pacific, Erie common stock showed greatest activity, more than 64,000 shares changing hands. Whatever the reason for the activity, if any there be, none of the officials of the road will state, nor can any information be obtained at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. It seems not improbable, however, that there is some foundation for the talk of a readjustment of the company's capital stock.

The heaviness of Sugar Trust shares and Amalgamated Copper was ascribed to Boston selling; traders sold St. Paul in the belief that there will be no increase in the dividend at the meeting next month, all the stock thus sold being readily taken; the buying of Colorado and Southern was on the report that that system is to be absorbed by the Goulds, who are credited also with seeking control of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, while the local gas securities, Consolidated and Brooklyn Union, were strong on what was termed inside buying.

A feature of the market was the purchases for the account of houses with Western connections, these being estimated at 50,000 shares. Some of this buying represented short covering, but the larger part of it was said to be for the long account, the belief now being that the Western early view of crop damage had been too pessimistic.

London's transactions in the market totaled about 20,000 shares, practically all purchases, though at the opening the London market had shown lower prices.

Most of yesterday's call loans were made at 2½ per cent., while the rate at no time rose higher than 3 per cent.

UNION PACIFIC'S AFFAIRS.
Wall Street is looking forward with much interest to a meeting of Union Pacific Directors which it hears has been scheduled for to-morrow. According to reports from sources usually reliable, though the parties immediately interested will not discuss the matter, J. P. Morgan and H. K. Vanderbilt are to be elected to the Union Pacific Directorate at this meeting.
This action, it is declared, was finally decided on at a meeting between Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harriman, and James J. Hill.

COAL ROADS PROSPEROUS.
In connection with the strength of the coal stocks, bituminous as well as anthracite, the Street was filled yesterday with numerous stories of impending developments. One of these—most persistently circulated—was to the effect, notwithstanding official confirmation, that Erie second preferred stock is to be retired and a complete readjustment of the company's capital stock effected.
Another, dealing with the soft-coal roads, told of a one-million-six-hundred-thousand-dollar purchase of coal lands along the line of Norfolk and Western by parties said to be largely interested in the United States Steel Corporation. It was said also—the company showing earnings of $3,200,000 in excess of the preferred stock dividend—that Norfolk common stock is to be placed on an increased dividend basis.
Generally, it is declared that the entire coal trade situation was never so prosperous or promising.

SENATOR DEPEW'S VISIT.
Senator Depew was in the financial district yesterday, and, according to the gossips, his visit had to do with the proposed plan of reorganization of the Vanderbilt properties. It is said in this connection to be assured that Nickel Plate first preferred stock is to be retired, while some developments in New York Central are understood to be under way.

NO PAPER STOCK DIVIDEND.
Some activity developing in International Paper common stock yesterday, the report was again put in circulation that a dividend on the stock is shortly to be declared. On this point an officer of the company said yesterday afternoon:
"There is no foundation for such a story. We have denied it so many times that it should hardly be necessary to deny it now. There has been no change in our policy, and there is not the slightest intention at present of putting the common stock back on a dividend basis."
Asked as to the earnings of the company, the reply was:
"Our annual report, which was published a short time ago, speaks for itself, showing as it does earnings in excess of all expenditures, including dividends, of $1,709,980 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901."

FOREIGN HOUSES AS LENDERS.
One of the features of the money market at present is the readiness with which foreign banking houses are loaning money at the prevailing low rates. It is said that these houses are better supplied with available funds than they ever have been at this time of year, and that the prophets of dearer money who base their prophecies largely on the movement of currency to the West have in their calculations quite overlooked this extra supply.

GENERAL CARRIAGE COMPANY.
The motion to make William G. E. See permanent receiver for the General Carriage Company of New York came up before Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday, but was laid over until Tuesday, Sept. 3, on the application of Counselor Stebbins, who represented a creditor. Peter Bentley, counsel for the creditors, asked that Orlando Thomas, Treasurer of the company, be made the permanent receiver instead of Mr. See. Charles L. Corbin, counsel for the company, said he had no objection, but Mr. Stebbins said he wished time to consult his clients.
The principal business of the company was the manufacture of electric vehicles.

TREASURY'S BOND PURCHASES.
About $70,000 of Government bonds were purchased at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, in accordance with a dispatch from Washington stating that Secretary Gage has authorized Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan in this city to purchase for the balance of the month Government bonds for redemption at prices fixed by the Secretary. The department has been buying in bonds since April last, but intending sellers had first to communicate with Washington before their offers were considered. The new order will save considerable time and expense.
Advices from Washington stated also that the Secretary had purchased $32,600 short-term 4 per cent. bonds at 113.2317 and $53,800 3s at 108.5105.

WALL STREET TOPICS.
American Shipbuilding Company said to be negotiating for a $5,000,000 plant near Halifax.

Receipts of raw sugar at Philadelphia last week exceeded 300,000 tons, breaking all records.

According to Western dispatches, an independent iron and tin plate mill will be built at Clarksburg, W. Va., at a cost of $300,000.

Action to be taken this week by the Texas Legislature on the bill to tax oil producing companies 2 per cent. on their gross receipts.

Proposed $50,000,000 copper company expected to take out incorporation papers in New Jersey in a few days, and to be known as the Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Company.

Stockholders of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway to vote at a special meeting on Sept. 27 on question of selling their road to the Rutland Railroad Company.

Reserve of outside banks $965,836 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 2 per cent. by the American Waltham Watch Company, as well as the semi-annual payment of 4 per cent.

Statement that during the last two years 394 corporations have been organized under the joint stock laws of Connecticut. Of this number,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was somewhat broader, and a number of the more prominent issues developed some firmness, advancing somewhat beyond Saturday's closing prices. There was more or less demand for copper stocks.

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AMERICAN CAN shares were active and firmer. The common sold up to 25¼, 2,000 shares being traded in, and the preferred advanced to 75 on transactions of 1,000 shares.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s scored a net fractional gain, about $200,000 worth selling at from 67⅝ to 67¾. The close was 67¼.

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KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS preferred was dealt in to the extent of 1,000 shares, from 77½ down to 76¼, and closed at 76, as compared with 77⅛, the closing figure on Saturday.

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DOMINION SECURITIES stock was sold at 71¼, up to 71⅝, about 800 shares changing hands. The closing bid was 71½.

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UNION COPPER advanced to 5¾ on transactions in 3,000 shares, and closed 5¼ bid, a net gain of ¼. The advance was due to definite information that the new machinery of the mine has been put into active operation.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid. Aug. 26.	Asked. Aug. 26.	Bid. Aug. 24.	Asked. Aug. 24.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	25	25¼	23¾	24¼
American Can pf	75	75¼	73⅞	74½
American Chicle	85	90	85	90
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9¼	8	9¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35⅝	37⅝
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	14	15
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½	8	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34	36	34	35
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf			26½	28
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67¼	67½	67	67½
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, pf	12¾	13	12¾	13½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	84½	83½	85
Dominion Securities	71½	71¾	71⅛	71½
Electric Boat	18	22	19	22
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	50	55
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5	6½	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	8	13	10	15
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	¾	1¼	¾	⅞
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8½	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	41	44	43½	45½
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M., pf., when issued	76	76½	77⅛	77⅛
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	87	87½	86¾	87¼
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8½	7½	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	22	21	22¼
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83	84½	83	86
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	½	1
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P. pf	70	67	70	72
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11	10	11
Otis Elevator	32¼	34	32¼	33½
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Pess, Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	35	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	74
Retail	48	46		
Retail bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	98¾	100¼	99¾	100½
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex-stock dividend	140	145	150½	155
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	100½	101¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81	84½	82¾	84½
Seaboard Air Line pf	28¾	29	28½	29½
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	52	50⅝	51
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	22	32	22	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	770	775	764	770
Storage Power	5	8	5	9
Tennessee Copper	20	21½	20	21
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	5	3	5
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Tronton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5	5¼
Union Typewriter	63½	64	66	67
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89	89½	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80½	81	81	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	29½	31	31¾	33
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	91	90¼	104½	104½
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41½	42½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tobacco pf	58	58	58	58
Va. Coal, I. & C	5	7	7	9
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	40	42
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	113½	112½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	241½	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	103¾	104	103⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R. 5s	200	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	65	66	65	66
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	105½	109½	109¼	110¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112¼	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	31½	32½	31½	32½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	118	120	118	119
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	109	109	111
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	23	25	23½	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Equitable Gas		1½	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of N. J.	102	103	103	104
Consum Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104		104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107¾	108	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	57	55½	56½
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	110	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½	92¼	93½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80½	82½
Union Ferry	40	41	40½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	96½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Pittsburg Plate Glass	172½	172½	172½
2,725	Pittsburg Coal	32¼	31⅞	32⅛
125	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	94¾	95
675	Pittsburg Brew	25	24¾	24⅞
160	Pittsburg Brew pf	44¾	44	44
50	Switch and Signal	73	73	73
410	U. S. Steel	45½	44¾	45½
370	U. S. Steel pf	95	94¾	95
1,400	Consol. Traction	24⅝	23½	24½
465	Window Glass	82¾	82	82
200	Window Glass pf	93½	92½	93½
580	Crucible Steel	23½	23¼	23½
490	Crucible Steel pf	85¼	85⅛	85⅛
175	Consol. Ice	18	18	18
80	Beaver Coal	9¼	9¼	9¼
285	West. Elec. 2d pf	70⅞	70¾	70¾
500	U. S. Glass	39	39	39
360	Mon. River Coal	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
40	Mon. River Coal pf	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
35	Con. Gas pf	48	48	48
30	Mon. Water	41½	41½	41½
$4,000	Ft. Pitt Tract. 5s	116¾	..	..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 26, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
121⅛	121¼	34,400	Amalgamated Copper	122½	123⅞	120½	121⅛	— ⅞
30½	31	300	Am. Agric. Chemical	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ 1¼
31½	31⅝	4,100	Am. Car & Found. Co	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
87⅝	87½	700	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87¼	87¼	87	87¼	+ ¼
33	33½	200	American Cotton Oil	33½	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
90	91½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
30⅜	31	1,150	American Ice Co	30⅝	32⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
67½	69	10	Am. Ice Co. pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	
26	27½	40	American Linseed Co	26	26	26	26	— ½
61¼	62¼	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ½
26½	27	450	American Locomotive	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
86⅝	87	240	Am. Locomotive pf	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	+ ⅛
54	54½	15,320	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	54	55¼	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
101	101½	700	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101	101⅛	101	101¼	— ⅛
137¼	137½	5,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137⅜	138	136⅞	137	— ¼
122	125	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125⅞	125¼	125⅛	125⅛	— 2⅜
135½	136½	100	Am. Tobacco, ctfs	135½	135⅞	135	135⅞	+ ⅞
17½	18	100	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½	17½	
47⅜	48⅜	6,170	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	48¼	48½	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
80	80¼	34,600	At., T. & S. F	80	80¼	79	80¼	+ ⅛
98¾	99	4,750	At., T. & S. F. pf	98⅝	99¼	98¼	104⅞	+ ⅛
104½	105	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	105¼	105¾	104	104⅞	+ ⅛
94	95	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
76⅝	77	7,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77¼	77⅜	76¼	76⅝	— ⅜
216	217	700	Brooklyn Union Gas	216	217	216	217	+1
9½	11½	200	Brunswick City	10¾	11	10⅜	11	
..	..	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	92	92	92	92	+ 1¼
69	70½	600	Canada Southern	70¾	71	70⅜	71	+ ⅝
112¼	112⅞	3,600	Canadian Pacific	112	112⅞	112	112¼	+ 1½
164	167	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	165	165	165	165	— ¼
47¼	47½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	47⅝	47	47¼	— ¼
40¾	41	2,500	Chicago & Alton	41	41¼	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅛
78	78½	300	Chicago & Alton pf	78	78½	78	78½	+ ½
22⅝	22⅞	1,810	Chicago Great West	23⅜	23⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
84	85	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ½
39	39½	1,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39⅛	39½	39	39½	
167⅜	167⅝	22,820	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	168	168¼	167½	167½	— ⅛
188	190	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	189	189	189	189	+ ¼
..	..	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	220	220	220	220	+ ⅛
145	146	3,222	Chi., R. I. & Pac	146	146⅜	143¾	145	— 5
130	140	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	135	135	135	135	
22	22¼	1,800	Chicago Term. Trans	22	22¼	22	22	+ ½
42½	42⅝	2,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf		42⅝	42½	42½	+ ½
90	90½	700	C., C., C. & St. L	90	90½	90	90	+ ¼
97⅜	98	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	98	98	97⅜	98	+ ¼
15⅝	15⅞	8,700	Colorado Southern	15⅝	15⅞	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
57⅛	57⅜	3,100	Col. Southern 1st pf	57½	58	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	26¾	2,400	Col. Southern 2d pf	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	— ⅜
21	21	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I	21	21	21	21	
228½	229	7,400	Consolidated Gas	229½	229½	227	228	+ ¼
67¾	68¼	300	Con. Tobacco Co	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ¼
169	169½	2,000	Delaware & Hudson	170	170	169½	169½	+ ¼
229	231	200	Del., Lack. & West	230	230	230	230	
45½	45¾	200	Denver & R. G	45½	45½	45	45	— ¼
44¾	45	1,300	Denver & R. G. pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
150	152½	300	Diamond Match	151	151½	151	151½	+ ⅛
8	8⅛	1,000	Dist. of America	8	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
11	11	100	Dul., S. S. & At	11	11	11	11	
19¾	19¾	400	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
43	43¼	65,100	Erie	42⅞	43½	42⅜	43¼	+ ⅜
71	72	700	Erie 1st pf	71	72	70⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
57	59	16,976	Erie 2d pf	57	59	55	58	+ 1½
56⅜	58	2,400	Evans. & T. H	56⅜	58	56⅜	57¼	+ ⅜
28½	29	342	Ft. Worth & D. C	28½	29	28½	29	+ ½
260	265	100	General Electric	265	265	265	265	— ½
57½	58	1,810	Glucose Sugar Ref	58	58	57½	57½	
187½	188	1,810	Great Northern pf	188	188	187	187½	+ ½
53⅞	53⅞	80	Hocking Valley	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
147	148	3,450	Illinois Central	147	148¾	147¼	147¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	2,800	International Paper	25⅜	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	1,600	Internat. Paper pf	78½	78½	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92¾	600	Internat. Power Co	92¼	92¾	92	92	— ½
39½	39¾	100	Iowa Central	39½	39¾	39½	39½	+ ½
76½	77	1,100	Iowa Central pf	76	76½	75½	75½	— ½
43⅞	44	1,550	International Pump	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
33	35	300	Kanawha & Michigan	33	35	35	35	+2⅜
20	20	180	Kansas City South	20	20	20	20	
39⅜	40	10	Kansas City South. pf	39⅜	40	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅜
66	67	450	Lake Erie & West	66	67	62¾	66	+3
105	106	2,050	Lake Erie & West pf	105	106	105	105	— ¼
163⅜	164	7,060	Louisville & Nashville	163⅜	163⅝	163	163⅜	— ¼
121½	122	100	Manhattan Beach	121½	121½	121½	121½	— ¼
121⅜	122	5,850	Manhattan Elevated	121⅜	121⅜	120¾	120⅜	
169	170	950	Met. Street Railway	170	170	169	169¾	+ ⅛
36½	36¾	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi	36½	36½	36½	36½	+1
25⅞	26	200	Mexican Central	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	5,800	Mexican National ctfs	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
108½	108¾	300	Minn. & St. Louis	108½	108½	107½	107½	— 1
26⅜	26⅝	1,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M	26⅜	28	26½	28	+ ⅛
75	75	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	75	75	75	75	
28⅜	28⅝	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28⅜	28⅝	28	28½	— ⅜
57⅛	57⅜	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	57¼	57⅝	57	57⅜	+ ⅛
108¼	108⅝	7,600	Missouri Pacific	108¼	108⅝	107½	108⅝	+ ⅝
44⅞	44¾	200	National Biscuit Co	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
76½	76¾	100	National Salt Co. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
146	146	1,200	New York Air Brake	146	146	146	146	— ⅝
155¾	156	1,700	New York Central	156	156	155¾	156	+ ¼
40	40½	1,700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41¼	41¼	40	40	— ¼
80	80	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	80	80½	80	80½	+ ¼
36	36⅜	16,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	36⅜	36⅜	36	36½	+ ⅛
57½	57¾	14,360	Norfolk & West	57½	57¾	56½	57	+ ¼
103	104	3,950	North American	101½	103	101½	103	-3
98	98½	500	Northern Pacific pf	98	98	97½	98	+ ¼
91½	92	100	Ontario Mining	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ¼
68¾	69	100	Pacific Coast	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
41½	42	2,800	Pacific Mail	41½	42½	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
147½	147⅝	20,050	Pennsylvania R. R	147½	147⅝	147	147⅜	+ ⅛
112⅝	112⅞	7,900	People's Gas, Chicago	113⅜	113⅜	112	112⅝	+ ⅛
29	30	1,000	Peoria & Eastern	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
75	77	200	P., C., C. & St. L	75	75	75	75	
43	43	100	Pressed Steel Car	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
98	98	100	Quicksilver	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
78	78	25,700	Reading	78	78	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
56	56	4,100	Reading 1st pf	56⅞	56⅞	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
28½	29	14,100	Reading 2d pf	28½	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
21½	21½	5,500	Republic Iron & Steel	21½	21½	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
76	76¼	4,000	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	76	76¼	75½	76	+ ⅛
32	32	100	Rubber Goods	32	32	31	31	— ⅛
79½	79½	100	Rubber Goods pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
12¼	12¼	100	St. J. & G. I	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
68	68	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	68	68	67	67	— ½
114½	114½	300	St. L. & Adirondack	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ¼
43	43¼	1,000	St. L. & San Fran	43¼	43¼	42¾	43¼	+1
69	69	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	69	69	69	69	
32	32	200	St. L. Southw	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
64	64	200	St. Louis Southw. pf	64	64	64	64	+ ½
31½	32	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	31½	32	32	32	+ ½
60	61¼	88,175	Southern Pacific	60⅜	61½	60	61¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	35,800	Southern Railway	33⅞	34½	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
88½	88¾	5,350	Southern Railway pf	88½	88⅝	88	88	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	200	Standard R. & T	6¼	6¾	6	6	
68¼	68¾	4,250	Tenn. Coal & Iron	68¼	68¼	67	67½	— ⅛
45¼	45¾	3,800	Texas Pacific	45¼	45¾	45	45½	+ ⅛
33	35		Texas Pac. Land Tr	33	35	33	35	
22½	22½		Tol., St. L. & West	22½	22½	22½	22½	
35½	35½		Tol., St. L. & West pf	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	
100¼	101¼	42,725	Union Pacific	100¼	101¼	100½	100⅝	+ ⅜
91	91⅜	1,810	Union Pacific pf	91	91⅜	91	91⅜	
45⅝	45⅞	60,535	United States Steel	44¾	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
94⅞	95¼	21,900	U. S. Steel pf	95¼	95¼	94⅞	95¼	+ ⅜
13¾	14	4,200	United States Leather	14	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
83	83¼	4,600	U. S. Leather pf	83	83¼	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	600	United States Rubber	20⅜	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
60	60	59	U. S. Rubber pf	60	60	59	59	
60	61	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	60	61	60	61	+ 2⅞
22⅞	23	10,700	Wabash	22⅞	23¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
41⅜	41¾	15,900	Wabash pf	41⅜	42	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
93½	93¾	900	Western Union Tel	93½	93¾	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	19¾	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	19⅝	19	19	19	— ⅛
53	53	100	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf	53	53	53	53	
21⅞	21¾	900	Wisconsin Central	21⅞	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
43½	43¾	200	Wisconsin Central pf	43¼	43¼	43	43	
Sales		783,001						

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Canadian Pacific	$102,000
Central of Georgia	19,542
Chicago Great Western	30,114
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis	14,121
Denver & Rio Grande	3,900
Detroit Southern	4,766
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	2,082
Iowa Central	1,199
Kanawha & Michigan	3,000
Louisville & Nashville	44,815
Minneapolis & St. Louis	18,270
Missouri Pacific	92,000
—Central Branch	6,000
St. Louis & San Francisco	57,653
Texas & Pacific	36,277
Toledo & Ohio Central	6,906
Toledo, Peoria & Western	5,659
Wabash	43,551
Total increase 18 roads	$491,855
Increase previously reported	106,685
Total increase 23 roads	$598,540

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The following showed decreases:

Mexican Central	$9,879
Rio Grande Southern	238
Net increase	$588,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

John Gerken the Buyer of Chambers and Hudson Street Corner—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

John Gerken is the buyer of the small triangular plot at the northwest corner of Chambers and Hudson Streets, the sale of which by E. Albert Tower of Poughkeepsie was recently reported. Mr. Gerken will probably erect a six-story building on the site.

John Peters and John S. Ascough & Co. have sold for Rebecca Cohn to F. Burt the five-story double apartment house 458 Manhattan Avenue, 27 by 95. The buyer gives in part payment property at Westerleigh, Staten Island.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Emil Simon for $35,000 the three-story dwellings 505 and 511 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; also for Laura Bayles, for about $20,000, the plot on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 75 by 132.

David Stewart has sold for the Connolly estate the block front on the east side of Columbus Avenue, between Two Hundred and Twelfth and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, 200 by 75.

The apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, 75.6 by 100, was conveyed yesterday by Eleazor B. Brower to the Yonkers North End Land Company.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Julia C. Bloss the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The purchaser is Margaret M. Locke.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

65 Leroy Street, or 17 St. Luke's Place, being at the junction of those streets, 27.9 by 80.9 by 73.4, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to L. Weil, $7,100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 215 feet east of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $22,413.

By William J. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Samuel S. Slater, referee, 403 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 27.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 29.11 by 94, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,322.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John V. McAvoy, referee, 347 Concord Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Division Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,440.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 1,879 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $18,832.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 79 feet north of Garfield Street, for a one and one-half story frame stable, 24 by 15; William Beard, Ernclif Place, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

No. 623 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with shop; Charles and William Kiesling of 580 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owners; Anthony F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 77 Cortlandt Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Theodore F. Havemeyer of 26 Cortlandt Street, owner; Otto L. Spambrake of 401 East Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 6 Union Square East, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Daniel Brubacher, premises, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1,273 Broadway, to a seven-story brick bank building; Union Dime Savings Institution, premises, owner; Alfred H. Taylor of 68 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Hawthorne Street, south side, 100 feet west of Broadway, to a one-story brick dwelling; William Drennan of Twentieth Street and Broadway, owner; Ahneman & Tounkhure, Nathalie Avenue, architects; cost, $300.

No. 138 East Sixtieth Street, to a five-story brick flat; Henry B. Stern of 51 Liberty Street, owner; Henry Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 356 West Fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; William P. Quinn of 39 Liberty Street, owner; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Seventy-fourth Street, architect; cost, $275.

No. 1,431 Broadway, to a six-story brick hotel; A. L. Zebrowski, owner; S. J. Ferrell of 548 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamp on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Aug. 26.

BAXTER ST, 42, w s, 26.8x100; Benedict A. Klein to Lena Buttenweiser, (mtg $51,500).....

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75.6x100; Eleazor B. Brower to the Yonkers North End Land Company, (R S $48.75, mtg $200,000).....Exch.

CHAMBERS ST, s w s, 25 e Roosevelt St, 22.3x20.8x30.3; Isabel A. Foley to Charles A. Casazza, (R S 50 cents).....

CROTONA AV, or Crotona Park North, n s, 141.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; Conrad G. Strubel to Bertha Schmuck, (mtg $3,750).....

GREEN LANE, or AV, e s, 82 ft s of 5th St, 19x100; Elizabeth Turner and another to Auguste Goodman and another, (mtg $2,500).....Exch.

PROSPECT ST, n s, adjoining land of Julia Baxter, City Island, 40x110; Annie Weaver to Henry J. Weaver, (mtg $900.)

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 180th St, new lines, 42.10x98.11; Gabriel B. Ward to Louisa Doll, (R S $1.50, mtge $10,000).....

5TH AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 47.10x 95x irregular; George E. Wood to Frederic Taylor and others, quitclaim.....

5TH AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 47.10x 95x irregular; George W. Walsh to Frederic Taylor and others, quitclaim.....

5TH AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 47.10x 95x irregular; Hubert K. Wood to Frederic Taylor and others, quitclaim.....

5TH AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 11th St, 47.10x 95x irregular; George W. Garrard to Frederic Taylor and others, quitclaim..

66TH ST, 404 East, 25x100.5; John E. Dwyer to Margaret J. Dwyer, (R S $1, mtg $7,500).....

81ST ST, s s, 76.6 ft e of 1st Av, 30x51.2; William Bishop to Tilly Kohn, (R S $1).

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Jacob Wiehe to Fanny Schwabe, (R S $1.50, mtge $17,500).....

85TH ST, s s, 239 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 102.2; James A. Allen, referee, to Mary M. Baldwin, (R S $12.25).....

117TH ST, n s, 151 ft w of 2d Av, 21x 100.11; Alexander Friedeberg to Johanna Friedeberg, ½ part.....

142D ST, 452 West, 18x99.11; Rachel Lippman to Caroline L. Palmer, (mtg $13,000, R S $4).....

Recorded Leases.

BACH, Aaron J., and another to Aaron J. Bach.....

BACH, Aaron J., and another to Isaac A. Bach.....

GRAND ST, 69; Herman Siefke and another to John Soehl, 5 years.....

67TH AV, 527; the estate of Charles F. Hoffman to Henry Burke, 3 years.....

87TH AV, 426; Charles J. Appell to George I. Weiss, 10 4-12 years.....

113TH ST, 334 East; Achille Caucci and another to Teresina Staffa, 2 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BIETH, Jerome, to Bowery Savings Bank; 136th St, 711 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..

BIETH, James, to Sterling Sterling; 136th St, 711 East, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years.

BUCK, Wilhelmina, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 9th Av, 87, s w corner of 10th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

BUCK, Wilhelmina, to Isidore Jackson and another; 9th Av, 87, s w corner of 10th St, demand, 6 per cent.....

GOLDEN, Bernard, and another to Henry De F. Weekes; Roosevelt St, 90 and 92, e s, due July 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....

HEISLER, George A., to Joseph O. Clement; 17th St, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St, due Feb. 1, 1902, 6 per cent., prior mtg $105,000.....

HENNING, Fanny, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142d St, 521 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....

JEFFERSON, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 1,491, n e corner of 96th St, due Aug. 26, 1902, 4 per cent.....

KIWI, Ernestine, to Julio Harmony; Essex St, 109, w s, due Sept. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....

MULLER, Edward, to William K. Thorn; 98th St, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 6 per cent, 2 mtgs.....

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to E. M. Burghard; Bergen Av, s e corner of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent.....

ROTHSCHILD, David, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; Madison Av, n e corner of 89th St, prior mtg $220,000, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....

Assignment of Mortgages.

BRAUN, John, to Louisa Braun.....

CLARK, Elizabeth S., to Elizabeth S. Clarke, as guardian.....

LESE, Louis, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 2 assignments.....

MACDONALD, Catherine, to Mary S. Taylor.....

WELCH, Charles, to Wilmer A. Briggs..

WIRSING, Peter, to Thomas F. Taylor, as trustee, 2 assignments.....

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x 100; Jack Pesciotta against William L. Salias, owner and contractor; David Quigley, contractor.....

BROOME ST, 458; Walter K. Freeman against Charles K. and William B. Billings, owners; Charles R. Billings, contractor.....

McGRAW AV and Cottage Grove Av, s e corner, 25x101; Peter Wersing against Henry Berwin, Augusta Berwin, Bertha Schaefer, owners and contractors.....

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 133.9 ft n of 180th St, 46x100; James C. Forbes against Mrs. A. M. Gillies, owner; William Guggolz, contractor.....

5TH ST, 306 and 308 East; James Colletti against Louis Cohen, owner; Smith, Burke & Co., contractors.....

8TH ST, 385 to 389 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor.....

18TH AV, or St. n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, Bronx, 25x100; Andrew Bickhardt against Mrs. Goodwin, owner; Frederick Lemaire, contractor.....

18TH AV, or St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, Bronx, 25x100; Andrew Bickhardt against John Maguire, owner; Frederick Lemaire, contractor.....

56TH ST, 318 to 322 East; Karl Mathiesen against Louis Edelman, owner and contractor; B. Edelman, contractor.....

64TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 75x200 to 63d St; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor.....

81ST ST, 235 East; John C. Orr & Co. against Morris J. Gardner, owner and contractor.....

111TH ST, 112, 114, 118, and 120 East; City Fire Proofing Co. against Moses Piermont, owner and contractor.....

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900:

TOPPING ST, e s, 135 ft n of 174th St, 75x100; Harlem Savings Bank with James Buckley.....

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 85x1x100.8; Edward Oppenheimer and Edward Hirsh with David Rothschild..

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, e s, 79 ft s of 13th St, 25x62.3; Charles S. Guggenheimer against Lulu Mason and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

MERCER ST, s e corner of West 3d St, 25x100; William Berrian and another, executors, against Henry Rothschild and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Yorkman & De Witt.

86TH ST, 544 West; Noel B. Fox against Matthew Roferty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

103D ST, s s, 119.3 ft w of West End Av, 20x 100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Thomas Hagan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

104TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Frederick Brandt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

132D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; two actions; Germania Life Insurance Company against Jacob Wirth and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

98TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x 100.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Nettie M. Roe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

137TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Clarence Tucker and another against Mary E. Forest and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Charles P. and William W. Buckley.

134TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25 x99.11; Helen D. Adams, trustee, against Maphtate J. Phillips and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney C. Wood.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JAMES H. ACKERMAN.—James H. Ackerman, residing at 133 Sixth Avenue, formerly in the liquor business at 32 Greenwich Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,547 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1896 and 1897. The largest creditors are John Heller, $500, and James W. Dubois, $250.

JACOB AND LOTTIE FINEGOLD.—Jacob Finegold and Lottie Finegold, formerly doing business as jewelers and opticians at 888 Third Avenue as J. & L. Finegold, have filed petitions in bankruptcy, individually and as partners. The liabilities of the firm are $2,880, with nominal assets. There are twenty-one creditors, the debts having been contracted in 1900. The liabilities of J. Finegold are $2,752, with no assets. Lottie Finegold makes affidavit that there are no claims against her, and that she is possessed of no assets as an individual. The Finegolds came to this city from Chicago in October, 1898, and started business with a small capital.

Against the Sylvania Lumber Company.

An attachment for $834 was yesterday issued against the property in this city of the Sylvania Lumber Company, a corporation having headquarters at Philadelphia, in favor of Henry C. Blackmar, for balance claimed to be due upon lumber sold. The attachment was served at the branch office of the company at 1 Broadway.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Aaron, and John Doe—W. Lipschitz.....$191

ANDRESS, Charles W., and Charles R. Mitchell—C. De H. Brower.....129

BRESSERT, Frederick—United Wine and Trading Company.....148

BURRILL, Ella—F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company.....124

BARASHICK, Ida—J. Rheinstrom.....64

BELL, Eugene C.—State Bank.....237

BELL, Eugene C.—State Bank.....868

BOWLES, Edgar J.—T. E. Greacan.....176

CONNOR, Michael J. and John J.—J. D. Grady.....32

DEXTER, Frederick C., and Mary D. Kilborn—F. S. Miller.....1,708

FAUERBACH, Isidor—F. Doherty and others.....162

FRIEDORPPER, Benjamin—J. M. Guedalia.....136

FITZGERALD, Lester C.—J. E. Bennet..792

GOETZLER, William—The Akron Aluminum Company.....62

GIBBONS, Richard—American Surety Company of New York, costs.....8,177

HICKEY, Charles—Cross & Beguelin.....151

HOLMES, Edgar A.—Manhattan Hardware and Bicycle Company.....199

HOGG, Lewis O.—Berwick Shoe Company.

JACK, Alexander—G. L. McCabe, administrator, costs.....328

KELLOGG, David M.—Home Life Insurance Company.....101

KILLBORN, Mary D.—F. S. Miller.....1,405

KIRCHNER, Gustav—C. Deginther.....27

LINCOLN, Frederick B.—A. Brown.....79

MURPHY, Alban A.—F. Sprawer and others.....22

PASTER, Louis—L. Salzer and others..78

REILLY, Eugene E.—Henry Kroger & Co.176

SCHNEPP, John M.—S. Wasserman and others.....256

THORPE, Albert T.—C. Ticknor.....118

THE CANTRELL SHOE COMPANY—E. T. Wright & Co.....582

UHL, Jacob C.—H. Heiser.....129

VON SELDENECK, Theobald—C. F. Schmidt & Peters.....3,621

WENDELIN, Soen—W. Weidenreich and others.....67

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Messingisser vs. Gottlieb.
2—Hart vs. Chase.
3—Mitchell vs. Mitchell
4—Van Wrinkel vs. Van Wrinkel.
5—Santomino vs. Am. Ice Co.
6—Oakes vs. Oakes.
7—Tannenbaum vs. Becker.
8—Hall vs. Blue Ridge Mining Co.
9—Same vs. Potter.
10—Borough Realty Co. vs. Schley.
11—Finelite vs. Donau.
12—In re Smoot.
13—Dalsey vs. Delsler.
14—Bardon vs. Turner.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Romenitzky vs. Schlessinger.
17—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
18—In re 157th St.
19—Andre vs. Andre.
20—In re Hammett.
21—Union Trust Co. vs. Nesmith & Martin.
22—Pallard vs. Pallard.
23—Moskowitz vs. Moskowitz.
24—Barasch vs. Grell.
25—Hall vs. Potter.
26—Stone vs. Hale.
27—Opstbaum vs. 3d Av. R. Co.
28—Stone vs. Kennedy.
29—Creighton vs. Creighton.
30—MacDonald vs. Cram
31—Hepburn vs. Gen. Carriage Co.
32—Gottlob vs. Gottlob.
33—Jennings vs. Taylor.
34—Quinn vs. Union R. Co.
35—Redfield vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
36—Teaman vs. Zivello.
37—Reines vs. Reines.
38—Tucker vs. Hanley & Co.
39—Mass. Nat. Bank vs. Morse.
40—Goodenough vs. Goodenough.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(Extraordinary Trial Term)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier for the People.

1—John Benieducfo. Felice Menegline.
2—John Fuller.
3—W. H. Connors.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald. S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Josephine Wolfsky, Jacob Menges, Moses Willis, James Dobbin, David Little, John B. Doer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gray, and Monks for the People.

1—Robert Pentecost.
2—William R. Hand.
3—Bernard Adler.
4—William Sisto.
5—Harry Kenobsky, Joseph Oerenstein.
6—Joseph Grande.
7—Barney Posimansky.
8—Edward Phillips, Edward Derphy.
9—John Mellnsky, Frank Mosky, Frank Myesky.
10—Thomas Nolan, Catherine Nolan.
11—August Berg. Pleadings.
1—John H. Shells.
2—John Dwyer.
3—Edward G. Glennon.
4—Martin Cantwell.
5—Harris Nathan.
6—Frank Rice, Frank Joseph.
7—Albert Buttler.
8—Jacob Solomon, David Wagner.
9—James Matheson.
10—Jeremiah Sheehan, William Corcoran.
11—James Dooley.
12—Frank Pollack, Frank Sajaik, Otto Pollack, Joseph Pollack.
13—Phillip Kraemer.
14—John Sullivan, William Winsmore.
15—Giuseppe Dalberto.
16—John Murphy.
17—Alexander Gray, Alexander Gray.
18—Ray Parez.
19—Robert T. Herndon.
20—Alfred Bronde.
21—Ida Andrews.
22—Frederick Gerken.
23—Sampson White.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Herrman for the People.

1—Rosia Link.
2—Pasquale Gatzo.
3—John Scrivani.
4—Pasquale Paupe.
5—Ernest A. Smith.
6—James Clark, Jr.
7—Antonio Spicolo.
8—Mary Jones.
9—James McCormack.
10—William M. Hennessey.
11—Harry Mackin.
12—Ferdinand O. Jamin.
13—Edward Farley.
14—Frank McBride.
15—Anderson Riley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Cummings vs. Beckett—Algernon S. Norton. Koening vs. Bruns—Augustus Van Wyck. Winslow vs. Hahnes—John H. Rogers. Beardsley vs. New York Advertising Company—Stephen H. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—In re Jacob Ahles Brewing Company—William H. Kilnker. Perkins vs. Kennedy—Francis L. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Raymond, (four cases)—Edward D. O'Brien. Schwahl vs. Schwahl—Joseph H. Mahan.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZA SALMON, as guardian of the estate of Loretta Garry, a minor, plaintiff, against JANE F. McMAHON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Fort Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 16th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the eastern side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front of said lot by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

au27-2aw3wTu&F&S18.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY C. LYON and others as trustee, etc., plaintiffs, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

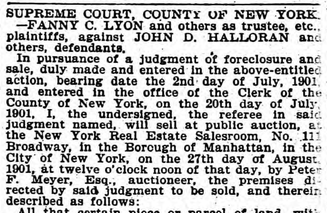
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Fort Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 16th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the eastern side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to the northerly side of lot number twelve (12) on said Map, thence eastwardly and along the northerly side of said lot number twelve (12) and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. The streets and avenues above mentioned and shown on said Map being referred to herein and shown thereon for convenience in description only and not with intent to dedicate the same to public use. Excepting a narrow strip, if any, taken from the front of said lot by the city of New York for Concord Avenue at the opening thereof.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 347 Concord Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is three thousand one hundred eighty-seven and 8-100 dollars, ($3,187.08,) with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with the plaintiffs' costs and allowance, amounting to two hundred fifty-three and 60-100 dollars ($253.60,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred sixty-nine and 56-100 dollars ($269.56) and interest, and also the taxes and water rates for the year 1902 in case they are liens upon the above described property at the time of the completion of the sale, and also any assessment which may become a lien on said property between the date hereof and the completion of the sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1901.

JOHN V. McAVOY, Referee.

au6-2aw3wTu&W&au27.

Surrogate Notices.

STORM, THEODORA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORA M. STORM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. Van Vechten Olcott, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of May, 1901.

EDMUND GUILBERT, ORLANDO H. HARRIMAN, J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT, Executors.

My14-1aw6mTu

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST, and LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 2D.

SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:50 P. M. Sunday. Returning Monday, leave 6:00 P. M.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION Buffalo and Niagara Falls $9.00 ROUND TRIP. TORONTO, ONT., $10.50.

Tickets good going Saturday, Aug. 31, and Sunday, Sept. 1; Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30, and 9:15 P. M. Leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier and Jersey City 15 minutes later. Return limit 5 days from and including date of sale.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. North 24 St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:05 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 32d St. and N. 24 St., Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions

BY RAIL TO THE SEA. MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Saturdays only,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:30, 10:00 P. M. Hammel only, 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers... GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

Referees' Notices.

79 EAST 125TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY E. GERETY, plaintiff, against MARY E. GERETY, individually and as administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph L. Gerety, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,749.12, with interest thereon from the 12th day of August, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $782.14 and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of August, 1901.

EDWIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

au27-2aw3wTu&F&S18.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FANNY C. LYON and others as trustee, etc., plaintiffs, against JOHN D. HALLORAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of July, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and designated as lot number thirteen (13) and part of lot number eighteen (18) on Block number One on a Map entitled "Map showing part of property near Fort Morris belonging to Samuel E. Lyon, Esq.," dated August 27th, 1880, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on October 16th, 1880, as Map number 855, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Concord Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Concord Avenue with the northerly line of Division Avenue as laid down on said Map, and running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Concord Avenue twenty (20) feet to the southerly side of lot number fourteen (14) on said Map, thence westwardly and parallel with Division Avenue aforesaid and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly side of lot number nineteen (19) on said Map, thence southwardly and along the eastern side of said lot number nineteen (19) and parallel with Concord Avenue aforesaid twenty (20) feet to

Real Estate.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City. W. KNIGHT CLYNES, Engineer, Railway and General Contractor, Plans and Estimates Furnished, Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c. Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates. Office 256 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 90th St., Manhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Handsome residence southwest corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house, 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises; with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, R. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

$500 cash will buy 1 or 2 family houses; $2,800 upward. Charles Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Bronx.—9-room house; $300 cash needed; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION. Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly. No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $600 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,600; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

FOR SALE,
AT ELBERON, N. J.,
75 acres of finest woodland along the Jersey coast; highly situated; half mile from beach front; three minutes' walk from Elberon Station; suitable for park or cottage sites. Address John R. Jeffrey, Post Office Box 57, Elberon, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Palisades Park.—Cottages, all prices; improvements; high ground; gas, electric lights; photographs. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Sale—At Blauvelt, Rockland County, New York, 77-acre farm, price $6,500; village farm, 10 acres, 9-room house, $3,000; 54-acre farm, 11-room house, $6,500; resident house, beautiful surroundings; price, $7,000. Thos. Rodgers, 183 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—About five acres of land on Long Island suitable for a first-class country residence; must be within one hour's journey of City Hall. Address, stating particulars and dash offer, Prospect, Z, Box 191 Times.

City and country properties; owners only send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,
for rent—$1,500
PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER
11 HANDSOME HOUSES
113-133 W. 117th St.,
Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.

446 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

Only $800 per annum, 149th St., 542 to 558 West. —Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms. Caretaker in 538 or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Board.

Shawangunk Mountains, Walker Valley, Ulster County, N. Y.—Pleasantly situated; terms for adults $5 and $6; children, $3 weekly. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Morrow.

Catskill Mountains.—Good board; moderate terms. F. A. Barber, Central Farmhouse, Lanesville, Greene Co., N. Y.

Catskill Mts.—Wanted, boarders for September; terms, $6. Address Harry Van Wagenen, M. D., West Hurley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Sullivan County.—The Arlington, Eldred, New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; farm; liberal table; special rates; booklet.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 51 and 53 Maiden Lane.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE. Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs. Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed. On premises or BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents, 503 5th Av., cor. 42d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms, $800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third, than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding all of the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,

51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
RENTS $40 AND $50.
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises,
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $65. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-data improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments.
6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE ALLSTON,

17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,500 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

THE MAGNOLIA,

S. W. Cor. 102d St. & Broadway.
High-class family Apartments, six, seven, and eight extra-large airy rooms, with bathroom; every room with direct light and air; no air-shaft; all modern; electric light, elevator, telephone; day, night service.
Rent, $840 per annum and upward.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises on view. F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

Lady owning her own house near 5th Av. wishes to dispose of second or third floor to permanent party of four; parlor dining room. Address, Wednesday and Thursday, Box 336 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

129th St., 116 West.—Newly decorated, steam heated; hot water supplied; hall service; seven and eight large light rooms and bath; reasonable rents.

THE PENATAQUIT,
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.

417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

6 elegant, large, light rooms, bath, hot water; choice location; rent, $21. Owner, 138 West 133d St.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

Long Island Property to Let.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; smoking and reception rooms, telephone, electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, sanitary plumbing, basement laundry, steam dryer, bicycle room, servants' toilet, liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,200 per annum; situated in the very best residential part of Brooklyn, convenient to leading churches, stores, schools, amusements; about twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall; Catharine, Fulton, Wall, or South Ferry. Apply on premises, "The Clinton," northeast corner of Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month, New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION. First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance of and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn, at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 13th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BION L. BURROWS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Surrogate Notices.

BERTH, SOPHIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA L. BERTH, late of the County of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Moody & Getty, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1901. W. ROYAL BERTH, Executor. MOODY & GETTY, Attorneys for Executor, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: At the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh12-1awT6m

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. au6-1aw6mTu

LAZZARI, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN B. LAZZARI, Francois Sage, Marie Wehn, Adele Cachot, Louis Bedeaux, Agatha Rochat, Joseph Bedeaux; Lucie Bailly, otherwise Lucie Neu Hermance Bailly. And to Francois Sage and —— Sage, (Christian name of the last named unknown,) the last two named being the only children and heirs at law of Anatole Sage, a deceased brother of the testatrix. And to all and every other heir at law and next of kin of Caroline Lazzari, deceased. The above named being the husband, heirs and next of kin of Caroline Lazzari, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Nathalie Rolet, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated December 5th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Lazzari, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. address, 25 Broad Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan. au20-1aw6mTu

Pianos and Organs.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT
for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

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Surrogate Notices.

PECK, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 6th day of March, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1901. EDWIN H. PECK, WALTER J. PECK, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILSON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis & Foster, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23rd day of July, 1901. CHARLES H. WILSON, Administrator. EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Administrator, 80 Broadway, New York City. jy23-1aw6mTu

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THE GERMAN REFORM UNION'S CANDIDATES.

Mr. Coler's Name Cheered, Seth Low's Received in Silence.

Organization Adopts List of Available Men Which Includes Messrs. Hewitt, Cooper, Grace, Ely, and Warner.

The German-American Reform Union will accept any one of the following as the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor: Edward Cooper, Smith Ely, William R. Grace, Abram S. Hewitt, John De Witt Warner.

At a very largely attended meeting of the General Committee of the Union at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, last night, there was marked enthusiasm for Controller Coler for Mayor. The name of Seth Low was received in silence.

A committee presented a list of names from which to select a candidate for Mayor, but it did not contain the names of either Controller Coler or President Low.

Charles Lutz presided, with Charles Blum as Secretary.

Mr. Lutz called on Herman Ridder to explain what had been done thus far by the union relative to the coming municipal campaign.

Mr. Ridder, in reply, stated that at the first meetings held it had been decided to act with the Citizens' Union and all other bodies opposed to Tammany Hall in a movement to secure the nomination of a ticket which, if elected, would insure a clean, honest, and liberal government for the city. The German-American Reform Union was one of fifteen organizations united in the movement and their representatives would meet on Sept. 9 to name a ticket.

"Your committee," continued Mr. Ridder, "went into this movement with the understanding that no rascals should go on the ticket and that if the movement meant merely a change from Tammany rascals to other rascals we would not remain in the conference. In other words, your committee would stand against any ticket which might be dominated by a boss or a machine.

"We have insisted that the men to be named on the ticket shall be free from party control.

"We want men to run this city as they would run a large corporation or a bank.

"We told the conference committees that we had no candidates, wanted no offices, and that we are working solely for a clean and economical government." [Applause.]

Fritz Griesel then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Committee of the German-American Reform Union approves of the action of its Conference Committee and declares in favor of an independent Democrat to head the union ticket, and instructs its Conference Committee to submit among others the following names for consideration as candidates for Mayor: The Hon. Edward Cooper, the Hon. Smith Ely, the Hon. William R. Grace, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and the Hon. John De Witt Warner.

Charles H. Graef moved to add the name of Herman Ridder. [Applause.]

Mr. Ridder, without rising from his seat, waved his hands deprecatingly and shouted, "No, no!"

Then Mr. Graef suggested the presentation of the name of Charles Lutz for Sheriff.

Mr. Ridder then arose and said:

"I thank the committee for its kindness in the suggestion made by Mr. Graef. I am not an office seeker, and I want no patronage. I won't be a candidate, and won't accept any office if nominated."

Mr. Lutz then requested a hearing, and said:

"I want no office, and I won't take any. Least of all would I accept a nomination for the office of Sheriff."

Peter Staps then secured the floor and said:

"We understand that Senator Platt is in favor of Seth Low. The latter might suit Mr. Platt, but he will not suit the German-American Reform Union. We must have a Democrat for Mayor. What is the matter with Bird S. Coler? (Great cheering.) Coler is a good man, but neither the Democratic nor Republican managers are courageous enough to take him." (Loud cheering.)

Edward B. Amend, whose name has been mentioned in connection with a Supreme Court Judgeship, then took the platform. He is a relative of Mr. Ridder. He said:

"I am not a candidate for any office or any ticket, but I am in favor of the resolution presented."

Emanuel Peres said that, while President Low and Mr. Coler were both good men, he was against all "doubtful characters."

It was explained that Mr. Peres had doubts of the policy of Messrs. Low and Coler on the enforcement of sumptuary laws.

Albert Caris said:

"We want no millionaire candidates. We are not Democrats or Republicans, but workingmen. Seth Low was not a good Mayor of Brooklyn. He is an iceberg. He is not approachable. He has too many servants around to hand cards to. I name Otto Kempner for Mayor."

Mr. Kempner's name was received with applause, but the motion of Mr. Caris was not seconded.

Sigmund Schwab briefly spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Then Albert Tischer moved that the Conference Committee have power to add names to the list embraced in the resolution.

While the suggestion received some approval, it was not adopted.

Eli Bernis, August Becker, Joseph Winters, and Frederick Griesel followed with remarks in advocacy of the resolution presented and it was adopted unanimously.

Then the meeting adjourned.

After the meeting Mr. Ridder said in response to an inquiry:

"My statement is final. I am not a candidate for any office. There are personal reasons which would prevent my acceptance."

A gentleman prominently connected with the Citizens' Union was at the meeting. He would not permit the use of his name, but when questioned relative to the coldness with which the name of President Low was received expressed no surprise. He declared that of the 300 or more gentlemen in the Citizens' Union who in 1897 had labored earnestly for the election of President Low more than two-thirds were now indifferent. To use his expression, "Mr. Low's actions had chilled them." Mr. Low, he declared, had no one else than himself to blame for this change of feeling, yet he believed if the nomination should go to Mr. Low every member of the Citizens' Union would accord him enthusiastic support.

GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTERS.

Plans of Organizations Not Wholly in Sympathy with Mr. Ridder.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Republican League will hold a meeting this week to act definitely on the proposition to unite with the other German-American associations. This body, in which Ludwig Thoma and Benno Loewy are prominent, declined to send representatives to the dinner recently given by Herman Ridder at the Union Square Hotel.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Municipal League of Manhattan will meet at Terrace Garden, on East Fifty-eighth Street, on Thursday night. This organization, which is composed almost entirely of merchants and professional men, contains an element that distrusts the leadership of Mr. Ridder. It is expected that at the meeting a decision will be reached relative to the policy to be pursued. Paul Goepel, the President, although invited to the luncheon given by Col. Willis L. Ogden, could not attend and had no chance to send a substitute. George H. Davis, the Secretary, regretted that the league was not represented, and said that, had he been there, he would not have allowed Mr. Ridder's action in assuming to speak for the German-American organization to go unchallenged.

MR. COLER'S STATEMENT.

"How Can I Refuse What Has Not Been Offered?" He Repeats, Over His Signature.

Controller Coler gave out the following signed statement at his home last evening:

"So many misstatements and misconstructions of my intentions and actions have appeared recently that I regret the necessity of stating my position over my own signature and to refrain from saying anything political except in like manner. This evening an interview was published that was almost entirely false. What little truth there was in it was greatly distorted, and even the few facts printed were a breach of confidence. Some months ago I stated my position clearly, and nothing that I have said or done warrants all this agitation. What more can I say except to reiterate, 'How can I refuse what has not been offered?'

"Except in humor I have never made any statements reflecting on Platt, Croker, or Low, and what any one of them has in mind does not greatly concern me. All I desire is to retire from the Controllership with as good a name as when I was sworn in. A public man who can accomplish that in our day is extremely fortunate."

Many alleged interviews were printed as coming from Controller Coler yesterday which he claimed were filled with misstatements. Mr. Coler stated that the interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES was correct.

The signal for a small assemblage of Tammany district leaders was sounded on Sunday to take place last evening at the Democratic Club. John F. Carroll, John Whalen, and many of the leaders were expected to be in attendance to have informal talks over matters, so that by the time Mr. Croker arrives some minor parts of the campaign programme would be settled. Mr. Carroll did not appear and Corporation Counsel Whalen remained in Buffalo. The Democratic Club was almost deserted.

THE CHOICE FOR MAYOR.

Secretary of the Citizens' Union Declares No Man Can Yet Be Said to Lead.

"No living man knows the choice of a majority of the Campaign Committee of Twelve for Mayor," said Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday.

Mr. Fulton made the above reply in response to an inquiry relative to a report that seven members of the Committee of Twelve had expressed a preference for the nomination of Mr. Coler on the fusion ticket. Then he added:

"I know that no preferences have been expressed, and at the last meeting there was not even a discussion of possible candidates."

"How about the preferences expressed by the Committee of 107 from whom expressions were invited?"

"We received many replies," said Mr. Fulton, "but these showed no concentration at all. Up to date no man can be said to have a lead."

"Do you consider the outlook encouraging?"

"I do," replied Mr. Fulton. "We have perfect faith in the sincerity of Senator Platt and believe that with the right kind of a man for nominee we can win, but we must have a man who can draw away many votes from the Tammany hosts."

Mr. Fulton declined to discuss what he deemed the chances of any particular man, saying that committees had been appointed to deliberate about candidates.

The City Committe of the Citizens' Union will meet at headquarters to-night, when arrangements will be made for the conventions, the dates for which will also probably be fixed.

OBJECT TO MR. PLATT'S WORDS.

Independent Republicans Think His Criticism of Mr. Coler Hurtful to the Reform Movement.

Some politicians of the independent, non-partisan type expressed regret yesterday that Senator Platt in his talk on Sunday should have based his objection to Controller Coler as the fusion nominee for Mayor on the ground that he advocated the election of Bryan, and therefore the free-silver issue, in the last campaign.

They regarded this as injecting politics into what was to be a strictly non-partisan campaign, and believed that if the rule was to be strictly applied other possibly available condidates would have to be stricken from any lists under consideration.

A gentleman affiliated with the Citizens' Union in disapproving of the Senator's remarks called attention to the address issued by the Republican County Convention in 1899, and which was signed by John Proctor Clarke, Charles S. Davidson, Charles Elmore Smith, Orin C. Frost, Charles Stewart Smith, E. W. Bloomingdale, C. N. Bovee, Jr., John Ford, James E. March, Francis J. Worcester, Otto A. Rosalsky, Elias S. Goodman, Gherardi Davis, Clarence W. Bowen, and George W. Wanmaker.

In this address the committee declared:

As Republicans we have subordinated every purely partisan interest in the construction of this ticket in the belief that the Government of a great municipality should be conducted upon purely business principles. In co-operating for the election of this ticket, we ask no man to surrender his convictions upon State or National politics. * * *

The convention of the Republican Party of the County of New York putting patriotism above partisanship has, in union with good citizens opposed to the continued domination in local affairs of a secret society known as Tammany Hall, always in open hostility to good government, nominated a ticket of honest and high-minded men. It enters on this campaign announcing that this year and the next year in which local officers are to be elected, and the years after that, it will unite with all the forces of good against the forces of evil, against Tammany Hall. It says to each elector, whatever your State or National policy may be, there can be no doubt about our issues. The bench must be preserved free, fearless, untroubled, and undefiled. Good government can be obtained by the union of all right-minded men. Tammany must be destroyed.

This gentleman then declared that if Tammany was to be defeated this year it could only be attained by drawing from Tammany's strength. Many who have been affiliated with Tammany, he asserted, had voluntarily enrolled in the Citizens' Union. So, too, had many who were in the Henry George movement. Many of this class were needed to win against Tammany. These might be driven away again if partisan politics were to prevail.

Another leader in the party pointed out that the Democrats beat B. B. Odell, Jr., for Governor in New York by more than 40,000, and about that number of votes must be gained to win in a municipal contest.

JUDGE DALY WILL NOT TALK.

Not the Time to Discuss the Mayoralty Candidacy, He Says.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly was seen at his home here this evening relative to the report that he was to be named as a candidate on the Union ticket for Mayor of New York City.

Mr. Daly asked to be excused from discussing the report. He said that he had nothing to say, and this was not the time to express his opinion on the subject.

WAR AT A BANNER RAISING.

A Divverite Causes It by Threatening to Cut Down a Foley Flag.

Chinatown was invaded by the warring Foley-Divver factions last night and the presence of the Elizabeth Street Police Station reserves was required to preserve peace at a Foley banner raising.

For some days a large flag put up by the members of the Oakland Club bearing the legend, "Our choice for leader, Patrick Divver," has flaunted itself in the faces of the Foleyites of the district. The Daniel H. Callahan Association, the Foley organization, determined to raise a banner for their candidate which would far surpass the bunting of the Divverites. The news that the banner would be raised at the corner of Mott and Pell Streets about twenty feet from the Divver banner drew quite a thousand persons to that locality last night.

One end of the banner was attached to the window sill of the apartments of John Connell at 39 Mott Street, a Foleyite. The other end was fastened outside his son's window, diagonally opposite, in Pell Street. The raising was going on with great success and rousing cheers for the Foleyites, when one James Hanlon, said by the Foleyites to be one of two Divverites in Chinatown, who also lives at 39 Mott Street, volced a discordant note by dawing a knife and declaring his intention to cut the banner down. The Foleyites set up a howl of defiance and dared Hanlon to lay his hands on the flag. He was in danger of rough handling when the police reserves arrived, and Hanlon retired to the seclusion of his apartments and Henry Zang, Michael Salter, John Kenny, the Connells, and Timothy Sullivan, all Foleyites, resolved themselves into a vigilance committee to see that the flag was undisturbed during the night.

Mr. Roosevelt to Attend an Outing.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, it was announced yesterday, has accepted an invitation from the Hungarian Republican Club of the Greater New York to attend its outing, which will be held on Labor Day, Sept. 2, at Glenwood, L. I. The Vice President will deliver an address to the members of the club. It is expected that about 10,000 people will attend the outing. Among others who are expected to attend are Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Robert C. Morris, and Edward Lauterbach.

POLICEMAN RISKS LIFE TO STOP A RUNAWAY

Cheered for His Courage and Success by Broadway Crowd.

A Mare That Bolted at Madison Square Caused a Panic Among Women and Children.

A mettlesome bay mare attached to a wagon owned by C. Heckman & Son of 240 East Twentieth Street was worked into a frenzy yesterday afternoon as she stood without a driver at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and, dashing along Fifth Avenue to Twenty-ninth Street, to Broadway, was caught by Policeman Daly of the Broadway Squad, who was dragged a block before the horse was stopped. A large crowd cheered the policeman. The horse knocked down Policeman George Reid at Twenty-fourth Street, but he was not hurt. Daly was bruised.

The driver of the horse left the animal and wagon outside a store at Madison Square while he went inside. An automobile passing swiftly down Fifth Avenue scared the horse, and she made a dash straight ahead, nearly upsetting a delivery wagon and scattering men and women, who hastened for the sidewalks. At Twenty-fourth Street the horse was going like a thoroughbred, and Policeman Reid felt he had not much chance of stopping her, but dared the attempt. He caught the bridle, but was whisked off his feet and thrown on the pavement.

A large number of women were crying out by this time, and men and women and children were running in all directions from the frantic horse, stores along Fifth Avenue sheltering many. The carriages and other vehicles in Fifth Avenue pulled to one side, or drove into side sreets if they had time, and the mare had as clear a road as the drivers could give her. At Twenty-ninth Street she swerved, and again turned into Broadway.

Policeman Daly was at Thirtieth Street, and he ran with the horse a few feet and then grabbed the bridle. The animal was partly exhausted, and Daly was able to hold on, but when the horse felt herself seized she seemed to gather fresh vigor, and galloped faster for a few seconds.

Daly was dragged off his feet. His shoes were torn off by the rough pavement and his uniform torn. He lost his helmet the first thing, and it was smashed. The horse tossed her head in the air, as if trying to free herself from Daly, but he hung on, and when the mare lowered her head he landed on his feet. She tossed her head again, and he was again dragged on the pavement.

The crowd was all the while increasing, and there were about 1,000 persons around Broadway and Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets in a very short time. The electric cars came to a stop, as did all the other methods of traffic.

Daly held on with admirable tenacity, and was on his feet and off again three times. All the while he was lessening the speed of the mare, and at Thirty-first Street she had to come to a stop because of the policeman's great strength.

As the mare came to a standstill and several men sprang forward to hold her, a loud cheer broke from the throng who had witnessed Daly's efforts, and nearly every one had words of commendation for the policeman.

Daly's face was soiled and his nose was bleeding through the dirt, his uniform was torn and soiled, his shoes were in shreds, his hair disheveled, and his helmet lost. But he led the mare to the station house, both breathing hard. There again she showed her mettle by rearing, dragging Daly into the air and trying to bolt again. She was claimed later and taken away. Daly, after changing his uniform, went back on duty.

POLICE INQUIRY TO GO ON.

Tenderloin Precinct to be Further Investigated—Justice Jerome Aims at Evidence Against Glennon.

Justice Jerome will resume to-day his secret inquiry into the police administration of affairs in the Tenderloin Precinct. Capt. Flood, it is reported, is the official at whom the investigators are aiming. They also aim to obtain further evidence against Edward G. Glennon of strength sufficient to base indictments for offenses graver than misdemeanors upon.

On the night that Edgar A. Whitney was arrested—Friday, Aug. 9—his lawyer hurried to the Tenderloin station and asked for Glennon. Early in the morning of the 10th Laura Maurat's disorderly house at 143 West Thirty-third Street, for failing to suppress which Glennon, Sergt. Sheils, and Precinct Detective Dwyer are under indictment for neglect of duty, was raided by Parkhurst Society agents.

Glennon, after the visit of Whitney's lawyer, suddenly disappeared from the Tenderloin. Various explanations during the Saturday were advanced as to his whereabouts. Dispatches from Saratoga stated that he was in that place, conferring with Deputy Commissioner Devery. It was also said that he was at Saugerties with his wife. Strange to say, however, the West Thirtieth Street Station House blotter shows that Glennon at 6 o'clock P. M. and 12 M. Saturday is entered as present for duty and assigned to get evidence against Laura Maurat's house—which had been raided some hours before by the Parkhurst Society. Capt. Flood in his testimony before Justice Jerome swore that he knew Glennon was not in Saratoga on the Saturday and that he had seen him in the station house at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan was busy all of yesterday studying the evidence already taken before Justice Jerome, with a view toward following it up in the future sittings of Justice Jerome's judicial inquiry.

WILL NOT ABOLISH WARDMEN.

Col. Murphy Has No Present Intention of Changing the System—Vacancies for Eight Captains.

Commissioner Murphy at Police Headquarters yesterday declared that he had no present intention of doing away with the wardman system in the various precincts, and intimated that the statement of Justice Jerome that these officials would be abolished if the crusaders can carry out their purposes might have been suggested by a chance remark he let fall a few weeks ago to the effect that he was trying to find some way to get rid of them.

"But things are so confused in the department and have been for some time that I have to give up the project, for a while at least. If Justice Jerome says it's going to be done, then it is going to be done," said Col. Murphy with a wink.

He sent out an order to all Sergeants who desire to take the examination for Captaincies to send their names to him at once, and to be ready to appear before the examiners. The Municipal Civil Service Board has notified him that it is ready to hold these examinations to make up a new eligible list to replace the one recently declared void by the State Civil Service Board. Many promotions are needed in the Department according to the Commissioner, who says there are vacancies for eight Captains whose places are now filled by Sergeants detailed in command. He said that it will cause great confusion should the courts declare that the sixteen Captains appointed by the old board from the old list do not hold their positions legally. It would be a matter of years, he said, before everything in connection with their cases could be cleared up.

The Commissioner said he has sent for a full report of the conduct of Policeman Robert E. Mills of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station in saving the lives of Jacob Simons and Harry Macy, capsized off Fort Washington Point on Sunday, and of the unofficial stories which had reached him proved not to be exaggerated he believed Mills worthy of as good a reward as he could give him.

POLICEMAN WAS DISMISSED.

Jersey City Officer Had Found Watch Stolen in New York and Pawned It.

Detective Robert E. Bumsted, attached to Police Headquarters, Jersey City, was dismissed last night by the Police Board after pleading guilty to charges against him. About a month ago a watch was stolen in New York. Notice was sent to Jersey City. Bumsted, whose duty it was to keep watch of pawnshops, found the watch, but instead of notifying Chief Murphy he redeemed it for $30 and pawned it at another place for $35.

He then opened negotiations with the owner for its recovery. The owner, accompanied by a detective sent by Capt. Titus, called on Chief Murphy, who on learning of Bumsted's action suspended him and sent him before the board for trial.

CHICAGO'S POLICE SCANDALS.

Official Probing of the Detective Bureau Began Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Official probing of the City Detective Bureau began this afternoon in the City Council Chamber. Lieut. Col. Peter Joyce, Detective John Tracy, and Detective John Cramer appeared as defendants, accused of collecting from the State of Illinois an expense account of $75.80 for services not rendered.

Attorney A. G. Gash represented Lieut. Joyce, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyfe appeared for the Acting Mayor and the Civil Service Commission. Chief O'Neill, Lieut. John McWeeney, Detective John Gallagher, and William Luthardt appeared as witnesses.

FIREPROOF MATERIALS TESTED.

Buildings Constructed of Them Stand for an Hour When Subjected to 1,700 Degrees of Heat.

A series of novel and interesting tests of fire-proof building material was conducted yesterday by the Department of Buildings for the purpose of judging the quality of the material when in actual contact with intense heat. The spot chosen for the tests was a vacant lot at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifth Street, where nine small buildings, 10 by 14 feet by 10 feet high, at a cost of $500 each, were built by the various firms in this city manufacturing fire-proof building material.

On the floor of each building cord wood soaked with oil was piled and fired. The buildings were required, after a heat of 1,700 degrees had been reached, to stand intact for an hour without the walls breaking through. The most severe part of the test, however, was the playing of a fire hose with thirty-five pounds of pressure for five minutes on the interior walls without breaking them through. Despite the severe test, judging by appearances, all except one of the nine buildings fulfilled the requirements, the heat in several of them reaching 2,000 degrees.

Other tests will be conducted by the Department of Buildings next month.

ELECTRIC CARS TO FERRIES.

New Service on a Four-Minute Schedule Is in Operation.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday morning opened its new terminal at the Cortlandt Street ferry and began running cars from the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines. The spur to the ferry runs through Washington Street to the ferry and back through Cortlandt Street. Cars were also run over the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines through to South Ferry.

The cars were supposed to be running to both ferries on a four-minute schedule, but this was not always adhered to, though on the whole the running was fairly regular.

WOMAN RUN DOWN BY A CAR.

Was Fatally Injured, and Crowd Attempted to Attack the Motorman.

A woman about sixty-five years old was run down by a car at Broadway and Eighteenth Street at 9 o'clock last night and received a fracture of the skull and other injuries which, it was said at the New York Hospital, where she was taken, precluded the possibility of her recovery.

When the car struck her it knocked her down, and she was forced under the fender. Her skirt caught in the fender, and the wheels were thus prevented from passing over her.

The large crowd which quickly gathered attempted to attack the motorman, but he was rescued by Policemen William J. Smith and Hugh Jones of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who placed him under arrest. At the station he gave his name as George Buckner and his address as 551 Third Avenue.

Nothing was found upon the woman that established her identity.

SEQUEL OF A TRAIN FIGHT.

Mr. Barry Fined for Assaulting Mr. Coyne and Mr. Heilner.

Charles L. Barry of Cranford, N. J., a New York advertising agent, who was arrested two weeks ago charged with assaulting Jacob Coyne and M. B. Heilner in a New Jersey Central Railroad train at Jersey City on Aug. 3, was arraigned before Police Justice Hoos yesterday. The evidence showed that Barry, who expected three friends to join him in a game of cards, had endeavored to reserve two seats by turning the backs over. Heilner and Coyne objected, and tried to force their way into the seats, when, so they allege, Barry assaulted them. They were corroborated by several witnesses, and Justice Hoos adjudged Barry guilty and fined him $30, which included costs.

A considerable array of counsel was present, Heilner and Coyne being represented by Marshall Van Winkle of Jersey City and James Connolly of Elizabeth, who also represented the Central Railroad Company, which alleged that Barry had been guilty of disturbing the peace on the train. Charles C. Black of Jersey City appeared for Barry.

ENGLISH WORKMEN HERE.

A Number Come on the Etruria to Study American Trades Conditions.

On the Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia there arrived last evening twelve British workingmen, who have been sent to tour this country and study trades by an English paper. The men, who were selected by popular vote, are: H. J. Humphery, Frank Harris, F. A. Scott, C. J. Jackson, Thomas Graham, W. H. Grant, George Nutley, Thomas Fleming, John Soutter, Kenneth McKenzie, George Etchells, J. G. Cowan, and A. Nicoll Simpson, who will act as conductor of the expedition. Mr. Simpson is an author, having written "Parish Patches," "Muirside Memories," and other books. Each man represents a different trade.

Mr. Simpson said: "We will visit Washington, Pittsburg, Ontario, Philadelphia, Cleveland, East Liverpool, O., Buffalo, Ottawa, and Montreal. We shall remain a few days in each city. The delegates come over here to gather information and study questions in which the British artisan is vitally interested. We will inquire into the conditions of the American wage earner, how they are housed and live, their hours, unions, and other things of interest to us on the other side."

THE DROWNING OF R. B. DOUGLAS.

Secretary Meacham Thinks His Assistant Was Temporarily Insane.

H. A. Meacham of 39 Brinkerhoff Street, Jersey City, yesterday gave out a statement in regard to Robert B. Douglas, who was found drowned in the North River on Saturday.

"Mr. Douglas," he said, "was forty years old. He leaves a wife and three children, the oldest nineteen years old, the youngest ten. They live in Newark. Everything was arranged for him to begin housekeeping in Jersey City this Fall. He was earning a good salary. He boarded with me for a time, but I had not seen him since Aug. 16. He was then taking an installment of his vacation, preferring to take a week at a time rather than two weeks together.

"Mr. Douglas led a somewhat checkered career up to four years ago, when he became converted and joined the Church. He became connected with the Young Men's Christian Association of Norfolk, Va. A year ago he came to Jersey City as my assistant, and for a time boarded at my house. He was not a drinking man, but was subject to fits of melancholy that would last for several days. At these times he was very much depressed. I think that in one of these fits he became temporarily insane. He often had a considerable sum of money with him, but when he was found drowned there was only 5 cents in his pockets. In my opinion, he either jumped or fell overboard while temporarily insane, though some of his friends believe he was murdered."

The funeral will take place from Fairmount Avenue Chapel, Newark, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Only a flea-bite—not more than 1100 suits and 800 separate trousers—but a good mouthful for you if your appetite for flannel hasn't been temporarily appeased.

Flannel Suits (coats and trousers) were $15 to $20; now $10.

Separate Trousers were $5 to $7; now $3.

All sizes from 32 inches chest measure; but the big men—the men with chest and waist of 40 to 46 inches—have the biggest chance.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Autumn Novelties

are daily arriving from our factory, and to make still more room for them, we again reduce many handsome designs for

Mahogany Bedrooms.

SUITES,..... $34.00 to $275.00
(former prices, $48.00 to $391.00.)
CHIFFONIERS,..... $16.00 to $300.00
(former prices, $24.00 to $416.00.)
TOILET TABLES,.. $14.00 to $115.00
(former prices, $20.00 to $165.00.)

All of beautifully marked, well-seasoned wood—some quaint "old-timey" designs, others decidedly modern, with elaborate carvings.

For the greatest economy, promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 TO 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TO USE DERAILING SWITCHES.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Will Add Them to Prevent Collisions.

President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has decided to equip the tracks of the company's various lines with derailing switches at signal stations. This was suggested by the Board of State Railroad Commissioners at its meeting, held at Albany last Saturday to consider the disastrous collision between a trolley car and a steam train at Kensington Junction a week ago last Saturday night.

Mr. Greatsinger said yesterday that, while he believed the present system was superior to any other in the country, he would use the switches as an additional safeguard.

FAILS TO GET HIS SONS.

Application of a Father Whose Divorce Has Been Appealed.

Robert Lawrence, counsel for George T. Brown, yesterday applied to Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, for an order giving Mr. Brown the custody of his sons, respectively five and eight years old, who are now in the custody of the parents of Mrs. Mary T. Brown, at Bayonne. Mr. Brown secured a divorce from his wife, but the case was appealed.

Isaac S. Taylor, counsel for Mrs. Brown, objected on the ground that the appeal is still pending, and may be decided in Mrs. Brown's favor. He said that Mr. Brown wished to send the children to Europe. They would then be out of the jurisdiction of the court.

"Well," asked the Vice Chancellor, "is there any probability that husband and wife will become reconciled in case the Court of Errors reverses the decision?"

"I think not," said Mr. Taylor.

"I don't know what the result will be," said the Vice Chancellor, "but I know that the case has been argued and that a decision will be handed down in November. That being the situation, I will leave the children with their mother until the final result is known."

BROOKLYN PIER LEASED.

No. 22 Goes to a Porto Rico Steamship Company for $35,000.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company has leased Pier 22, at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, for the period of five years, beginning Sept. 1. The rental agreed upon between the steamship company and the New York Dock Company, the owner of the pier, is $35,000.

Up to June last the pier was occupied by the United States Army Transport Service. Up to the 1st of September the steamers of the leasing company will discharge cargo and sail from the foot of Warren Street, Brooklyn.

TO DEEPEN WALLABOUT CHANNEL

This Will Be Done Before Columbia Takes Vermont's Place in Navy Yard.

The old receiving ship Vermont is to be removed from her berth at the Cob Dock to-day and towed to the Whitney Basin, and there to be put out of commission. Before the Columbia can take her place, however, the bottom will have to be dredged at least ten feet. This will take up several days.

Besides the work of dredging out the anchorage of the Columbia, the men at work there are to deepen portions of the Wallabout Channel and Whitney Basin never before dredged out.

SERGT. CLAYTON DEAD.

Man Who Recently Advertised for a Wife Dies at Fort Wadsworth.

Frederick W. Clayton, Post Quartermaster Sergeant at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., died in the post hospital yesterday morning of appendicitis. He was taken ill Friday morning. He will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery with military honors.

Sergt. Clayton attained some notoriety by advertising in a New York paper for a wife on Aug. 10. His first wife died about a year ago, leaving him with four children. In explaining his advertisement he said:

"I have had great trouble with servants and housekeepers since my wife's death. My children help me a great deal, but they need a mother's care, and I have figured that it will cost me no more and be more satisfactory, to have a wife than a housekeeper."

He received a large number of answers to the advertisement and replied to a number of them, but could not be induced to reveal the contents of any of the letters he received. He declared a few days before his illness that he had not made a selection; that he did not purpose to be hasty.

Sergt. Clayton was forty-eight years of age and had been in the United States Army for sixteen years, holding the commission of Quartermaster Sergeant for about fourteen years of that time. He was stationed at St. Augustine, Fla., when the War Department asked for volunteers to go to Florida. He left his family at that post and, obtaining an unlimited leave of absence, he volunteered, and was commissioned a Captain of Infantry. He served only four months in the suburbs of Manila and was stricken with fever and sent home. After his recovery he was given his old place, and some two years ago was sent to Fort Wadsworth, where his wife died. He was popular at the fort.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Can You Use $20?

The Fall and Winter Suits that we are selling at $12.50 are the sorts that sold last Fall, and *will sell next month*, at prices up to $32. All sizes and plenty of them.

Styles and fabrics are just those that *next* Fall and Winter will call their own. It's a clothing snap, if ever there was one.

Too heavy for wear now? Yes:—maybe they are. But how about next month? How about next week or even to-morrow morning, if you come to weather-guessing?

Sure to be of full value in a little while. And we pay you up to $20 to look ahead that little.

Blue and Black Cheviots, Striped and Plaid Cheviots, Oxford Mixtures, Fancy Worsteds, and a few Striped Flannels. Prices were $18, $20, $22, $25, $30, and $32. All of our own make.

Two Thousand of them at $12.50 Each.

In the New York Store Only.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st Street, NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN: *Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.*

A continuation of Our Opening Sale of *Oriental Rugs.*

60 Persian and Turkish Carpets.

9x13 ft. to 12.6x17 ft.,

$60 to $150.

100 Mosul Rugs.

Average size 4 x 7 ft.,

$13.50.

Reduced for this occasion.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LAWYER PUT OFF A STREET CAR

Also Arrested, After Trouble Over a Transfer Ticket, Despite the Protests of Other Passengers.

Thomas O'Connor, a lawyer, and Secretary to Supreme Court Justices Truax and Patterson, who lives at 444 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was arrested last evening and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on the complaint of James McKernan of 876 Sixth Avenue, who is Inspector for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. McKernan charges Mr. O'Connor with disorderly conduct.

Mr. O'Connor had arrived on the Albany day boat from the Catskill Mountains. He boarded a Twenty-third Street cross town car, and asked for a transfer to a Sixth Avenue car, but instead received from the conductor one for the Lexington Avenue line. He did not notice the mistake. When Sixth Avenue was reached he got aboard a Sixth Avenue car. The conductor refused to take the transfer when Mr. O'Connor handed it to him, and at Thirty-fourth Street, Inspector McKernan, who is stationed there, was called.

When Mr. O'Connor saw that trouble was imminent he offered to pay his fare, but, he alleges, McKernan refused to accept it and ordered him to get off. This he refused to do, and says that the Inspector grabbed hold of him and threw him forcibly from the car. The prisoner showed a lacerated wrist he received in the scrimmage.

The other passengers denounced the Inspector's act, but he called Policeman Nash of the West Thirtieth Street Station and had O'Connor arrested.

One of the passengers, Felix Dumas, who is manager of the "Lady of Ostend" company, late from Perry's Theatre, in London, interceded in behalf of Mr. O'Connor and went to the station house. A number of the other passengers signified their willingness to appear for the prisoner, but he was put in a cell, and they were not heard. They say they will appear in Jefferson Market Court to-day.

Mr. O'Connor wanted to make a counter charge of disorderly conduct and assault against McKernan, but Sergt. Norton would not let him do so. The prisoner showed his injured wrist, but the Sergeant gave him no satisfaction.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES.—Miss Sarah Spiers's father conveyed to her certain real estate for the colorable consideration of one dollar, with the further agreement that she should "care for and support him by giving him a home, support for life, clothing, care and attention, and decent burial, with a tombstone at his grave." In an action by William E. Whitesell, a creditor of Mr. Spiers's, against Miss Spiers, to set aside the conveyance as fraudulent, the Appellate Court of Indiana has given judgment for the plaintiff. Justice Roby, for the Court, says: "The pleading is conceded to contain all averments necessary to set aside the conveyance in favor of appellant, who was a creditor of the father at the time it was made, and whose claim was reduced to judgment a few weeks later, if it is not necessary to charge the daughter with notice of the alleged fraudulent intent. The question for decision, then, is whether the daughter is shown to have taken the conveyance without paying the consideration. It is not necessary, in an action to set aside a fraudulent conveyance, to allege fraud or knowledge of fraud on the part of the grantee who takes without consideration. The conveyance of real estate upon the nominal consideration of one dollar, and the execution of a bond conditioned for the support of a grantor and his wife is, as against creditors, fraudulent. * * * That a fraudulent transfer to one who has no notice of the fraud may be set aside at the suit of the creditor before final payment of the purchase price is so firmly established by authority and so thoroughly in consonance with fair dealing and common honesty as to be beyond question. So far as the pleading shows the actual purchase price of the real estate in question is entirely unpaid. It is argued that during the few weeks intervening between the conveyance and the institution of this action some service has been rendered by the daughter of the grantor, her father. If this were conceded it would afford a basis upon which the court at final judgment might impose terms."

***

ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE ORDINANCE BY INJUNCTION.—The town of Rochester, Ind., has an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within certain designated limits, and prescribing a penalty for a violation. When John Walters and others began the erection of a wooden structure within the fixed limits the city applied for an injunction on the sole ground that the erection of the building would be a violation of the ordinance. A judgment at the Circuit Court sustaining the defendants' demurrer to the complaint has been affirmed by the Appellate Court of Indiana. "It is perhaps true," says Justice Robinson, for the court, "that a municipality might restrain the erection or maintenance of anything within the corporate limits that was in and of itself a nuisance, or if the erection of the building would work special and irreparable injury to the municipality or its property. But in the case at bar the erection of the prohibited building within the fire limits was not a nuisance per se, and the injunction was asked simply because the contemplated act was a violation of the ordinance. A city ordinance has to the people within its reach all the force and effect of a legislative enactment. The ordinance in question provides a penalty for its violation, and neither the municipality nor a private citizen can ask a court of equity simply to enforce the ordinance by injunction. The reasoning that would permit such a proceeding would authorize a court of equity to restrain by injunction the violation of a criminal statute."

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY 3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND AT 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE. POSTPONED FROM SAT. EVE, AUG. 24, W

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; light easterly winds.

VOL. L...NO. 16,112. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FRANCE BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

Until the Sultan Gives In France Will Not Relent.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION MADE

Turkish Ambassador Admonished Not to Return to Paris—Concert of Powers May Be Disrupted.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A semi-official note has been issued announcing that the Porte, not having carried out its undertakings with regard to the disputed questions between the French and Ottoman Governments, M. Constans, the French Ambassador, acting under instructions from the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, left Constantinople on Aug. 26, the dated named in his last communication to the Porte on the subject.

An arrangement had been effected Aug. 17, and its terms drafted by the Ottoman Foreign Minister, with the approval of the Sultan, who had promised M. Constans that the text should be handed to him Aug. 18. M. Constans telegraphed to Paris on Aug. 19 that none of the promises had been fulfilled, and M. Delcassé, on Aug. 21, telegraphed M. Constans that, in view of so flagrant a disregard of the undertakings, the negotiations could no longer be continued and requested M. Constans to inform the Porte that he had received orders to leave Constantinople.

On Aug. 23 M. Constans communicated with the Porte, fixing Aug. 26 as the date for his departure, and as the engagements were still unkept M. Constans left Constantinople on Aug. 26. With the departure of M. Constans the relations between France and Turkey may be regarded as broken off. Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, has been telegraphed to not to return to Paris.

The current affairs of the two Embassies can be carried on by the Charges d'Affaires, but all negotiations of a political nature will be entirely suspended until the Sultan yields to the French demands. The French Government considers that the Sultan has broken his word. He had promised full payment of the long-standing indemnities to Frenchmen, amounting to 12,000,000 francs, but at the end of last week declined to pay the full amount, and offered a reduced sum, which was refused by M. Constans, who waited until yesterday, and then departed.

The Sultan made a final attempt to induce him to stay. M. Constans had left Therapia on board the Vautour for Stamboul, where he was to take the Orient Express. A Court Chamberlain arrived at Stamboul in great haste from the Sultan, begging M. Constans to return to Therapia and promising that everything would be satisfactorily settled. M. Constans declined to return, declaring the time for promises was past. It was for the Sultan to fulfill his undertakings.

The French Government will take no further steps in the matter, but will wait for the Sultan to move, and it is not thought the Sultan will allow the present situation to last very long.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—The following was the position of affairs immediately preceding the departure of the French Ambassador, M. Constans. The Turkish Government was showing a disposition to regard the French demands as settled by the irade relating to the quays and the Albanian land seizures.

The French Embassy, in order to prevent a misunderstanding, wrote to Tewfik Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday that France, in addition, expected the settlement of two other claims included in the demands made on Aug. 11, and that unless they were conceded before noon to-day M. Constans would leave and Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, would receive his passports.

The Porte, instead of yielding, asked for twenty-four hours' delay, and made alternative propositions which were so unacceptable that M. Constans did not reply to them.

During the absence from his post of M. Constans, M. Bapst, Councillor of the embassy, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is feared in official circles here that the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from Constantinople marks the dissolution of the concert of European powers under which the integrity of Turkey was guaranteed.

By the treaty of Berlin, all the great powers subscribed to an agreement to refrain from any act that would tend to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. This action was taken to forestall what were conceived to be the designs of Russia to seize on Turkish territory, and Russia herself was led to subscribe to the agreement by force of circumstances.

Although several times severely strained, notably by such events as the last war between Turkey and Greece, this pact has so far endured without amendment, but it is apprehended now that if the action of France is carried out to the extent indicated in the dispatches each of the other signatory powers will feel obliged in self-protection to disregard the agreement and press upon Turkey the vast financial and other claims that have accumulated in the past quarter of a century with the result of disrupting the present Turkish Government.

STEAMER SINKS A SCHOONER.

Excursionists Were Thrown in a Panic, but Were Unhurt—Crew of Schooner Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENSTOWN, Md., Aug. 27.—There was an exciting scene on the steamer Endeavor this morning when it crashed into the three-masted schooner Ida E. Comly of Bethel, Del., off Sandy Point. The Endeavor had a party of excursionists aboard bound from Annapolis to this place and Cape May. Through a misunderstanding the steamer struck the schooner, cutting nearly through her. The shock threw the excursionists on the steamer in all directions. Several were badly bruised, but no one seriously injured. Little damage was done to the steamer.

The schooner, which was commanded by Capt. Thomas J. Marshall and was bound for Fairport, Va., with a cargo of coal, filled and sank within a few minutes after the accident. The Captain and his crew of four men were rescued and landed here. The loss to the Comly and cargo is about $16,000. The steamer belongs to the Queen Anne's Railroad Company. Capt. Marshall of the wrecked schooner states that he had a free wind and was holding his course when the steamer struck his vessel on the starboard bow.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks reactionary. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calenders.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

MR. LONG NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

But Surgeon Urie, His Regular Physician, Has Gone from Boston to See Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Surgeon John F. Urie, who is stationed in the United States Marine Recruiting Office at 98 Court Street, left here to-day for Buckfield, Maine, where he will make a fortnight's professional visit to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long.

It was said at the recruiting office that Secretary Long's illness was not serious, and that, in fact, it was probably but a minor recurrence of a chronic stomach trouble with which he had been afflicted for some years.

Surgeon Urie is a personal friend of the Secretary, having come from Hingham, Mass. For several years he has treated Mr. Long professionally at Washington and elsewhere. He is, therefore, the physician to whom the Secretary would naturally turn if there had been a return of the latter's indisposition. Telegraphic advices from Buckfield indicate that Mr. Long is in the best of physical health.

ALABAMA'S CONSTITUTION.

Republicans Expected to Fight Its Ratification Unless Certain Changes Are Made.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 27.—The first declaration of the Republican Party with reference to the ratification of the new Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Convention, now drawing to a close in the State Capitol at Montgomery, was made to-day, when Chairman William Vaughan of the State Republican Executive Committee stated that the white Republican leaders were opposed to the new Constitution in its present form, and would resist ratification unless modifications are made in the suffrage plank.

This opposition is directed especially against the registration clause of the suffrage article, which does not provide for protection of rival political interests. Mr. Vaughan is presumed to speak for the leaders of the party. The negroes are trying to stir up opposition to the ratification of the new Constitution, and threaten emigration from the State if it is adopted.

A State convention of negroes has been called, to meet in this city Sept. 26, to further consider the question.

WOMEN SAVED MINERS.

Turned the Water in a Reservoir Into a Burning Illinois Mine and Extinguished the Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 27.—The lives of twenty miners at the Bossworth mine were saved to-day by women and children. The mine is near French Village. The entrance to it is by a sloping shaft, which descends from a hillside. An explosion happened at the lower end of this slope. It set fire to the coal and the timbers of the shaft and the flames imprisoned the miners.

Alarmed by the explosion, they ran to the slope, only to be turned back by a wall of flames. The women and children heard the explosion and ran to the opening, and saw what had happened. A hundred feet from the shaft was a rude reservoir in which water had been collected for the engine. They dug a trench down to the shaft opening and turned the water into the mine. The fire was extinguished and the men came out unhurt.

NEW YORKERS BUY MINES.

Purchase the Crow Creek Copper Group of Montana and Will Begin to Operate Them at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 27.—A big deal has just been completed in Helena by which the Crow Creek Copper Group, in which a number of Helena men are interested, becomes the property of New York men.

The Crow Creek Copper Mines are among the oldest properties in the State. There is an ore-producing shaft on each claim. All the ore is rich in copper and all contains some gold and silver. Six experts have reported favorably on the properties in past years.

Representatives of the New York men who have purchased the properties are expected here at the end of this week or the first of next to examine the mines and make estimates as to what will be needed to properly equip the property. It is the purpose of the new company to begin development on a scale that will insure good returns.

RED BANK GIRL ELOPES.

Horse Runs Away and Young Bride Narrowly Escapes Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 27.—It was learned to-day that Miss Belle Rogers of Red Bank and Fred Bryam of Lincroft ran away and were married on Sunday. The girl, who is eighteen years old, is the daughter of Frank Rogers. The parents objected to the attention Bryam had been showing her.

On Sunday the couple drove to Ocean Grove, where they were married by the Rev. E. C. Hancock, pastor of the Methodist Church. While returning to Red Bank their horse became frightened and ran away. Mrs. Bryam was thrown from the wagon and narrowly escaped serious injury. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are now reconciled to the marriage and are entertaining the couple.

STRICKEN WITH HYDROPHOBIA.

Case of a Princeton Man Bitten by His Dog Last June.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 27.—Lewis Hubbard, a Princeton man, who was bitten by his dog about seven weeks ago, was last night taken to Mercer Hospital, Trenton, suffering from hydrophobia. Early in June a dog supposed to be affected with rabies ran through the town and bit several animals, among them a dog owned by Hubbard.

On the way to the hospital Hubbard tried to bite one of the attendants. Several dogs which were supposed to have been bitten in June were killed this morning, and most of the other dogs here have been muzzled.

EAST HELENA LABOR TROUBLE.

Workmen in Montana Town May Form a Union.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 27.—There is much concern over the possible renewal of the trouble which resulted in the closing of the large East Helena plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company last Spring. When the plant was closed down the management made it plain that a union would not be recognized by the company.

The men had taken steps to organize a union, but after the works had ceased operating the matter was dropped. Charles Lannin of Butte, Secretary of the Western Labor Union, went to East Helena last week and conferred with some of the labor leaders about the proposed union. He found that many of them favored the proposition. It was on Friday that the conference was held.

On Saturday about twenty-five of the men were discharged. An organizer of the Western Federation of Miners now proposes to visit East Helena and organize a union.

SHAMROCK'S FINE TRIAL

Challenger in a Smart Breeze Showed Her Racing Qualities.

TEST WAS A THOROUGH ONE

Cup Yacht Proved Speed, Ability to Lie Close to the Wind, and Carry Sail in a Stiff Wind.

It did not require any stretch of the imagination to discover that Sir Thomas Lipton was a happy man yesterday afternoon when he stepped on board the press tug after the trial spin of the Shamrock II. off Sandy Hook.

"Boys," said he, "I'm more than pleased. I'm perfectly satisfied with what the Shamrock has done to-day, and so is Mr. Watson. You have all seen her, and I think you'll agree with me that she's not a slow boat. This is her twentieth trial. She had eleven on the Clyde, six at Cowes, and three here, and I tell you frankly I am better satisfied with to-day's work than with any of the others.

"There was a good breeze and a rather bad sea off the Hook to-day. We beat out against it to thoroughly test her spars and rigging. She did not carry away a rope yarn, and we are well pleased with her. If the wind serves to-morrow we shall start again at the same time, and sail over one of the courses used in former America's Cup races, when we shall probably be able to use the new spinnaker.

To prove that the Shamrock's owner is fully justified in feeling elated over his yacht's third trial in American waters it is only necessary to call the attention of yachtsmen to a few facts concerning the trial. In the first place, the Shamrock, carrying four sails—mainsail, club topsail, staysail and jib—in a breeze ranging from ten to fifteen knots in strength, and a choppy sea, did lie closer to the wind than four points; in fact it is pretty certain from careful observation by competent judges that she did lie, with all sails full, a quarter of a point closer to the wind than that. This fact alone would show her to be a most dangerous opponent in windward work. Furthermore, she rode the seas easily, pounded scarcely any, and carried her sail better, so say the experts, than either the Constitution or the Columbia would do in such a breeze.

SHAMROCK SHOWS HER SPEED.

As for speed, the time made by her between fixed points of observation, speaks for itself. In a reach with the wind a point forward of the starboard beam, she sailed from the Southwest Spit Buoy to the buoy off Owl's Head—a distance of nine miles—against a three-knot current, in 59 minutes. Returning over the same course, including six tacks and with a fair tide of about four knots, she covered the distance in 57 minutes. It is fair to suppose that if she had been racing the Shamrock's speed would have been increased by the addition of a reaching jibtopsail and possibly a balloon forestaysail, on the first-named course, and by larger headsails on the latter course.

Reaching in from Gedney Channel to Sandy Hook, when she was timed between two points, it showed that she was traveling at the rate of 18 knots, and this without any large headsails.

There was not an idle moment on board the challenger yesterday morning after the crew came from breakfast, on board the tender Porto Rico. The new club topsail—a superb creation of Ratsey's—which arrived with other sails by the St. Paul on Monday, was bent to its hollow spruce spars, the jib, staysail, and even the baby jibtopsail were sent up in stops on their respective stays, and by the time Sir Thomas Lipton, with the Designer Watson and Constructor J. M. Hilliard, boarded the yacht from the Erin at 10:30 o'clock, all hands were ready to hoist the mainsail. It was a treat to see the sailormen walk that sail up, "hand over hand," with Sir Thomas "tailing on" to the halyards and pulling his pound with the rest.

After the mainsail was "sweated up," the skyreaching club topsail was set. One of the crew is authority for the statement that it is 190 feet from the tip of the club topsail pole to the heel of the mainmast, and it certainly looks it.

It was exactly 11:11 o'clock when the Shamrock slipped her mooring and filled away on the port tack for her trial spin, Capt. Sycamore, handling the long tiller, wore the yacht around and brought her to the stiff breeze from the east southeast with sheets trimmed flat on the starboard tack, for the first board out by the point of Sandy Hook, for it was to be a beat out to sea.

Luffing as he cleared the point, those on board the Erin and the press tug—the only two vessels following—noted that the yacht lay very close to the wind, but it was later, when she reached the open, that they discovered how remarkably close she really did lie, by bringing the tug into her wake on both tacks.

CHALLENGER SMARTLY HANDLED.

A few tacks brought the Shamrock clear of the Hook, where she caught the full force of the breeze, and of the ugly choppy sea on the bar, caused by the ebb tide running against the wind. It was in this sea that the yacht's behavior was most noticeable. Instead of pounding the seas like some other ninety-footers, she seemed to climb over them, so to speak, and without losing any of her headway. Simply throwing aside the spray, she fairly tore through the water, and without wetting her deck to leeward, although her rail was apparently level with the water.

To make her point even better, the baby jibtopsail was taken in at 11:29, and at 11:34 she made her first tack in Gedney's Channel. Six other tacks were made in this narrow passage, and none of them lasted more than two minutes. In this short work the crew jumped to their places on the deck—at the words "Ready about"—to the head sheets, trimming them down smartly. The yacht is a great forereacher, judging from the way she worked out through this channel.

At 11:43 the challenger had cleared the last buoy and was put to stand on into deep water on the starboard tack. Just then the big ocean liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse came along, bound to the eastward. Her skipper stopped her to allow the yacht to cross the steamer's bows, and to give the passengers an opportunity to cheer, which they did with a will.

At 12:04 Capt. Sycamore kept the Shamrock off, and eased sheets to port, letting the yacht run back toward the Hook. Jibing at 12:26, she entered Gedney's Channel again, and made fast time to the Southwest Spit Buoy, which she reached at 1 P. M.

Then began another race against time for Staten Island. It was a beam reach, with a freshening breeze, that sent the yacht along at such a pace that the Erin had trouble to keep up with her.

When the Shamrock luffed into the wind, and then filled away on the port tack off Stapleton for the run back to the Hook, the old pilots and other watchers on the shore were heard to exclaim: "There goes the handsomest yacht ever seen under canvas in New York Bay."

The Shamrock hove to off Sandy Hook at 3:15 to get her clubtopsail down, and at 3:40 she made fast to her mooring for the night.

On board the Erin, as guests of Sir Thomas Lipton, were Capts. McKinstry, Nicol, and Alvord of the White Star steamers Teutonic, Georgic, and Cuevic, respectively. After the spin they agreed that if the Shamrock was not able to take the cup back with her that the American defender of it must be a phenomenal yacht.

Sir Thomas Lipton said after the spin that he has been invited by Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club to see the races between the Constitution and Columbia off Newport on Saturday.

"I am expecting Mr. Jamison to arrive on Friday night," said he, "but I may go to Newport in the Erin if I shall only lose one day."

Busy Man Gains Half a Day in New York by taking LACKAWANNA'S noon train to Buffalo, arriving there 10 P. M.—Adv.

CHINA READY TO SIGN.

Li-Hung-Chang Notifies the Ministers that the Protocol May Now Be Indorsed.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—"Li-Hung-Chang has notified the Ministers of the powers that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries are now authorized to sign the protocol," says a dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated yesterday, "and has requested them to fix a date for the signing.

"An edict concerning the importation of arms was circulated among the Ministers to-day. Two other edicts are still required to complete the protocol."

RULERS WILL DISCUSS THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The Czar to Meet King Edward, Emperor William, and President Loubet—To Suggest Intervention.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, confirming the report that Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William will meet at Dantsic on Sept. 10, says:

"The Czar and Czarina will leave St. Petersburg in the Russian imperial yacht Standart, escorted by the cruiser Svetlana, Aug. 29, for Fredensborg, where they will meet King Edward.

"I have learned also on the best authority that the Czar is now disposed to intervene with regard to the Transvaal, and that the war will be discussed with M. Loubet, King Edward, and Emperor William."

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The editorial in The Times to-day on the South African situation, commenting upon Lord Kitchener's proclamation and the meagre news from the front, says:

"It is quite clear that if we want an end of the war we must strike hard and often. Proclamations and blockhouses are all very well and may be useful, but the experience of the Spaniards has shown that the most sonorous proclamation is of little good without plenty of men and horses. Everything depends upon vigor and persistence in pushing the Boers in the field. Are we providing those means for the warm season, which soon begins?"

A $10,000,000 HAY CROP.

Arizona Estimates that Its Alfalfa This Year Will Be Worth that Sum, Perhaps More.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 27.—The great drought in the Middle and Western States and the consequent general scarcity of hay and grain is proving a blessing to Arizona. In this Territory the heaviest harvest of wheat and barley that has ever been known has just been gathered, and two crops of alfalfa of unprecedented size are stored away safely. It is this great crop of alfalfa that will be of particular value to the ranchers of Arizona. While wheat and barley are grown profitably, the land in most of the agricultural districts is being gradually given over to the more remunerative alfalfa.

Arizona supplies hay to nearly all of Northern Mexico, part of New Mexico, and even ships into California and the Northern States. By far the largest alfalfa section is about Phoenix. In this valley there are nearly 100,000 acres of alfalfa, and $2,000,000 is a conservative estimate this year of its value. From two to five crops will be gathered, averaging from one to one and one-half tons per acre. The price of hay is now at $7 per ton, and is rising.

In other parts of the territory the average production will not be as high as in the valley, but $10,000,000 as the total worth of Arizona alfalfa will not be in excess of the final figures. Heretofore Arizona's alfalfa market has been restricted by the size of the hay crop in the East and the low prices at which it could be supplied to the Southwest. There has always been a profit, however, in putting it into the mining camps, where, in some of the more isolated districts, alfalfa has been sold at $60 per ton.

GAMBLER ROBS GAMBLER.

Snatches Purse in Nashville (Tenn.) Gaming House and Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—A daring robbery was committed here in the gambling rooms over the Climax saloon at 8:15 o'clock this morning. Thomas J. Johnson, a harness maker, who has followed the gambling business for some time, seized a pocketbook containing $4,270, and had fled several blocks before he was taken into custody. W. J. Cantrell, an employe of the house, had counted the money, the proceeds of last night's play, and placed it in the safe, when Johnson, who was reading a paper, snatched up the pocketbook.

Cantrell ordered him to put it down, whereupon he replied that if anybody tried to stop him he would shoot, at the same time pushing the muzzle of a revolver in Cantrell's face. The latter, who says he thought Johnson was simply joking, fell back. Johnson then retreated toward the door, keeping the five men in the room covered with the revolver, and he bolted down the steps into the street. He was pursued by several men, including some police officers.

Sergt. Long caught him at the east end of the Cumberland River Bridge, and took the pistol from him. To the Police Sergeant, who searched him and found the money intact, he admitted taking the pocketbook, saying in explanation that the house owed him money and that, having tried in vain to get a settlement, he had decided to get it in this way. His story was denied by the men from the gaming rooms.

Johnson was arraigned in the City Court and bound over to the Criminal Court. Later he was taken to jail. The money was turned over by the police to the people from whom it was taken.

LOUIS J. BEERS'S ROMANCE.

New York Man, After Short Acquaintance, to Wed Western Singer.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Louis Jerome Beers of New York is to be married the coming Fall to Miss Agnes Hart, a widely known concert singer of Covington, Ky. She studied for several years under Tecla Vigne, and for the past few months has been the leading soprano in the choir of St. Ann's Church, New York City. She often took part in concerts.

While sitting in a private box talking to friends on the night of one of these concerts a man came up and, after some conversation with her friends, to whom he was known, he introduced himself to her, saying that he had often heard her sing and had long wanted to know her. After singing she received several floral tributes, among them a huge basket of American Beauty roses, bearing the card of Mr. Beers, whom she had met but a few minutes before.

In May Miss Hart returned home, and many letters postmarked New York reached her. Finally, last month, Mr. Beers himself found his way to Covington. The result of it all is the engagement.

At the rectory of St. Ann's, in East Eleventh Street, near Third Avenue, it was said last night that a young woman well known through the West had sung in the church at Easter time, but all information as to her identity was refused. Members of a Beers family, then living in Twenty-eighth Street, had come to hear her sing. Nothing further suggestive of a romance was known at the rectory.

Pan-Am. and Niagara Falls $9. Round-trip tickets sold by LACKAWANNA RAILROAD Saturday and Sunday good five days.—Adv.

WAR OF WORDS IN CAPT. DIAMOND'S CASE

Mr. Vorhaus Charges the District Attorney with Falsehood.

Retort from Mr. Philbin that He Is the Victim of Confidence Men—Argument Postponed.

Efforts by counsel for Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond to delay proceedings against him under the indictment charging him with neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses while in command of the Fifth Street Station, were partially successful before Justice Giegerich in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, and were marked by an acrimonious controversy between District Attorney Philbin and Louis Vorhaus of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, who until recently, at least, have been counsel for the accused policeman. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Sandford had gone before Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court in White Plains on Monday and induced him to transfer all proceedings before him in the case to this city. Shortly after Justice Giegerich's court opened Mr. Vorhaus appeared before him and asked if he had received such an order.

Justice Giegerich informed the lawyer that he knew nothing about the matter and that it was not on his calendar. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Newton McGovern at this moment announced that he had the order in question, but Justice Giegerich said that he could take no action in the matter unless it was on the calendar. Later in the day, when he had finished his calendar, upon the request of Mr. Philbin he sent for Mr. Vorhaus in order to hear arguments upon the case. Mr. Vorhaus was accompanied by his partner, Moses H. Grossman.

Mr. Philbin first asked that the order granted by Justice Dykman on the application of Col. Henry C. Henderson for the District Attorney to show cause why the case of Capt. Diamond should not be transferred to the Supreme Court of another county, and which acted as a temporary stay pending argument on the motion before Justice Giegerich, be vacated.

Mr. Vorhaus objected to the motion being heard on the ground that Gen. Henderson was now Capt. Diamond's attorney of record, yet he had received no notice that Justice Dykman had transferred the case.

"This whole matter will come up before your Honor on Thursday on the application for a change of venue, and no injury to the interests of justice can result from a postponement until then," he said.

Mr. Philbin remarked that although Mr. Vorhaus denied that he knew anything about the case, he seemed to know a great deal.

"Mr. Henderson, who is a resident of White Plains," said the District Attorney, "was merely brought in to make the motion for the stay before Justice Dykman, and he will never be heard of again in this case."

"Do you say that of your own knowledge?" asked Mr. Vorhaus.

"It is my opinion."

"Do you mean to say that Mr. Henderson, a reputable member of the Westchester Bar, would descend to such a course of procedure?" asked Mr. Vorhaus. "You may do something of that kind in your office. Gen. Henderson will remain attorney of record for Capt. Diamond until his case be decided. I say that the District Attorney's statement is utterly unfounded."

"I saw it in a newspaper, which stated that Gen. Henderson was only retained for the purpose of this motion," retorted Mr. Philbin.

MR. VORHAUS'S CHALLENGE.

"In what newspaper?" asked Mr. Vorhaus, raising his voice. "Are we trying this case on newspaper resports? I challenge the District Attorney to produce any newspaper saying any such thing, and I say his statement is an elaborate falsehood, and I say so advisedly."

"May I go on now?" inquired the District Attorney.

Justice Giegerich assured him that he would not again be interrupted, and Mr. Philbin then repeated that Gen. Henderson was not the attorney of record, as Capt. Diamond had made affidavit that he had retained House, Grossman & Vorhaus as his counsel.

Mr. Philbin added that he would consent to a postponement of the motion until to-morrow if the counsel would permit the striking out of a portion of Justice Dykman's order staying all further proceedings until a motion for a change of venue should have been disposed of. The District Attorney declared that this portion of the order presented by Gen. Henderson to the Justice was illegal, and that Justice Dykman signed it while suffering from his serious illness.

The District Attorney further said that he would have been in no contempt of court had he placed the case on trial despite this order, and he declared that the interests of justice would severely suffer if the postponement of the motion was permitted without such a modification. He refused to state his reason for this assertion, saying that to do so would be to disclose his plans to Capt. Diamond's lawyers.

At this juncture Assistant District Attorney Gans whispered to Mr. Philbin, who then stated that he was informed that Justice Dykman had said that he would have stricken out this portion of his order if it had been brought to his attention.

Mr. Vorhaus then pleaded that he could not argue the matter because he had not the papers, and Justice Giegerich reminded him that all Mr. Philbin asked was a modification of a portion of the order which he claimed to be illegal.

"His opinion, probably, on that point is based on what he read in the newspapers, just as all his statements are," said Mr. Vorhaus.

Mr. Vorhaus then again asked for delay, saying that there were several other motions that might be made before Capt. Diamond could be called upon to plead.

In response to a question by Justice Giegerich, Mr. Philbin admitted that Gen. Henderson had not been informed of Justice Dyman's latest order, as he could not be found, and he repeated that he did not recognize him as attorney of record.

"If Mr. Vorhaus is not the attorney of record, then somebody has committed perjury, because it has been sworn to that he is and his name appears on the back of the indictment," said Mr. Philbin.

Mr. Vorhaus insisted that it was because of Gen. Henderson's substitution as attorney of record that Recorder Goff had granted one adjournment of the case.

"I think it is outrageous," said Mr. Philbin, "as the District Attorney of the County of New York, that I should be treated in the fashion I have been. I am not here voluntarily, but I have been dragged here by the action of the defendant's advisers.

"Not only has the District Attorney been compelled to jump about from place to place in this case, but he has been compelled to keep a very close watch on confidence men. It is like the game of the thimble and the pea, and I cannot tell under which shell the attorney of record is."

Justice Giegerich then closed the discussion by saying that he would hear arguments to-day, and instructed Mr. Philbin to serve notice on Gen. Henderson, saying:

"If there were any evidence that the attorney of record received notice I should have no hesitation in dealing with the case now. But I don't think the defendant is properly represented here."

District Attorney Philbin fixed his eyes upon Mr. Vorhaus and said slowly: "I don't think he is."

MR. HENDERSON'S CLAIM.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Henry C. Henderson, counsel for Police Captain Diamond of New York, appeared at the courtrooms here this morning to argue the case of the stay granted by Justice Dykman last week. No one was there, so the lawyer left for New York. Before going he said that no papers had been served on him, and that the stay became absolute.

The stay was returnable this morning, but was abrogated by the one granted last night transferring the case to the Supreme Court, in New York.

MR. MOSS'S DAUGHTER SAVES A WOMAN'S LIFE.

She Tried to Drown Herself After Receiving Aid from the Family—Said She Had Been Drugged.

Frank Moss and his wife and daughter were giving restoratives to Mary Donohue, a young woman who had been acting strangely in front of their home, at 306 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, last night when the woman started for the river, evidently intending to throw herself in. Miss Moss prevented her and a policeman then took her to Harlem Hospital. She was later removed to Bellevue. The woman was well dressed. She said she is twenty-four years old and lives at 156 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Mr. Moss said she acted as if she had been drugged.

The woman was noticed early last evening walking up and down the block on which stands Mr. Moss's house. She seemed to be dazed and was muttering incoherently. She continued walking on the block till about 11 o'clock, when she appeared to become very weak, and she fell on the sidewalk in front of Mr. Moss's home. He saw her, and, telling his wife to get something to give the woman, went out to aid her. She was partly unconscious. Mrs. Moss gave her a restorative, and the girl revived. She then walked away, but was so weak that Miss Moss followed her.

The woman walked across Pleasant Avenue and toward the river. She seemed now to have recovered herself and to be intent on walking right into the river at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth Street. This idea struck Miss Moss as the woman neared the water, and when she moved as if to walk over the edge of the pier into the river, Miss Moss seized her arm and stopped her.

Mr. Moss then called a policeman, who took the woman to the Harlem Hospital in a patrol wagon. Dr. Slevin diagnosed the case as delirium tremens. She was later transferred to Bellevue Hospital. She was there placed in the prison ward.

The young woman said that she met two men, but when she could not remember. They took her to a hotel, she said, and drugged her. They left her there, and she could not recall what happened after that.

The East 126th Street Station police said that the young woman has been seen about One Hundred and Twentieth Street for several days. She seemed to be out of her mind.

Mr. Moss said that the woman seemed to him to have every indication of respectability.

"I do not think the young woman had been drinking at all," he said. "She seemed to be dazed and her mind wandered. Her appearance and actions to me indicated that she had been drugged. Her face was somewhat bruised, but I think that came from her falling in the street. She had no other marks or bruises. She was very weak, and we could not make out much she said, though she talked every now and then. She asked where her hat and coat were and said she was waiting for them, but she had a hat and coat on. She certainly appeared more dazed by drugs than suffering from alcoholic stimulants."

The woman did not recover from her dazed condition in the hospital sufficiently to tell her story clearly. The physicians there could not make a complete diagnosis of her case last night because of her weakness.

CHILDREN LOOT A HOUSE.

Thought Property Had Been Abandoned by Owner—Buried Treasure.

One of the queerest burglaries ever recorded in Jersey City was unearthed yesterday. Mrs. George W. Clerihew, widow of a once prominent merchant, recently moved from 239 Grove Street to a house on Jersey Avenue. As her lease of the vacated premises did not expire until September 1st, she left many articles to be moved at her convenience.

When Mrs. Clerihew went to look after her property, much of it was missing. She notified the police, who learned that the building had been invaded by children living in the neighborhood, who had gained access by opening a rear window. Supposing that the articles they found had been abandoned by a former tenant they divided up the loot and carried it to their homes.

The reserves were ordered out to hunt up the children. They were found at their homes in Bright, Colden, Grand, and Canal Streets, and numbered nearly forty. Each one of them had some of the goods, and all the property was recovered. Some admitted that they had taken the articles from the house, but a few claimed that they had taken nothing but what they had found in ash barrels.

One boy who had secured two silver cream pitchers confessed that he had buried them in the Central Railroad freight yard and, under his guidance, they were recovered. No arrests were made.

SAVED FROM CANNIBALISM.

Alaska Prospectors Rescued Just as They Were Preparing to Eat a Dead Comrade.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A letter just received here from William C. Brown, a Klondike gold seeker, tells a story of starvation which drove the members of a party almost to the point of becoming cannibals.

Brown writes that George Dean, Jack Huston, and Joseph Thierry, prospectors, started several months ago from their camp on Portage Creek to try to reach civilization. Their march was stopped by swollen streams, and they left the route to seek another. Their provisions gave out, and for twenty-two days they subsisted on snails, grass, roots, and the eggs of wild fowl. Finally Dean died of starvation.

The party had at this time reached the bank of Algapuk River, twelve miles from Teller City, within the arctic circle. The day after Dean's death Louis Reich and George Wood, who were prospecting in the neighborhood, were attracted by cries of some one in distress. They made their way to the river bank and there discovered Huston and Thierry, who had cut flesh from the body of Dean and were about to cook it.

Brown's letter says that Dean was born in Liverpool, England, and had lived in Canton, Ohio, and that Thierry's home was in Davenport, Iowa. Huston's home is not given.

MR. PLATT ON MR. COLER.

The Senator Thinks the Controller Will Not Get Any Nomination This Fall.

Senator Platt was in a pleasant mood yesterday when his attention was called to a statement by Controller Coler that the latter, except in a humorous way, had never made any statement reflecting on Mr. Platt, Mr. Croker, or Seth Low. Smiling, the Senator replied:

"I have never seen anything in Mr. Coler's remarks that would justify a discussion of him as a humorist. And when it comes to considering him seriously, my opinion is that he will not get any nomination he wants this Fall."

Asked for an opinion relative to the Mayoralty candidates suggested by the German-American Reform Union, Senator Platt responded:

"It seems to me that Mr. Ridder's candidates will be proper material for the anti-Tammany joint conference to consider. My individual views on the subject would add nothing to the situation. I don't think any of us will know much about the subject until after the meeting of the Conference Committee."

Christians Massacred in China.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung reports the massacre of six Christians at Ku-ja, China.

SHAFFER PROPOSES A PLAN FOR PEACE

It Was Arranged by the Conference of Last Week.

STRIKERS APPEAL FOR AID

Tube Workers Walked Out Against Laws of the Federation of Labor—Many Mills Running.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—It is learned late to-night that President T. J. Shaffer has sent out letters to all members of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association inviting their approval of the peace plan agreed upon last Saturday by the representatives of the National Civic Federation and the Amalgamated Association headquarters officials. The plan proposes:

First—That the New York offer of July 27, made by Messrs. Schwab and Morgan, be accepted. This provided that the tin plate mills resume under the scale signed for the year beginning July 1; that the hoop company sign for all mills signed for last year, and that the Sheet Steel Company sign for all mills signed for last year, except Old Meadow and Saltsburg.

Second—That a provisional scale be arranged, but not signed, for Painter's, Lindsay, and McCutcheon's, and the Clark Mill, leaving recognition of the union open.

Third—That the United States Steel Corporation formally declare its attitude toward organized labor, this declaration to take such form as will have a reassuring effect upon the men in the mills.

President Shaffer assented to these propositions, and is now awaiting the result of a vote by mail. If approved, the Civic Federation people will endeavor to secure an audience with the steel corporation officials in New York.

During the night, up to midnight, fourteen non-unionists were taken into the Star tin plant. They had been quartered all day at the Monongahela House, and were taken to the mill in cabs. Twenty additional cots were also taken to the mill to-night. The plant suspended operations at 6 o'clock this evening, but resumed again at 9 o'clock, and the manager says night turns will be worked in the future.

According to reports from the tube workers striking in sympathy with the Amalgamated Association, there is a lot of trouble for the hasty action they took in walking out of the plants of the National Tube Company without the formality of submitting their cause to the general officers of the American Federation of Labor.

It has been discovered, so the men say, that they have violated the constitution of the Federation, which provides that before going out on strike a local lodge receiving a charter direct from the American Federation of Lab

the first real break in the Amalgamated ranks, while others consider it merely as anticipatory of an early settlement of the strike and the resumption of work at the plant.

The works were in steady operation before the strike for more than a year, and extensive repairs are necessary. So far no plans have been laid for the resumption of operations in the tube plants, and so far as known there is no intention of starting up in the immediate future.

At the Demmler works of the American Tin Plate Company the fires are still kept up, but no attempt has been made to resume. Manager Pittock claims to have the promise of a number of the men to return when wanted. The city police are on guard at the plant.

The excitement at McKeesport at midnight is intense. Between 200 and 300 strikers are parading the streets in an angry mood over reports to the effect that the Demmler tin plant would resume at 6 o'clock in the morning.

About 10 o'clock a boat was seen, endeavoring to make a landing near the mills. As soon as the strikers caught sight of the boat a roar went up and a grand rush was made for the river bank, where the men fired a volley of questions at those on the boat. "Who are you?" "Where are you from?" "What do you want?" and similar questions were asked of those on board, but instead of receiving any answer to their questions the boat was seen to turn around and again go down the river.

The strikers are of the opinion that the boat was trying to land strike breakers, and a sharp lookout is being kept on the river front for fear the boat again makes its appearance.

The one place within this district where the strikers have scored a victory is at Irondale, Ohio. At this place the American Tin Plate Company was compelled to close down its recently opened plant for lack of men to operate it.

The day was full of excitement in the little village, and street fights came thick and fast. The first fight of the morning took place when five non-union men left their homes and started for work in the mill. On the main street of the village they were met by a party of about thirty strikers, who by moral suasion tried to get them to desist from their determination to go to work.

When this failed a stronger argument was used, and the men given a drubbing and driven back to their homes. The village had scarcely recovered from the surprise which this attack occasioned when word was passed around that a party of new men were driving overland from Wellsville. Almost all the strikers at once started to meet the carriage, and when they passed the mill office, Ira Householder, a non-union man, shouted at them.

This action precipitated a fight. The Tin Plate Company then attempted to file information before Justice Paisley, charging the strikers with riot, but the Justice refused to entertain the charge, saying he would issue warrants for those mixed in the fights charging assault, but no more serious offense.

The attorney then began the preparation of papers to ask for an injunction restraining the strikers from interfering with the non-unionists in any way. All the men who have been employed in the mill joined the Amalgamated to-day except Ira Householder and James Hindman.

In four more days, according to the Amalgamated Association constitution, strike benefits will begin to issue. The Amalgamated Association provides for no payment of benefits during July and August. Subscriptions have been coming into Amalgamated headquarters in good numbers and these with the assessments returned by many union lodges throughout the country have swelled the strike fund materially.

A Wheeling dispatch to-night says that within an hour after orders were received by Manager Wilson of the Aetna-Standard plant to dismantle Mill No. 1 and ship it to Vandergrift a force of men were at work, and to-day part of the machinery was loaded on cars ready for shipment to Vandergrift.

The Amalgamated leaders here say the strike had nothing to do with the removal of the mill, which was decided on long ago. Business men fear the removal of the entire plant.

SITUATION AT MILWAUKEE.

Illinois Steel Company Agent Inducing Mechanics to Go to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—The Illinois Steel Company has had an agent among its employes since yesterday getting the machinists, carpenters, masons, and other mechanics to come to work. This gave rise to a rumor than an attempt was about to be made to open the mills with non-union men.

The company, however, is only about to complete some needed repairs upon the mills. Many of the best men from the Bay View Mills have gone to Hammond and to East Chicago. They say they will return here as soon as the strike ends.

Agents of the new mill at East St. Louis are here looking for men. The rumor that the company was calling in all of its men other than those belonging to the Amalgamated Association is taken as an indication that the company looks for a speedy end of the strike.

The Amalgamated men here are all anxious for the end, as they are only half-hearted in supporting the strike and are really opposed to it.

JUSTICE'S SECRETARY FINED.

Refused to Pay Car Fare and Inspector Had Him Arrested.

Thomas O'Connor, secretary for Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, and himself a lawyer, was fined $5 by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where he was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Mr. O'Connor was a passenger on a Twenty-third Street car on Monday, and says that when he asked the conductor for a transfer to the Sixth Avenue line he received a ticket good on the Lexington Avenue line instead. He boarded a Sixth Avenue car. The conductor refused the ticket and Mr. O'Connor refused to pay fare. He staid on the car until it reached Thirty-fourth Street, where the conductor called in Inspector James McKernan of the Metropolitan system. O'Connor was then forcibly ejected from the car, and turned over to a policeman, who arrested him.

Magistrate Cornell told him he should have known that the Twenty-third Street line does not transfer to the Sixth Avenue cars. Commissioner Murphy said later in the day that the policeman did right in arresting O'Connor, as it was a policeman's duty always to arrest passengers upon the complaint of a street-car Inspector. If a wrong was done, he said, the policeman would prove the best witness for the aggrieved party, who could also claim increased damages for false arrest.

COMPLAIN OF A STABLE.

Residents Near Stage Company's Property May Appeal to Law.

After seeking relief from the Board of Health for months without avail, residents and property owners living near the Fifth Avenue Stage Company's big stable, which runs from Eighty-eighth to Eighty-ninth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, now contemplate carrying the matter to the courts as a last resort. They say that during the past Summer life has been made almost unbearable by the foul odors which arise from the stable and poison the atmosphere for blocks around.

The stable, which is a four-story structure, has a large open court where the horses are washed, and it is affirmed that there is not proper drainage facilities. Horses are kept in all four stories, and it is estimated that at night there are no fewer than 250 horses in the building, as horses belonging to butchers, grocers, &c., are taken to board. The east wall of the stable is pierced with numerous small windows, and these open directly on the rear windows of a row of five-story flats overlooking Park Avenue.

It is the occupants of these flats that are the worst sufferers. They say that when the stable windows are open it is absolutely necessary to close their kitchen windows, otherwise the apartments become permeated with sickening odors, and that at night they get little or no rest on account of the constant stamping and kicking of the horses in their stalls. T. Pratt of 52 East Eighty-ninth Street is organizing his neighbors against the company.

FIRE IN BEEKMAN STREET.

Two alarms of fire were sent in shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, owing to a blaze on the top floor of the six-story building at 96 Beekman Street.

The building is occupied by Nichtauser & Levy, dealers in tinware. The fire had made its way to the third floor before it was extinguished by the firemen.

Patrolman Clinton of the Oak Street Station saw little tongues of flame issuing from the top floor windows and turned in an alarm. When the engines reached the building the fire seemed to be making great headway and a second alarm was turned in.

The fire was put out in about half an hour. The damage is estimated by the firemen at $1,000, mostly resulting from water.

NO RAILROAD STRIKE TO HELP STEEL WORKERS

Unions Can Only Aid Them with Money, Chief Sargent Says.

Trust Officials Consider Trouble Practically Over—Why More Mills Are Not Open—J. P. Morgan in Town.

Frank P. Sargent, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, who is a member of the Industrial Committee of the National Civic Federation, stopped here yesterday on his way from Portland, Me., where he was spending a vacation, in order to confer with Secretary Ralph M. Easley regarding the strike of the steel workers. He expects to return to his home, in Peoria, Ill., some time to-day. It was learned that the leaders of all the National labor unions are anxious about the result of the strike, believing that it will have an important bearing on the future of organized labor.

Mr. Sargent, when interviewed in reference to the situation after his conference with Secretary Easley, said:

"I have only learned of the strike and its progress through the very full accounts given in the newspapers, but I believe, all the same, that it concerns all the unions. Organized labor all over the country is watching anxiously for its outcome. While, however, our union is greatly interested in the result of the strike, we have agreements with the different railroad companies which we do not see our way to break; therefore, though we are ready to go into our pockets and contribute to the support of the strikers, we are so tied down that we cannot strike in sympathy.

"At the same time, the outcome of the strike is of great importance to us. Many of the leading men in the United States Steel Corporation have large railroad interests, and if the strike proves a failure the railroad companies would feel in better shape to take aggressive measures toward the railroad brotherhoods. For the sake of organized labor, therefore, as well as its own, the Amalgamated Association cannot afford to back down in the fight."

Mr. Sargent went on to say that the Amalgamated Association had many resources and the chances were in favor of its winning out. In the meantime, however, if a settlement was to be reached it must be through outside influence.

Secretary Henry White of the United Garment Workers said that President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association was right in stating that he did not seek the intervention of the Mediation Committee, of which White was a member, when the committee saw him in Pittsburg. If the meeting had been prearranged with Mr. Shaffer, he said it would have looked as if his side was weakening or was ready to accept any terms.

"As I understand the matter," Secretary White continued, "the circumstances do not warrant such a position on the part of Mr. Shaffer. The settlement of the strike is of vital importance to the entire labor movement. As to our intentions, I am not at liberty to disclose them. We will do our best, because it is our duty to persist if we want to be peacemakers."

It was said yesterday that only one of the railroad brotherhoods, the Order of Railway Telegraphers, belongs to the American Federation of Labor.

Secretary Easley said no arrangements had been made to ask for a conference with J. Pierpont Morgan, and nothing would be given out regarding the plans of the self-constituted committee until a definite programme had been arranged.

Mr. Morgan returned to town yesterday, and upon reaching his office conferred for some time with his partners. He had nothing to say regarding the labor troubles of the Steel Trust. One of his partners stated that Mr. Morgan's return was not in any degree hastened by the steel strike situation or the prospect of a settlement.

In fact, a high official in the Steel Trust said that Mr. Morgan and his partners are of the opinion that the strike is practically settled, and that "if the trust has not opened more of its mills, it is chiefly because the practical men of the corporation have deemed it advisable to keep them closed over the Summer."

PROF. JENKS IN CHICAGO.

Reported to Have Held a Conference with Steel Managers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—J. W. Jenks, Professor of Political Economy at Cornell University and Statistician of the United States Industrial Commission, who has been laboring for a settlement of the steel strike in connection with Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, and Harry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers' Union, was in Chicago last night and was reported to have held a conference with heads of the local steel companies.

Prof. Jenks declined to discuss any of the phases of the strike situation, saying that he was not at liberty to do so—at present. He left at midnight for the East.

Trust Gains in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—The strike situation at the Crescent mills seems to favor the steel corporation. Three of the six mills are in full operation. One of the mills is operated by men who are said to have left the ranks of their union brethren. Desertions are said to be frequent, but the union men deny this. Three experienced union men deserted last night, and said they were glad to get back to work.

MINE WORKERS ASSEMBLE.

Talk of Curtailing the Anthracite Output So that Union Can Control the Situation.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 27.—A convention of representatives of the United Mine Workers of America from every mine in the anthracite coal region began here to-day, and is expected to continue three or four days. It is stated by officials of the organization that nearly 1,000 delegates will attend the sessions, representing 365 local unions.

Matters of exceptional importance are to come before the convention, one being the question of the right of the United Mine Workers' officials or representatives to go upon the property of the various companies to examine the cards of the miners, a privilege which has been so far denied by the officials at many mines.

While expressing themselves generally as entertaining no apprehension of trouble over the outcome of the convention, the anthracite officials are, nevertheless, somewhat anxious, and it would cause them no surprise if the convention were to take some steps whereby the present output of anthracite would be curtailed so as to prevent an accumulation of coal and place the miners in a stronger position to meet the issues which are likely to present themselves next April, when the existing one-year contract between the mine owners and employes expires.

Little was done at the opening session. President Mitchell was in charge, and the Grand Opera House, where the delegates are meeting, was crowded to its capacity. Mr. Mitchell would not say whether the convention would take any action on the steel strike. All the sessions will be secret.

The convention this afternoon decided that miners should buy none but union label powder provided it is of as good quality as that used at present.

The Credentials Committee concluded its work to-night. The roll call shows an attendance of 730 delegates. When it was seen that the committee could not make up the roll in time for an afternoon session adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning.

So far as can be learned there is trouble concerning the card-inspection system at some of the collieries of the Delaware and Hudson Company in the Scranton district, and at one colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre in the Hazleton region.

Coxe Brothers & Co., it is alleged by delegates, have not yet paid the 10 per cent. increase to some of the laborers and firemen. Quite a number of delegates from the Scranton district have expressed themselves in favor of drastic measures to enforce card inspection at the mines, but the men from the other districts are of the opinion that the difficulty can be remedied in an amicable manner.

Much depends on President Mitchell and the other leaders, who, it is believed, can pretty nearly sway the convention to their way of thinking. While nothing definite concerning the matter is mentioned in the official call, and while President Mitchell refuses to either confirm or deny the report, it is stated to-night that after the card question and other points at issue are settled, the convention will take the preliminary steps for securing a joint conference with the operators next Spring.

COAL MINERS TO STRIKE.

Four Thousand Men Will Walk Out in Kansas, It Is Said.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Aug. 27.—President Richardson and Secretary Gilmour of the United Mine Workers, returned to-day from a trip to the various local unions of the "Big Four" mines and predict that at least 90 per cent. of the 4,000 coal miners in this district will obey the strike order on Sept. 1.

The companies known as the "Big Four" are the Central Coal and Coke Company, the Western Coal and Mining Company, which is the fuel department of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and the fuel department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, known as the Southwestern Mining Company.

The miners are not fighting for an advance of wages, but to have the operators sign an agreement to employ only union men.

Gov. Yates's Intervention Asked.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Gov. Yates is to be asked by the Union machinists of Chicago to intervene with a view to putting a stop to the importation of strike breakers, who are being brought to this city daily from the East and placed at work in striking machinists' positions.

WOMAN HELD FOR ABDUCTION.

Justice Jerome Disposes of the Case of Cora Bradford—A Search for Three Girls.

Justice Jerome yesterday ordered Cora Bradford, keeper of a disorderly house in West Forty-sixth Street, to produce three girls in court or go to jail.

The woman Bradford, with two others, was arrested at 214 West Forty-sixth Street by Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society after Mattie Gibson, an inmate of the house, had told Justice Jerome that she had been detained against her will. The examination in the case was held before the Justice yesterday. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky appeared for the defendants.

Mattie Gibson on the stand testified that she had been brought to New York by Cora Bradford's brother-in-law. She had intended to stay at the house only a few days, she said, but had remained there four weeks and had not been permitted to go out during that time more than once. She declared that she had made an attempt to escape.

Mr. Rosalsky's questioning elicited the fact that she entered the house willingly and that her mother kept a disorderly house in Reading, Penn.

The woman Bradford is charged with abduction, keeping a disorderly house, and with violating the excise law. Justice Jerome at the conclusion of the girl's testimoney said:

"This woman Bradford is now running another disorderly house. Her husband is interested in another in Forty-sixth Street. There shall be no traffic in young girls in this city while I am on the bench if I can possibly prevent it.

"I shall hold you all for trial, but I will give you an opportunity to produce three women who were former inmates in your house. One was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. They will not be used against you if produced."

Lawyer Rosalsky advised his clients to produce the women if they knew where they were. He waited in his office until 6 o'clock to hear from them. About that time he received a telephone message that one, Stella Troop, would be produced at 12 o'clock to-day; that no girl had ever been taken to a hospital from the house, and that the women knew nothing about the other two girls.

Superintendent McClintock and Assistant Superintendent Hammond were told these facts by Mr. Rosalsky, and Superintendent McClintock immediately informed Mr. Rosalsky that his clients were not dealing fairly with him.

"I think," said he, "that I can find Stella. She is the one we want the most. We need her and another woman known as 'Cricket,' and we know how to get them. It will necessitate bringing in another house."

GLENNON DOES NOT PLEAD.

Recorder Goff Grants Another Adjournment in His Case and That of Shells and Dwyer.

"Wardman" Glennon, Sergt. Shells, and Patrolman Dwyer of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station did not plead yesterday to the indictments against them for neglect of duty in failing to suppress a disorderly house in West Thirty-third Street. Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn appeared with the three officers before Recorder Goff and requested an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Ridgway stated that he had only recently come into the case, and had not had time to decide whether to plead or to enter a demurrer. He declared that in the meantime, if granted an adjournment, he would apply to no other court for a stay of proceedings or change of venue. Assistant District Attorney Garvan opposed the motion.

Recorder Goff stated that he believed Mr. Ridgway to be sincere in his promise and granted an adjournment until Friday.

POLICEMAN UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.

Kiely Didn't Give Thief to the Latter's Accomplice, Col. Murphy Says.

Police Commissioner Murphy said yesterday that investigation had shown that a great injustice had been done to Policeman Kiely of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was said to have given up a thief he had arrested to an accomplice of the man in the belief that he was Detective Armstrong of the Central Office.

It appears that another policeman of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, in plain clothes, who was on his vacation, saw the theft committed and pursued the man. Kiely caught the fugitive and turned him over to the policeman in plain clothes. The man was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and locked up and disposed of in the usual legal manner.

A WOMAN MAKES DISCLOSURES.

Mildred Hamilton, Who Accused a Captain, at Mr. Philbin's Office.

Mildred Hamilton, the woman who several months ago made charges against Capt. Donahue and "Wardman" Lyons of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, claiming that she had paid a certain sum of money for protection, was at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon. She was closeted with Assistant District Attorney Garvan for some time.

Mr. Garvan said later that he was examining the woman in regard to certain police matters, but he refused to disclose what had been brought out by the examination.

CONVICTED OF LARCENY.

Express Clerk Found Guilty of Jewelry Theft.

Robert Pentecost, formerly an employe of the Adams Express Company, was convicted in General Sessions, before Recorder Goff yesterday, of stealing jewelry valued at $1,000 from his employers.

The prisoner Pentecost was defended by Lawyer Hugh O. Pentecost. Assistant District Attorney James J. Walsh prosecuted. One of his principal witnesses was named James J. Walsh. None of the persons with the same names were related.

Pentecost was employed in the Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street branch of the express company. On Sunday, June 16, several packages of jewelry, shipped by Boston manufacturers to New York dealers, were received. Between that time and Monday mornings they disappeared. Pentecost was seen in the office on Sunday. He was indicted, with two other clerks, for the theft.

The jury, after hearing the testimony, returned a verdict of grand larceny in the second degree. Pentecost was remanded for sentence on Friday.

ARGUING THE CASE FOR MR. SCANNELL

Mr. Nicoll Attacks the Appointment of Mr. Ordway.

District Attorney Philbin Refers to the Unofficial Citizen Who Seeks "the Atmosphere of Royalty."

The argument in the case of Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and Agent William L. Marks was concluded yesterday before Justice Gildersleeve in the Extraordinary Term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. This extraordinary term was called with the idea of having the cases of alleged conspiracy and neglect of duty disposed of long before election, but the legal obstacles interposed have made such prospects very slim. In fact, Justice Gildersleeve as he took the large bundles of documents in the cases intimated that he would have to take considerable time before he would be able to give his opinion on the matters submitted to him.

The continuation of the argument yesterday was chiefly devoted to an attack on the rights of Samuel H. Ordway to act as special counsel for the District Attorney before the Grand Jury in these cases. De Lancey Nicoll, in appearing for Mr. Scannell, said on this point:

"The duties of a specially engaged counsel are very different from those of a public official acting under the oath of his office. One is sworn to do certain duties; the other is specially engaged under a retainer to accomplish a particular purpose. The policy of the statute is so well understood and has been so long maintained that no one else ever sent an unsworn attorney to represent his office before the Grand Jury.

"The danger of going behind the statute is very great. If your Honor upholds the contention of the District Attorney you will establish a new form of practice at variance with the Code and fraught with dangerous possibilities. Of course, in quiet and peaceful times like these there is no real danger, but the time might come when a District Attorney would put the powers of the county in the hands of a counsel specially appointed by the leader of a political faction. We might then see indictments found for the purpose of furthering political ends."

District Attorney Philbin listened intently to the attack on his appointment of Mr. Ordway. After Mr. Nicoll had completed his argument the District Attorney arose and said that he had not intended to interfere in the argument, but that the case had reached such proportions that he felt it his duty to officially ask the Court to sustain the indictments. Continuing he said:

"In ordinary cases a defendant is entitled to the benefit of every doubt, yet when a public official is charged with a crime it is doubtful if he be entitled to such benefit.

"It is most important, your Honor, that this case be brought to trial. The defendants have engaged the most brilliant pleader in the County of New York and the most able District Attorney New York ever had to aid them to evade an investigation of their conduct. Now, while it is impossible, of course, for the Court to take cognizance of anything not in evidence, I may say that if your Honor dismisses these indictments and these defendants are not rebuked by a conviction in this court, you will permit the growth of a system that will mean the loss of thousands of dollars to the city.

"In his humble capacity as a private citizen Marks has made $50,000 a year. We can imagine what might be the profits of an unofficial citizen with great political power. He could acquire millions—so many that it would be more congenial to him to seek the atmosphere of royalty in preference to the democratic air of this country."

This last reference of Mr. Philbin to a leader living abroad caused a laugh throughout the courtroom.

The District Attorney then proceeded to defend his appointment of Mr. Ordway, declaring that it was perfectly proper and legal.

John D. Lindsay of counsel for Mr. Scannell then presented a technical objection to the indictment, and Mr. Ordway replied.

The chief contention against the indictments is that the ten counts in the indictments constitute ten separate offenses, entitling the defendants to a separate trial in each case.

Justice Gildersleeve then took all the papers, including the minutes of the Grand Jury, and said he would give his decision after he had carefully examined all the law points involved.

Neither Mr. Scannell nor Mr. Marks was in court, but they were well represented by friends, and the courtroom in the County Court House was crowded.

NOVEL MILWAUKEE FRANCHISE.

Common Council Grants to a Railroad Unprecedented Privileges.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—The Milwaukee, Burlington and Lake Geneva Railroad now holds the most valuable franchise ever given to a railroad company in Milwaukee. It was granted by the Common Council in the face of the active opposition of citizens and property owners, all of whom were entirely disregarded. The franchise is for an electric elevated road, is unlimited as to time, and permits of the running of freight trains through the city.

No compensation is to be paid by the road except to abutting property owners who may be damaged. The central terminus is at Michigan and Milwaukee Streets, in the heart of the East Side. Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago is said to be one of the promoters of the line, and many theories are advanced as to who is back of the scheme.

The passage of this franchise through the Council is a municipal mystery. No one has ever appeared before the committees and given a clear explanation what the franchise is wanted for. The promoters have not been required to show what backing there is to the road or how they are going to build it. It is generally supposed that some railroad which wants to gain an entrance to the city is behind the project and has taken this means of gaining its ends.

PORTO RICAN VETERANS.

Held Their First Reunion at Buffalo and Elected Officers for the Year.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles opened the first session of the reunion of veterans of the Porto Rican campaign to-day. He appointed a Nominating Committee to prepare a ticket of election. The following were named and elected by acclamation:

National Commander—Major Gen. John R. Brooke; First National Vice Commander—Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy; Second National Vice Commander—Gen. Eugene Griffin; Third National Vice Commander—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, United States Navy; Fourth National Vice Commander—Col. A. B. Colt; Corresponding Secretary to be named by Gen. Brooke; Treasurer—Major W. H. Crump; Registrar—Major James Johnston; Chaplain—the Rev. J. C. Schindel; Members of Advisory Board—Gen. Peter C. Hains, United States Army; Col. D. J. Foster of Illinois, Gen. Albert Salliday of Wisconsin, Capt. C. M. Chester, United States Navy, and Col. George D. Donavin.

The ticket submitted and declared elected, Gen. Miles ordered the newly elected officers to arise, whereupon he administered the oath of office. The next formality was the reading by Gen. Miles of his address, made as National Commander of the Society of the Porto Rican Expedition.

Gen. Brooke, Major Johnston, and Richard Harding Davis were appointed a committee to suggest a suitable design for the badge of the society. The date and place of the next meeting will be decided by National Commander Brooke and the Advisory Board.

Carrie Nation to Lecture Here.

"The Hatchet Greater Than the Law" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Carrie Nation in Carnegie Hall to-night. Robert Grau, her manager, when seen last night at the Victoria Hotel, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, said that Mrs. Nation will arrive in New York from Baltimore at 6:30 o'clock this morning. To-morrow morning she will go to Boston to deliver her lecture.

Tennessee Bank Fails.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 27.—The Bank of Fentress County, situated at Jamestown, Tenn., closed its doors to-day. Its liabilities are $40,000; assets, $28,000.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON EMPLOYS COUNSEL

To be Represented Before the Schley Court of Inquiry.

List of Navy Department's Witnesses Supplied to Admiral Schley—List to be Made Public To-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is understood that Admiral Sampson is to be represented before the Schley Court of Inquiry by counsel. The Navy Department officials say they have no official knowledge on the subject and point to the fact that the Court of Inquiry is the only body authorized to admit or debar counsel in such cases.

It may in its pleasure deny the person under investigation the privilege of having counsel present before the court, or on the other hand it may go to the length of permitting persons in secondary interest the privilege of employing counsel before the court. So the officials say they have no knowledge officially of the retention of counsel by Admiral Sampson, but privately it is admitted that he expects to be so represented.

It was learned to-day that W. H. Stayton of the law firm of Stayton & Campbell of New York, was expected at the Navy Department to-morrow, and it is supposed that his purpose is to consult the records of the department in the interest of Admiral Sampson.

Mr. Stayton is a graduate of the Naval Academy, who, though coming out at the head of his class, elected to join the Marine Corps. He was detailed to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, and later resigned to practice law.

The Navy Department to-day, through Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry, supplied counsel for Admiral Schley with a tentative list of witnesses to be called before the court by the Government. The Department declined to-day to make this list public, but it is understood that it contains, and, in fact, is headed by, the name of Rear Admiral Sampson.

It is not even possible to-day to learn the number of witnesses named, but it is stated that the list is by no means complete. Some of the witnesses named may not be called, while on the other hand not only may the Government add to the list, but Admiral Schley's counsel are at liberty to suggest additional names.

The list of witnesses will be made public to-morrow. Some time ago Admiral Schley in sending his list of witnesses to the Department included a request for all the officers of the Brooklyn. The Department replied that a number of the officers of the Brooklyn would be on the list prepared by the Department, and asked him to have specifically named the Brooklyn's officers he desired.

The Admiral responded to-day through Col. Parker of his counsel. He gave the names of the principal officers of the Brooklyn and also of several petty officers, including the quartermasters who were at the wheel during the action off Santiago.

W. H. Stayton of the law firm of Stayton & Campbell was out of the city yesterday. It was said at his office, 30 Broad Street, that he would return to-day. No one at his office would admit any knowledge of Mr. Stayton's possible connection with the Schley Court of Inquiry.

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL FOR SCHLEY.

Albert H. O'Brien, Prominent Philadelphia Lawyer, Selected.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The Record to-morrow will say that Albert H. O'Brien, a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, has been called in as associate counsel for Rear Admiral Schley in the coming investigation at Washington. Last Thursday Mr. O'Brien was in Washington in consultation with Schley's counsel, and materially assisted them in the preparation of the brief for the court of inquiry.

During the late sixties he occupied the post of Judge Advocate of the West India Fleet and in 1869 was stationed at Annapolis where Schley was lieutenant commander. A warm friendship developed there between the two men. Mr. O'Brien resigned from the navy in 1875 and took up the practice of law in Philadelphia.

NEW NAVAL TARGET PRACTICE.

North Atlantic Squadron to Spend a Month Shooting, According to Recent Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—When the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron arrive at Hampton Roads from Newport to-morrow they will engage in a new system of gunnery practice, prescribed in recent special orders of the Navy Department. The new gunnery instruction will take the place of two sea practices, and when a ship has gone through with the newly authorized gun drill, has had one record practice, and four sea practices, her work in this line will hereafter be considered complete.

The entire drill will consume the greater part of a month, and will include small-arms target practice for all hands, subcalibre practice, in which, at 500 yards, with the ship under way, ten shots will be fired at a target from each class of gun, and preliminary target practice at 1,000 yards by guns of calibre .45 and one-pounders.

The most important trial of marksmanship, and the one which hereafter will determine the fighting worth of ships, is known as "fighting efficiency practice." In this drill a target fashioned of spars, laid parallel to the water, and in all sixty feet in length, will be used. From this will rise miniature masts, ten feet high, rigged with canvas. The vessel will steam by this mark at a range of about 2,000 yards, and, going at no less than eight knots, will fire each one of the guns of her batteries in turn at the mark, bringing them all to bear during her run of perhaps a mile past the target. Actual hits only will be counted in this trial, and the ship's fighting efficiency will be rated by the percentage of hits out of total shots fired.

According to information at hand at the Navy Department, the navies of the world are giving a greater amount of attention to the subject of target practice, and many schemes are being evolved in foreign navies to make conditions in gunnery practice conform as closely as possible to those of an actual combat at sea.

$1,000,000 FOR THE MILITIA.

Secretary of War Allots It to the Different States According to Congressional Representation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Secretary of War to-day made an allotment of $1,000,000 to the militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia. This was the amount appropriated, and was distributed among the various States in accordance with their representation in Congress.

The amount allotted to the Territories and District of Columbia is placed in the discretion of the Secretary, and the amount allotted is based upon the militia organization each maintains. The Secretary in his circular calls attention to the necessity of the different States making certificates of militia organizations before the money will be available.

Destroyer Bainbridge Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Miss Louise Adele Bainbridge-Hoff, daughter of Capt. Bainbridge-Hoff and granddaughter of Commodore Bainbridge, broke the champagne bottle over the bow of the torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge, launched here to-day. This vessel is the first to be launched of a trio of destroyers now building at the Neafie & Levy shipyards, her sister ships being the Chauncey and the Barnes. The Bainbridge is 245 feet long with a 23-foot beam. She has a quadrupie-expansion engine, with cylinders 20½ inches, 32 inches, 38 inches, and 38 inches in diameter. Her speed is expected to be 29 knots an hour, and her speed trial will be made in a few weeks.

ANOTHER SERUM PATIENT ILL.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—It is now definitely known that the man who was bitten by an infected mosquito after inoculation with the serum of Dr. Caldas, the Brazilian expert, has developed a genuine case of yellow fever.

Dr. Caldas has not yet seen the patient.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President McKinley to-day made the following appointments:

William H. Hunt, New York, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.

John Jenkins, Nebraska, Consul General at San Salvador, Salvador.

Fred Douglas Fisher, Oregon, interpretor of the United States Consulate at Nagasaki, Japan.

Allen N. Cameron, Kansas, Marshal of the United States Consular Court at Hankau, China.

Percival G. Rennick, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois.

First Lieutenants in the Artillery Corps, Philip S. Goldermann and Solomon Avery, Jr.

First Lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, Charles B. Kerney.

L. H. Valentine of California, United States Attorney for the Southern District of California.

August C. Steinbrenner, gunner in the navy.

A. N. Cameron, who was appointed Court Marshal at Hankau, went to China several years ago as a missionary, and while there he adopted the Chinese costume. He is a member of an old Kansas family.

CLERK'S BOOKS TO BE EXAMINED

Mayor of Orange Says Quinlan Has Not Explained Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 27.—Mayor Henry Stetson of this city, in a communication addressed to the Common Council, and read at a special meeting of that body to-night, prodded the members of the Council into taking definite action concerning the alleged discrepancies in the accounts of Water Clerk David J. Quinlan.

Incidentally, the Mayor reported that, in addition to the alleged deficiencies in the accounts of Mr. Quinlan for the months of April, May, June, and July, a cursory examination had disclosed the fact that an equal deficiency existed for the months of January, February, and March. Should this prove correct, Mr. Quinlan's accounts would then show a shortage of about $4,800.

Mr. Stetson said that the resolution providing for an expert examination of the accounts of not only the Water Department but the Tax and Sewer Departments was an attempt on the part of the Water Committee to evade the issue. He also stated that Mr. Quinlan had, so far, failed to satisfactorily explain the condition of his accounts.

Mr. Stetson attached a letter from Mr. Quinlan asking for his suspension pending the investigation. The request was complied with. The resolution providing for the expert examination of the books of all the city offices was repealed and a resolution adopted providing for the examination of Mr. Quinlan's books only.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TICKET BROKERS GAIN POINT.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—The application of the Lackawanna Railroad Company for an injunction restraining sixty-one Buffalo ticket brokers from dealing in special Pan-American excursion tickets issued by that road has been denied by Judge Hazel of the United States Circuit Court, and the order granted some time ago, restraining such sale during the argument of the case, has been vacated.

It is held by the Court that the company has the right to make special contracts with individual purchasers of tickets, and that the purchasers cannot violate such contracts by selling their tickets, and the point of lack of jurisdiction raised by the defendant's counsel is overruled. On the other hand, the Court denies the application for an injunction because the Lackawanna is a member of the Trunk Line Association, known as the "pool," which combines to fix rates in violation of the law, and hence is not entitled to redress in an equity court.

"The complainant must therefore be relegated to its remedies at law," says the Court in the last paragraph of the decision, "and the injunction is vacated."

PARK AVENUE TUNNEL NUISANCE.

Regarding plans for tunnel improvements, President Newman of the New York Central said yesterday that, although several had been submitted to him, none of those he had seen so far represented all the improvements they were desirous of making.

Senator Depew said that the most probable solution was the proposal to depress the tracks for suburban trains and run them in a loop through a tunnel underneath the Grand Central Station by electricity. Mr. Depew said the matter was entirely in the hands of President Newman, who was to submit his decision to the board at its next meeting, which is to be in December. Senator Depew said that Mr. Newman's recommendations would surely be adopted.

Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTERREY, Mexico, Aug. 27.—H. Clay Pierce and his associates, who recently acquired the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, will assume formal control of that property about Oct. 1. Although the road is to be closely affiliated in traffic matters and otherwise with the Mexican Central, it is stated that it will be operated as a separate property and that the general offices here will not be abolished. The new General Manager will probably be Col. Joseph A. Robertson, who has lived in Monterey for nearly fifteen years and is prominently identified with the manufacturing and business interests of this city and Northern Mexico. He was formerly a resident of St. Louis.

To Build an Electric Road.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—The Northport Traction Company to-day filed with the Secretary of State at Albany a certificate of incorporation. It is organized with a capital of $50,000 to operate an electric road between the East Northport station on the Long Island Railroad and Northport Harbor. The directors are William H. Baldwin, Jr., William F. Brown, and William J. Kelly of Brooklyn; F. F. Haff of Long Island City; John W. Hillman, Edward Pidgeon, Edward Thompson of Northport; F. C. Scudder of Babylon and W. F. Potter of Flushing.

Chicago Great Western Buys a Road.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 27.—The Chicago Great Western Railroad has completed arrangements for the purchase of the Green Bay and Western Railroad, a line 225 miles long, giving entrance into Wisconsin from Winona, Minn., where it connects with the Chicago Great Western. President Stickney says that the mileage of his road will be considerably increased during the next year by the purchase of smaller roads.

Receiver for a Massachusetts Road.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—William Odlin of Andover was appointed receiver of the Stoughton and Randolph Street Railway Company by Judge Colt in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. The company, which was organized in 1898, operates a line between Randolph and Stoughton. The indebtedness amounts to $150,000.

Cecil Gabbett of the Seaboard Resigns.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 27.—Cecil Gabbett, Division Superintendent of the fourth division of the Seaboard Air Line, tendered his resignation to-day after having been a railroad man ever since he came to this country, in 1870. He will go into the lumber business here.

Kansas City Road Elects Officers.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Directors of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, of the St. Louis and San Francisco system, have elected the following officers: B. F. Yoakum, President; B. L. Winchell, Vice-President and General Manager; F. H. Hamilton, Secretary and treasurer; L. F. Parker, General Counsel.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Directors of the Chicago, Indianapolis and

F.GHT ENDS OUTING OF SAGAMORE CLUB

The Hopper and Welde Factions in a Noisy Scrimmage.

More than One Hundred Men Mixed Up in the Disturbance, Which Was Quelled by the Police.

When the excursionists of the Sagamore Club, the Tammany organization of the Thirty-first Assembly District, returned at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night from Roton Point, where they had spent the day, the Hopper and Welde factions engaged in a fight that aroused the neighborhood for blocks, and the timely arrival of the police prevented a serious termination to the hostilities.

The 500 excursionists formed in line and marched up East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. When at Second Avenue about 100 men became engaged in a free fight as the result of some remarks made about Hopper, and an innocent victim was the only one to receive any serious injury. He was Dr. Samuel Clellan, a dentist, who lives at 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. He was the guest of Frank Geraty of the Building Department, and for some time has been bitterly opposed to the leadership of Isaac Hopper.

The dentist suddenly found himself in the midst of a crowd of struggling men who were striking right and left. He was thrown to the ground while the fighting mass fought over his body. Policeman Beck of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, hearing the shouts, ran in the direction from whence they came and found the excursionists in a struggling heap. He drew his nightstick and fought his way into the midst of the men and rescued the dentist.

A call was sent in to the Harlem Hospital, and Ambulance Surgeon Slevin responded and removed Dr. Clellan to the hospital. He had received a severe lacerated scalp wound and contusions about the body. After his injuries were dressed he left for home.

There were any amount of bruised and bleeding faces in the crowd, but none went to the hospital. The presence of several policemen who had been attracted by the noise prevented another outbreak.

SAVED BY VICTIM'S FATHER.

He Advised Arkansas Mob Not to Lynch Negro Who Attempted to Assault His Child.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 27.—Louis Smith, a fifty-five-year-old negro, that a mob intended to take from the county jail here last midnight, was saved from lynching by the action of the father of a little white girl whom Smith is charged with having attempted to assault.

The mob formed at the Court House just before midnight. Before a plan had been agreed upon Watson, father of the child, appeared. When called upon to take the leadership he advised the crowd to permit the law to take its course. This unlooked-for action on the part of the father caused the mob to disperse.

WILD CHASE AFTER BANKNOTES

Wind Scattered $401 Worth and a Big Crowd Engaged in the Scramble for Them.

Never on the wildest market has the Stock Exchange presented a scene of greater excitement than was witnessed before the Mount Morris Bank, at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, when a Third Avenue hatter's clerk on his way to make a deposit dropped a roll of $401, which was promptly scattered broadcast by the wind.

The first to swoop upon the flying paper were the newsboys from the New York Central Railroad Station, but teamsters jumped from their trucks, trolley crews deserted their cars, and well-dressed men ran from the cars and sidewalks and joined in a mad scramble for the bills.

Policemen Teezan and Welsh of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and Doorman Valden of the West Thirtieth Street Station, the latter in plain clothes enjoying his leisure hours, happened to be close by and dashed into the crowd. As they did so two or three nimble boys broke away from it and ran off as fast as their legs could cary them, but the others obeyed the command of the policemen, and one after the other came forward and placed the money they had seized into the policemen's hands. They in turn passed it to the distracted clerk, who found $385 when he counted it before them.

Ordination Ceremony in South Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 27.—The Right Rev. Dr. John J. O'Connor, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Newark, will celebrate the first ordination ceremony since his elevation to the office of Bishop on Saturday morning, Sept. 21, in the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, at Seton Hall College, this village. He will ordain the Rev. John J. Murphy of Jersey City, a graduate of Seton Hall in the class of 1898. Chancellor George Doane O'Neill will assist the Bishop. Bishop O'Connor will confer minor orders on Carol Radocy of Budapest, Austria, on Sept. 18.

Merchants' Day at the Exposition.

The Merchants' Association received yesterday a letter from William I. Buchanan, Director General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, announcing that the officers of the Exposition would be glad to set aside Tuesday, Oct. 15, to be known as "Merchants' Association Day." This letter was received in response to a communication sent by William R. Corwine, in which it was pointed out that a large number of merchants here who were anxious to visit the Exposition would be unable to get away until after the Fall buying season, and suggesting that an effort be made to have a special commercial day set apart some time in October. Mr. Corwine, on behalf of the officers and directors of the Merchants' Association, has written to Mr. Buchanan accepting.

CONSTITUTION'S KEEL DAMAGED.

Dry Docking of Yacht Showed Plates on Underbody Bent.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 27.—Several plates on the Constitution's underbody were found to be in bad shape, twisted and bent, when the yacht was drydocked this afternoon. A diver found the damaged places and tightened the plates so that they did not interfere with the railway on which the sloop was hauled. The injuries are attributed to the boat having run aground at Oyster Bay and struck a submerged obstacle while on the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

At the time the plates were loosened, on the New York Yacht Club's cruise, the trouble seemed of little consequence, but the hard racing the boat has done since then has tended to loosen the sheathing screws on this plating. It is thought quite possible that much of the yacht's unsatisfactory work may be attributed to the condition of the plates on her keel.

Columbia Will Leave To-day.

The old cup champion Columbia, after a thorough overhauling at the Morse Iron Works, at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, is again in perfect condition for racing. At 6 o'clock this morning she will leave the Morse dock, and, towed by the tug Mutual, start for Newport, where on Saturday she will sail against the Constitution in the first of the official trial races.

Independence on Last Voyage.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Thomas W. Lawson's yacht Independence started for her home city (Boston) early this morning The boat was in tow of the tug Gladiator. The voyage will be her last, according to her owner's announced plan, as, having failed to be accepted as a defender of the American Cup, she will be broken up for junk at Boston.

BANKER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Peter Eaton Discharges Birdshot Into His Foot—Says He Was Showing the Gun to His Wife.

Shortly after midnight this morning a woman's voice called up the Roosevelt Hospital by telephone and said a man had shot himself at 131 West Sixty-third Street. She seemed greatly excited, and exclaimed: "Come quickly, for God's sake!"

Policeman Scott of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was notified, and with Detective Deering went to the house mentioned. They were admitted by a colored maid and taken up to the front room on the second floor, where Peter Eaton was found lying on the bed in a suit of pajamas, his foot bleeding profusely. His wife was present in the room.

Eaton explained he had been lying in bed showing the shotgun to his wife, when in some inexplicable manner the weapon was discharged, the entire load of bird shot passing through his heel. The bed was riddled with shot also. The woman was greatly excited, and begged Detective Deering to do something to stop the loss of blood while waiting for the ambulance. The detective took a towel, and making a tourniquet placed it on the wounded leg.

In the meantime no reply had come to Mrs. Eaton's call for an ambulance, although the Roosevelt Hospital is within four blocks of the residence. Then a call was sent to Police Headquarters for an ambulance, and thirty-five minutes after the first call Dr. Blue of the Roosevelt staff arrived. Mr. Eaton was at once taken away.

When she was asked for some explanation of the incident after Eaton had been removed, Mrs. Eaton said she was too nervous and frightened to talk about it.

At the hospital the injured man gave his occupation as that of a banker.

INDIANS HAVE SMALLPOX.

Violent Outbreak Among the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin — Quarantine Regulations Cannot Be Enforced.

Special to The New York Times.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Aug. 27.—Axel Jacobson of Wittenberg, Superintendent of the Indian Schools, together with Dr. Quigg of Tomah, was in this city to-day investigating the smallpox which is prevalent among the Winnebago Indians. They found the situation much more serious than they expected. Within a distance of three miles there are thirty cases.

More than fifty cases are reported from the towns of Brockway and Lanchester. It is impossible to force the Indians to observe quarantine regulations with the force the town has at its command. The City of Sturgeon Bay, with a population of 8,300, has been exposed to smallpox, and an outbreak is expected there.

CHICAGO CORN TAKES A RISE.

Heavy Local Buying and Heat in the Southwest Responsible.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Corn was the centre of attraction on the Board of Trade to-day, and prices on that cereal made an appreciable advance, with December corn closing 1⅝ to 1¾ cents higher. The opening was somewhat easier, but heavy local buying set in, and the market advanced sharply. Hot weather in the Southwest caused some apprehension and was partly responsible for the advance. Fair buying orders from outsiders also were factors in frightening shorts, and the result was one of the best markets for more than a week past.

December opened ⅛ to ¼ lower, at 55⅝ to 55½; touched 55¾, and advanced steadily to 57⅝. The close was at 57¼ to 57⅜, a gain of 1⅝ to 1¾.

Oats opened quiet and steady. Buying by outsiders early in the day caused misgivings to shorts, who hastily took to cover, and a later rally carried prices from ¾ to 1 higher. The advance in corn, however, was the main bull factor. December ranged between 34½ and 34¼ and 35⅝, closing 1⅝ higher, at 35⅝. The receipts were 312 cars.

Found Dying in City Hall Park.

A woman was found in front of the Register's Office in City Hall Park, in a fainting condition, by a policeman of the City Hall Station last night. He summoned an ambulance and she was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. There she said she was Florence Shock, thirty-four years old, of 514 Hudson Street, Hoboken. Then she became unconscious and a little later died. She was suffering from heart disease.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Switz Conde, Oswego; Samuel H. Cramp, Philadelphia; Rigoberto Sanchez Bruno, Paris, and Edward W. Lambert, London.

MANHATTAN—James Young, Hongkong; A. Hood Bee, Singapore, India; T. C. Niven, London, and George R. Malby, Ogdensburg.

MURRAY HILL—Edouard Viola, Palermo; Capt. M. B. Roberts and Lieut. H. M. Beasley, England, and Dr. F. E. Hopkins, Springfield.

HOLLAND—Dr. C. R. Holmes, Cincinnati; J. I. Briggs, Liverpool; T. A. Marlow, Helena, Mont., and Stuart Oliver, Croydon, England.

IMPERIAL—George D. Alder, Salt Lake City; Major S. A. Blunt, United States Army, and E. Lee Allen, Los Angeles.

GRAND—A. Clifford Whitehouse, Manchester, England, and H. Ashton Ramsay, Baltimore.

VICTORIA—Judge E. E. Walker, Indianapolis; R. D. Prescott, Panama, and L. R. Beardsley, City Controller of Sydney, New South Wales.

HOFFMAN—Osborn Yellott, Baltimore; M. B. Evans, Washington, and J. B. Lyon, State Printer, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Francis A. Cook, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ernesto Sarra, Havana; the Rev. J. Addison Henry, Philadelphia; Bertram F. Crosfield, Reigate, England, and Percy E. Hasiam, Bolton, England.

PLAZA—Albert Fink, Cape Nome, Alaska, and Santos Gonzales, Havana.

SAVOY—H. Rushworth, Manchester, England; Alfred Shepherd, Edinburgh, and A. Alison, Auckland, N. Z.

NETHERLAND—J. C. Hough, Detroit; R. M. Siddall, Newcastle, Ireland, and Robert MacIlvaine, Newcastle, Ireland.

ASTOR—The Very Rev. John Hickey, Braddock, Penn., and H. G. Bagley, Detroit.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Generally fair, light easterly winds.

Showers are probable to-day in the Gulf and South Atlantic and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, the Middle Missouri Valley, and the central Rocky Mountain region, and on Thursday in the upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, the western lower lake region, the Northern States, and the central Rocky Mountain region; elsewhere, including the district west of the Rocky Mountains, the weather will be generally fair.

Temperatures will be lower over the western rain area and will continue high in the middle and southern slope. On the Atlantic Coast and the Great Lakes the winds will be light to fresh easterly; on the east Gulf Coast light to fresh easterly, and on the west Gulf Coast mostly light southerly.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh easterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	74	73	74
6 A. M.	75	71	75
9 A. M.	80	77	81
12 M.	88	80	84
3 P. M.	90	70	80
6 P. M.	86	76	76
9 P. M.	78	74	74
12 P. M.	77	72	73

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77¼
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1900	81
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	70

The barometer registered 30.09 inches at 8 A. M. and 30.13 inches at 8 P. M. yesterday. The humidity was 73 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 74 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 83 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:15 P. M.—9 Pitt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:45 P. M.—122 East Thirty-first Street; John Grinin; damage, $50.

3:15 P. M.—312 East Eighth Street; Jacob Altowery; damage, $25.

6:10 P. M.—3,222 Broadway; A. G. Waters; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—54 Chrystie Street; Morris Schwab; damage, $10.

7:50 P. M.—33 Crosby Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

9:45 P. M.—100 Henry Street; owner unknown; no damage.

CHICAGO POLICE CHIEF EXPOSES HIS OFFICERS

Testimony Connects Them with Bogus Expense Accounts.

A Captain, a Lieutenant, a Sergeant, and a Detective Implicated—Money Was Laid on the Captain's Desk.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The connection of Sergt. Cramer, Detective Tracy, Lieut. Joyce, and Capt. Colleran, Chief of Detectives, with the bogus expense account, was told to-day by Chief of Police O'Neill, who took the stand during the afternoon session of the Civil Service Commission, sitting as the Trial Board, to investigate the matter.

The testimony of Chief O'Neill created a sensation. He told of the alleged confessions of his subordinates, which they, in the main, denied on the stand, or refused to repeat on the stand, on the ground that it would incriminate them. The Chief also told how Capt. Colleran and Lieut. Joyce received their share of the spoils. The only thing not revealed was the source of information that led to the unearthing of the scandal.

Attorney Gash, representing Lieut. Joyce, made many attempts to confuse the Chief of Police. Gash charged that the Chief was making false statements, and said that the witness was actuated by unfriendly feeling toward Lieut. Joyce, all of which Chief O'Neill denied indignantly.

Chief O'Neill, continuing his testimony told of conversations with Detectives Cramer and Tracy, which had led to his filing charges. The Chief testified that Cramer told him the actual expenses in the Larkins case had been $27, and that he had given $5 to Sergt. Gallagher and $5 to Lieut. Joyce. The Chief said Cramer told him he took two $5 bills into the "front office," and laid them on Capt. Colleran's desk, beside the chief of detectives. He said he didn't see Colleran pick up the money, nor did Colleran say anything when he laid the money on his desk.

Chief O'Neill also related how on Cramer's second visit to him he had said Lieut. Joyce offered to pay back the $5 he had received from the alleged expense account. He then told of Tracy's interviews. The conversations covered practically the same ground.

Tracy, he said, had admitted making out the expense account and had told him that after paying actual expenses he had turned over the balance of the money to Cramer, who was in detail with him and who was an older officer and knew more about distributing money. Tracy said Joyce had told him that making out bogus expense accounts was dangerous, but that it was often done.

At the morning session Lieut. McWeeney was on the stand. He was examined as to his knowledge of the disposition of the $75.80 collected from the State for bringing Larkin from Cleveland. Counsel for Joyce stated that he was trying to show that manipulation of expense vouchers was a common practice, to which Fyffe replied:

"It is the purpose of this hearing to break up this common practice."

Cramer, who was detailed with Tracy to bring the prisoner from Cleveland, followed. He said that if he told all he knew about the matter, especially the division of the money received from the State, it would incriminate him. To all other questions he replied that he could not recall the circumstances.

HUNG FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Man Pulled from His Perilous Position Fought His Rescuers Savagely, but Was Overpowered.

Hanging by his hands to the ironwork in the middle of the Brooklyn Bridge, with his legs dangling in midair, was the perilous position in which Inspector Held of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit saw a man at 10 o'clock last night. Held secured help and the man was rescued and locked up after a desperate struggle. He gave his name as John Thompson, twenty-six years old, of 98 Nassau Street, Brooklyn.

Held noticed the man riding across the bridge on a truck and saw him get off in the middle of the bridge and commence to climb through the ironwork. He shouted to him, but the man took no notice. The Inspector was several feet away at the time, and he ran with all possible speed until he had reached the spot where the man had crawled in. He then

When the Inspector attempted to grab one of the man's hands he let go and hung by the other one only. Held called to two men who were passing on a truck, and they went to his assistance. After much pulling and hauling they succeeded in getting Thompson on to the roadway, but he had no sooner regained his feet than he started to fight and succeeded in breaking away from them. He then ran down the roadway and tried again to crawl through the ironwork. Once more the three men pulled him back. Then began a rough-and-tumble fight which lasted about twenty minutes and was only ended by the arrival of the patrolman.

The man seemed to be on the verge of delirium tremens, and fought all the way to the station house, compelling the patrolman to use his club frequently. When searched, nothing of any description was found on the man.

BENJAMIN PARR DISCHARGED.

Returns Lawyer's Commission, but May Retain Other Papers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Benjamin Parr, the flour merchant of New York, who was arrested here ten days ago charged with retaining in his possession the commission of Noah Loder, a lawyer, of 141 Broadway, New York, as Commissioner from the courts of Tennessee, empowering him to take Mr. Parr's testimony in an action pending there, and, also, the papers containing questions which Mr. Parr was to answer, was to-day discharged from arrest.

Mr. Parr's counsel asked the dismissal of the case on the ground that the papers had no value. Mr. Loder's counsel argued that they had. Judge Kellogg asked Mr. Parr if he was willing to return the commission to Mr. Loder. Mr. Parr handed the paper to the Court, who passed it to Mr. Loder.

Judge Kellogg then said that there was nothing to show that the papers remaining in Mr. Parr's possession were not legally there, and there was nothing to compel him to turn them over. If he felt like permanently retaining them he could not be punished by action in this State, but only in the jurisdiction of the court issuing the questions. Mr. Parr was, therefore, honorably discharged from custody.

Mrs. Rodgers Swept the Links.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Elliott Rodgers of Pittsburg won three prizes on the Cape May Golf Club links yesterday. She made the eighteen holes in the medal play tournament of the Women's Association in 101, playing from scratch. In the driving contest, in three drives she drove the ball 114, 102, 119, total, 335 yards. In the clock golf she went around the dial in twenty strokes, two less than her next nearest competitor. The scores of the players in the medal play handicap were:

Class A.—Mrs. Elliott Rodgers, scratch, 101, 101; Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck, scratch, 106, 106; Miss Landenberger, 15, 122, 107; Miss Esther Dougherty, 5, 113, 108; Miss Dorothy Maris, 20, 129, 109; Miss Maria Pinckney Norris, 25, 135, 110.

Class B.—Miss McFillin, 30, 137, 107; Miss Annette Davis, 30, 141, 111; Miss Mabelle Read, 40, 151, 111; Mrs. James F. Lucas, 30, 143, 113; Miss Jessie Crow, 40, 155, 115; Mrs. K. R. Woodward, 40, 155, 116.

Massachusetts Golf Championship.

WOLLASTON, Mass., Aug. 27.—Nearly four score of the leading golfers of the State struggled through thirty-six holes of medal play in the qualifying round of the first annual Massachusetts State championship tournament on the Wollaston Golf Club links to-day. When the playing ended and the cards were computed it was found that A. G. Lockwood of the Allston Club had made the best score, 159 strokes for the two rounds of the course. It was also seen that 181 or better was necessary to continue in the match play for the championship. The thirty-two men who found themselves among the elect included many of the strongest players, which assures some fine golf for the next three days of the tournament.

GOOD CREWS FOR MIDDLE STATES REGATTA

Entries for Labor Day Races on Harlem River Promise Well.

Out-of-Town Clubs Are Strongly Represented and the Class of Oarsmen to Compete Is High.

Entries for the annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, to be held on the Harlem River on next Monday, Labor Day, were opened last night at a meeting held in Harlem, and were found to number fifty-nine, giving promise of an unusually large and well-contested regatta.

The only events which failed to fill were the junior quadruple sculls and the senior four-oared barge race. It was decided to hold these two events open for post entries, in the hope of filling them. Noticeably good entries were received in the junior single sculls, junior four-oared gigs, and both junior and senior eights.

There were also an unusually large number of entries received from out-of-town clubs, the list including the Boston Athletic Association of Boston, Mass.; the Ariel Boat Club of Baltimore, Md.; the Vesper and the Malta Boat Clubs and the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia; the Potomac Boat Club of Washington, D. C.; the Nereid Boat Club of Belleville, N. J.; the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, N. Y.; the Clifton and the Staten Island Boat Clubs of Staten Island, the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing, L. I., and the Institute Boat Club of Newark, N. J.

On account of the large number of events and entries the regatta will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, and three races will be rowed every hour, except from noon to 1:20 P. M., until 6 o'clock. The schedule is as follows:

9 A. M.—Junior single sculls, first heat.
9:20 A. M.—Junior single sculls, second heat.
9:40 A. M.—Junior double sculls, first heat.
10 A. M.—Junior double sculls, second heat.
10:20 A. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, first heat.
10:40 A. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, second heat.
11 A. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, first heat.
11:20 A. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, second heat.
11:40 A. M.—Senior four-oared shells.
1:20 P. M.—Senior four-oared barges.
1:40 P. M.—Junior double shells, final heat.
2 P. M.—Intermediate single sculls.
2:20 P. M.—Junior pair-oared shells.
2:40 P. M.—Intermediate eight-oared shells.
3 P. M.—Association senior single sculls.
3:20 P. M.—Intermediate double shells.
3:40 P. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, final.
4 P. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, final.
4:20 P. M.—Junior single sculls, final.
4:40 P. M.—Junior Quadruple sculls.
5 P. M.—Senior single sculls.
5:20 P. M.—Intermediate four-oared gigs.
5:40 P. M.—Senior eight-oared shells.

The course will be one mile, straightaway. The races will be rowed down the river, with a finish at Washington Bridge in the morning, and up stream with the finish near Morris Dock in the afternoon. The entries follow:

Junior Single Shells.—Friendship Boat club, New York City—Sylvester Hlavac; Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.—J. J. Van Sholly; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—R. W. Weed, Jr.; Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City—Charles Mayer; Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Armand Butler; Boston Athletic Association—Ernest George; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Frederick Steves; Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C., Joseph F. Daly.

Intermediate Single Shells.—Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Max Hirsch; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—A. C. McCloskey.

Association Senior Single Shells.—Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Fred. Fuessel; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Fred Burdy; Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.—Harry Hiller; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—A. C. McCloskey.

Senior Single Shells.—Nassau Boat Club, New York City—William Mehrhoff; Union Boat Club, New York City—C. S. Titus; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Fred. Burdy; Don Rowing Club, Toronto, Ontario—Lewis Scholes and Lem Marsh.

Junior Double Sculls.—Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, F. Beyermann; stroke, H. Asendorf. First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City—Bow, K. Marouschek; stroke, A. Ladman. Overpeck Boat Club, Palisades Park, N. J.—Bow, O. Wold; stroke, H. Wold. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, P. A. Dalley; stroke, F. A. Schell. Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, H. E. Rowe; stroke, J. Fitzharris. Nereid Boat Club, Belleville, N. J.—Bow, F. C. H. Bull; stroke, H. V. Hardman. Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, J. P. Instone; stroke, H. Briner.

Intermediate Double Shells.—Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, H. R. Sackett; stroke, J. D. Ormsby. Nassau Boat Club, New York City—Bow, O. H. Osenkop, Jr.; stroke, A. D. Cill. New York Athletic Club, New York City—Bow, B. L. Zimm; stroke, J. R. Anderson. Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, J. Schultz; stroke, C. E. Schofield.

Junior Quadruple Sculls.—Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, H. M. Holton; 2, R. McKinnon; 3, J. Noonan; stroke, S. Delaney.

Senior Four-Oared Barges.—Rosedale Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.—Bow, A. Buchlein; 2, E. J. Lane; 3, Lawrence Reinhardt; stroke, J. De F. Damm; coxswain, F. De Largy.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, T. Alcorn; No. 2, G. Boers; 3, H. Decker; stroke, J. Ryan; coxswain, J. P. Wall. Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.—Bow, E. H. Fisher; No. 2, W. A. Myers; No. 3, F. A. Lawlor; stroke, F. A. Livingston; coxswain, W. A. Cleary. Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, Md.—Bow, E. G. Freeburger; No. 2, E. F. Rodgers; No. 3, C. L. Carmin; stroke, F. E. Dodson; coxswain, H. Hall. Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y.—Bow, J. A. McAuliffe, Jr.; No. 2, Raymond Halsey; No. 3, Halsey Jackson; stroke, Lee Davis; coxswain, E. H. Thayer. Nassau Boat Club, New York City—Bow, A. N. Wood, Jr.; No. 2, Godfrey Miller; No. 3, H. R. Stivers; stroke, W. F. Quigley; coxswain, R. M. Stephens. Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, J. J. Callahan; No. 2, J. Burdette; No. 3, W. E. Sharland; stroke, R. W. Emerson; coxswain, W. H. Dunn. Friendship Boat Club, New York City—Bow, H. Lahr; No. 2, J. Jarchow; No. 3, C. Aubert; stroke, Allison; coxswain, A. Troeger. Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I.—Bow, D. H. McDougall; No. 2, J. F. Crockett; No. 3, C. T. Sparks; stroke, M. F. Quigley; coxswain, A. Henderson.

Junior Pair-Oared Shells.—Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, H. Bartlett; stroke, F. Loeser. Lone Star Boat Club—Bow, S. A. Cramer; stroke, E. Keller. Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, W. C. Reid; stroke, A. F. Camerdo.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Atalanta Boat Club, New York City—Bow, J. Mulcahy; 2, L. De B. Handley; 3, J. J. Hughes; stroke, F. Kafka. Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, G. Bates; 2, E. L. Simpson; 3, E. Nicolls; stroke, F. Gaisel. Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, J. P. Kemp; 2, H. L. Connell; 3, J. H. Kirk; stroke, W. M. Rogers.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, J. J. Corcoran; 2, J. P. Kelly; 3, W. M. Kelly; stroke, J. E. Chicano; coxswain, W. H. Dunn. Friendship Boat Club, New York City—Bow, H. Lahr; 2, J. Jarchow; 3, C. Aubert; stroke, G. Allison; coxswain, A. Troeger. Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I.—Bow, G. S. Schofield, Jr.; 2, O. von Dannenberg; 3, C. Henderson; stroke, F. C. Townsend; coxswain, A. Henderson.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Hudson Boat Club, New York City—Bow, T. G. McCarthy; 2, R. J. McCreedy; 3, F. H. Mailander; 4, S. E. Connolley; 5, H. Bohlman; 6, G. J. Gregorius; 7, G. Kuntz; stroke, J. H. Monahan; coxswain, J. Hannigan. Union Boat Club, New York City—Bow, E. V. Swayne; 2, C. M. Bucannon; 3, J. R. Golding; 4, F. J. Markey; 5, J. J. Blaine; 6, B. V. Merritt; 7, C. Kelly; stroke, F. Scanlon; coxswain, S. Depew. Staten Island Boat Club, West Brighton, S. I.—Bow, O. Johnson; 2, H. Scrymser; 3, A. G. Whitelaw; 4, E. C. Hegeman; 5, Le Roy Francisco; 6, W. H. Donald; 7, V. Garrett; stroke, A. Davy; coxswain, D. Kilduff. Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, W. W. Moore; 2, C. C. Lees; 3, W. T. Mansfield; 4, E. A. Porter; 5, F. C. Engel; 6, J. C. Stilz; 7, G. B. Towison; stroke, J. F. Brown; coxswain, R. C. Ayres. Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.—Bow, W. A. Methven; 2, T. P. Cleary; 3, T. O'D. Deming; 4, F. R. Culley; 5, J. W. Sutton; 6, C. L. Denton; 7, R. H. Gaithers; stroke, H. Wyeth; coxswain, W. G. Cleary. Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.—Bow, J. B. Rowland; 2, G. A. Herman; 3, G. A. Chase; 4, C. L. Snell; 5, D. F. McGowan; 6, R. E. S. Geare; 7, E. K. Howe; stroke, G. J. May, Jr., coxswain, R. Redington.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, A. Kroll; No. 2, R. W. Weed, Jr.; No. 3, S. Lindauer; No. 4, F. Dirnbecker; No. 5, H. Morris; No. 6, G. Pearse; No. 7, A. T. Crawford; stroke, C. Hoffman; coxswain, F. Haight. Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, R. D. Datesman; No. 2, C. T. Miley; No. 3, W. C. Hall; No. 4, J. M. Root, Jr.; No. 5, J. L. McKenna; No. 6, T. K. Vogel, Jr.; No. 7, J. F. Metten; stroke, W. L. Freeland; coxswain, R. C. Ayres.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, F. Nicola; 2, F. Gaisel; 3, S. Lindaur; 4, E. L. Simpson; 5, H. Morris; 6, G. Pearse; 7, A. T. Crawford; stroke, C. Hoffman; coxswain, F. Haight. Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.—Bow, R. D. Datesman; 2, C. T. Miley; No. 3, W. C. Hall; No. 4, J. M. Root; 5, J. L. McKenna; 6, T. K. Vogel, Jr.; 7, J. F. Metten; stroke, W. L. Freeland; coxswain, R. C. Ayres.

Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J.—Bow, F. J. Coburn; No. 2, A. Moeser; No. 3, V. Lockmeier; No. 4, E. J. Carney; No. 5, J. V. Lupo; No. 6, J. Pardue; No. 7, F. A. Sullivan; stroke, J. Haller; coxswain, T. H. Knowles. Harlem Rowing Club, New York City—Bow, H. Nonnenbacher; No. 2, C. W. Mase; No. 3, F. Hoffman; No. 4, H. Borchert; No. 5, J. Nagle; No. 6, J. Rooney; No. 7, L. Wishart; stroke, J. W. Maher; coxswain, T. Scannel.

Texas Bank Goes Into Bankruptcy.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 27.—The Raymond Banking Company, a private corporation, in order to protect its depositors, went into voluntary bankruptcy to-day. The bank had few depositors. The closing of the First National Bank involved it for $78,000, which it owed to that bank.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hunter, Hugh, & Co., Little Falls, N. Y.; H. Hunter, dry goods; Miss N. Keyes, millinery; Miss N. Mahoney, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Bacharach Bros., Lebanon, Penn.; L. Bacharach, hats; Hotel Marlborough.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. L. Berry, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Block, woolens, dress and waist goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Goldanberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; I. Hutzler, dry goods; M. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss E. Keltner, ladies and infants' wear, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, cloaks and suits; J. S. Coons, millinery; Miss Stubel, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Morris Company, Tarborough, N. C.; A. Morris, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. M. Rich, domestics, linens, and white goods; J. McDonald, silks and dress goods, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hirsch, Israel & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Israel, hats and clothing; Hoffman House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, and laces; Miss Lambert, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Miller, H. F., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. F. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hollender, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Duer, cloaks and suits; 290 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Vendome.

Thirkield, E. B., & Son, Company, Franklin, Ohio; E. B. Thirkield, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Glick, H., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hoffman House.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Letter, cloths and colored dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Higgins & Fraze, Fall River, Mass.; W. A. Fraze, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens, underwear, and furnishing goods, 477 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rurode Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. M. Mills, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Diemer, notions; Westminster Hotel.

Pardridge & Walsh, Detroit, Mich.; M. Deahany, linens; Hotel Albert.

Kellogg, Drake & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; E. L. Drake, cloaks and carpets; H. E. Kellogg, dress goods, laces, and linens; Westminster Hotel.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. W. Carey, furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gambis, Desmont & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. W. Foley, furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Miller, Bain, Beyer & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. C. Beyer, piece goods; 415 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jackson, F., Company, Norwalk, Ohio; R. Roland, dress goods and silks

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock.
Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

The Wanamaker Store

Merchandise Bulletin for Today

Trite Commonplace Important

It should be remembered that this old Stewart block is more readily accessible to more people than any other single point in New York. The lines of railroad that pass our doors or are within one minute's walk are the following:

Madison and Fourth Avenue	Third Avenue
Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street	Second Avenue
Broadway and Columbus Avenue	Christopher Street Ferry, Crosstown
Broadway and Lexington Avenue	Third Avenue Elevated

This store is less than ten minutes' distance by public conveyance from both the Brooklyn Bridge and the Grand Central Railroad Station.

Subway work is completed on Tenth street and the carriage entrance is free from obstruction.

South Side Of Ninth Street

Go through the subway from the basement of the Main Store. Thus you reach toyland and kodak-land. After a while we shall ask you to broad spaces in the old south side stores that will be filled with many other things that you will be glad to see.

Successes on the Skirmish Line

The advance guards in Costumes, Wraps and Millinery, displayed on our second floor, have won an easy victory with our friends, the Public. Women's fashions will show radical changes for the coming Autumn. Innovation is attractive, novelty is interesting.

Our dress and costume stocks are not collected with caprice. Change for the sake of change contains no principle worthy of respect. But beautiful originality is a necessity. If novelty vanished from women's dress and the fine arts of dress textiles and garment design were obliterated an element of beauty would disappear.

Our duty is plain. Professionally we protect the Public from the imposition of things ugly and incongruous. We supervise the designers, advise the makers, approve that which is good, veto that which is not. Our field of similar action touches Paris and Berlin. From these capitals we take more models than any other firm in any country.

The forces that give us leadership in questions of Women's fashions are plain. Therefore all women will find a reward for the time expended in coming here.

Rain Coats in Good Weather

Women's Coats that are always ready for sunshine or showers.

The stuffs are English, very stylish, very durable. Tweeds in gray mixes, Venetians that are almost iridescent. Scotch stripes and plaids that suggest the heather and the mountain dew. But! This advertisement collides with the impossible. See them, that's all. Prices, $16.50 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Serpentine Dress Skirts

They came to us already named by the original designer. He is too serious to see the humor of it—the serpent, Eve, Eden. And so they go, beautiful in form, new in design, amusing in name. Let no store news writer attempt description. They are here—await your coming.

Serpentine Skirts, $35 to $75
Velvet and Corduroy Skirts, $14 to $67.50
Taffeta Silk Skirts, $7.50 to $35
Dress Skirts of cloth, $4.50 to $50

Second floor, Broadway.

Golf and Walking Skirts

Variety enough to suit you; perhaps enough to confuse you. Woolens, stripes, plaids, mixes; light, dark, medium in color; various weights. Sorts of skirts for daily needs, $4.75 to $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Printed Summer Silks At Half and Less

August soon will give way to September, and Summer silks will become anachronisms. That is, from the retailer's point of view. You are bound by no such limitations. This Summer—this Winter, in fact, if you happen to be going South—next Summer, at any rate, you can find uses for the silks which must hurry away from here now. There are immediate economies for you in these

Silk Waist and Dress Lengths at Half Prices

Several hundred of these pieces of dainty printed Summer silks are here in waist lengths from 3½ to 4 yards, and in dress lengths from 12 to 15 yards. They are remnants by virtue of your favor—left from pieces and styles you took most quickly. And such a wealth of attractive designs and pretty colorings! Of these two kinds the best assortment:

Printed Japanese Silks—Regularly 65c, now priced at the rate of 30c a yard for the lengths.

Printed Foulard Silks—Regularly 85c a yard, now priced at the rate of 40c a yard for the lengths.

Many silk needs, of more or less urgency, may be filled from the collection of about 700 remnants. The field for choosing is broad.

Rotunda.

The New Black Silk Waists For Fall

Stylishness, quiet refinement, comfort—those are the qualities that one looks for in a black silk waist. These handsome new designs, in taffeta and peau de soie, that are now ready for your Fall wearing, measure up well with the demands you will make upon them, and, we flatter ourselves, will do even more. The collection is a very broad and interestingly suggestive one. The waists are somewhat more elaborate than they have been. There are new ideas in plaiting, stitching and lace insertion that will attract you. A few specimens:

$4.25—Of taffeta; entire waist and sleeves of cluster cording; fold down front, trimmed with crocheted buttons.

$4.50—Of taffeta; entire waist and sleeves with cluster plaiting; with four-in-hand tie caught in front, with two oblique straps.

$5—Of taffeta, two styles; entire waist plaited and buttoned to the side; trimmed with buttons. Of peau de soie, with full front, with straps from neck to bust; trimmed with crocheted rings; plain French back.

Many other styles, with plaiting, hemstitching, lace insertion and white stitching, up to $15.

Second floor.

Departing August Furniture

Wednesday, one day.
Thursday, one day.
Friday, one day.
Saturday, half day.
Total three days and a half.

On Saturday next, at noon, the curtain will be rung down on the first August Furniture Sale of the Twentieth Century. With the departing days more buyers come and sales rise. Worthy lots remain. *Of course they do*, for not an unworthy piece of Furniture discounts the whole great offering.

The ratio is $3 for $2, or $75 for $50, or $150 for $100. It all rests on sound theory. You can trust it. Here are some quotations on odd prices for odd pieces.

Parlor Suites—

$20, from $30—Three pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
$42.50, from $70—Three pieces; imitation mahogany inlaid; tapestry cover.
$45, from $60—Three pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
$50, from $75—Five pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
$55, from $80—Five pieces; imitation mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
$70, from $105—Two pieces; carved frame; damask cover.
$75, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany frames; tapestry cover.
$90, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany frames, overstuffed; tapestry cover.
$100, from $150—Three pieces; mahogany frames; satin damask cover.
$135, from $180—Three pieces; mahogany frames; damask cover.

Music Cabinets—

$5, from $7—Imitation mahogany.
$6, from $8—Imitation mahogany.
$9, from $14—Imitation mahogany.
$18, from $25—Quartered oak.
$30, from $45—Mahogany.
$35, from $42—Mahogany.

Parlor Cabinets—

$35, from $55—Vernis-martin
$55, from $75—Vernis-martin
$60, from $92—Mahogany
$65, from $85—Mahogany
$70, from $125—Gold
$85, from $125—Vernis-martin
$90, from $115—Gold
$95, from $135—Gold
$125, from $165—Vernis-martin
$180, from $275—Gold

Buffets—

$14, from $20—Mahogany
$15, from $23—English oak
$18, from $28—Mahogany
$19, from $30—Golden oak
$20, from $30—Mahogany
$22, from $32—Mahogany
$24, from $40—Mahogany

Sideboards—

$18, from $25—Golden oak
$30, from $40—Flemish oak
$28, from $38—Flemish oak
$30, from $45—Mahogany
$40, from $65—Mahogany
$50, from $70—Mahogany
$50, from $80—Golden oak
$60, from $75—Flemish oak
$60, from $90—Mahogany
$65, from $100—Golden oak
$70, from $90—Flemish oak
$70, from $110—Mahogany
$75, from $125—Mahogany
$110, from $165—Mahogany
$150, from $195—Golden oak
$165, from $225—Mahogany

Chiffonniers—

$15, from $20—Curly birch
$18.50, from $25—Mahogany
$20, from $30—Golden oak
$22, from $30—Mahogany
$26, from $36—Golden oak
$28, from $40—Golden oak
$30, from $40—Mahogany
$30, from $48—Bird's-eye maple
$32, from $40—Mahogany
$40, from $55—Mahogany
$42, from $60—Mahogany
$45, from $60—Mahogany
$60, from $85—Mahogany
$65, from $90—Mahogany
$90, from $110—Mahogany

Bureaus—

$13.50, from $18—Golden oak
$15, from $20—Golden oak
$16, from $22—Maple
$22, from $30—Golden oak
$23, from $36—Golden oak
$25, from $38—Golden oak
$23, from $36—Mahogany
$28, from $38—Mahogany
$30, from $45—Mahogany

Fourth floor.

Chickering Pianos

Seventy-eight years of steady improvement is the story of the piano history of Chickering and Sons. Unsurpassed always, now better than ever. The single rivalry the Chickering pianos have really known is their own past. Only at Wanamaker's can the Chickering pianos be had in New York and Philadelphia. The stocks are full and every possible sort of Chickering awaits your selection.

Here is a very special Chickering offer. A very few absolutely new instruments put inside of perfectly re-finished cases that are to be sold very low. You surrender a trifle of sentiment that merely concerns the case. You save $150 to $225. You get a perfect, up-to-date Chickering piano.

Original Prices, $600, $550, $500
Present Prices, $395, $325, $350

Campbell Pianos

Absolutely the best pianos ever offered at the price—

One Hundred and Eighty Dollars

and the price includes a piano stool.

A double guarantee, our own and the maker's, follows the piano. Cases—mahogany, walnut or oak. Keys—ivory. Octaves—seven and a third. Mechanism—perfect. Tone—unmatched at the price.

$180 is the cash price. Deferred payments allowed with interest at 4 per cent. to purchasers with approved credit.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

News of Shoes That Saves Dollars

We take too much for granted. You cannot be expected to know, intuitively, what vast resources are hidden in our shoe stock awaiting your demand to do you service.

Here are two groups of shoes, for instance, about which we have not told you before, and news of which every woman who reads this announcement will welcome gladly. Women's Kid Oxford Shoes; appropriate for wear at this time, and 'way on into the Fall. Never was the Wanamaker money-saving power better exemplified than on the prices of these shoes:

At $1 a Pair, Worth $2—

980 pairs of Women's Black Kidskin Oxford Shoes. There is a clear saving to you on each pair of half the value.

At $1.60 a Pair, Worth $2.50—

1,280 pairs of Black Kidskin Oxford Shoes, with tips of kid or patent leather and turned soles.

And at $1.20 and $1.40, thousands of pairs of shoes that represent equal price-economies.

Basement.

Mattresses and Pillows That Make a Comfortable Bed

Everybody owes it to himself to get all the comfort and rest possible out of the time he spends in bed. To this end, comfortable, soft, springy mattresses and pillows are essential.

The following kinds we can recommend as possessing those necessary qualities—and more: They were made in our own factories, are fresh and pure, of good quality, and, during this August Sale, sold at undeservedly, but attractively low prices:

At $7.50—Felt Mattress, manufactured expressly for us; made of clean white cotton, and laid in layers; full size; 45 lbs.; blue and white tickings.
At $1.50, worth $2.25—Cotton Pads, blue and white ticking and tafted; 30 in. wide.
At $5, worth $8—Short Hair Mattress, 45 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts.
At $9.75, worth $14—Mixed Hair Mattress, 40 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts.
At $12.50, worth $18—Pure Horse Hair Mattress, 40 lbs.; full size; 1 or 2 parts; made up in blue and white or fancy ticking.
At $1.50, worth $1.80—Prime Geese Feather Pillow, 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.25, worth $2.70—Extra selected Geese Feather Pillow, 22x30 in.; 3 lbs.
At $2.50, worth $3—Prime Geese Feather Bolster, 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3.75, worth $4.50—Extra Selected Geese Feather Bolster, 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4.75, worth $5.50—Steel Woven Wire Springs.
At $5, worth $6—Steel Swinger Springs, with rubber bearings for metal beds.
At $5.75, worth $6.75—Woven Wire Springs, with rubber inserted in the ends and rubber bearings for metal beds.
At $8.50, worth $10—Box Springs, upholstered with hair for metal beds; blue and white or fancy ticking.

Fourth floor, Ninth street.

Chapter Two Men's Suits at $10

The case was not half stated yesterday—hence this repetition. Two hundred suits more or less that were cheap, because good, at $15. At $10 a suit their cheapness is comical. In the collection, white serges with small stripes, gray striped flannels, neat cheviots. Tailoring is of the Wanamaker type, which means proper form and no structural weakness. The only weakness will be among the men that fail to appreciate this abnormal chance.

Here is another, worse, or possibly better. Men's Suits at $6.50. Take your chance for fit and fashion. Broken lots! We have no respect for *broken lots*—hence this disrespectful price. Values up to $15. Best lots are mostly quickly broken—therefore such bargains are merely reduced royalty.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Low-Priced Suits For the Boys

There's a tremendous disproportion between the good qualities that put these boys' suits of ours in a class by themselves, and the insignificant prices the suits are bearing just now. The factor that strikes a balance is our desire to be rid of them—they are odd lots, that worry and bother us. Lucky for you that our desire is as keen as these prices indicate:

At $5, worth $6 to $7.50—

One hundred Double-breasted Suits of blue and black cheviot and serge, for early Fall wear. Some suits among the group in each of these sizes: 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 16 years.

At 65c, worth $1—

Sturdy all-wool Trousers, in neat patterns, for wear just now. Sizes 3 to 16 years. You would gladly pay $1 for them.

At 70c—

Some new corduroy Trousers, well finished, and strongly made. Splendid for school wear, and excellent value.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Excellent Values in Hosiery and Underwear

Economy in price at the cost of quality is prudence misapplied. In particular is it misguided when such essentials as Hosiery and Underwear are concerned. For "cheap" articles of that sort, *made* to be cheap, are a hollow mockery.

Not so with the offerings that characterize the Wanamaker Store—offerings such as these below. Here are values which you will scarcely find equaled elsewhere.

Here are sturdy, strong stockings, made for the hard usage they are bound to get from lusty school children, and interesting offerings, at exceptionally low prices, for men and women:

Children's Stockings—

12½c pair; value 18c—Fast black ribbed cotton; double knees; elastic and durable; an excellent stocking for school wear.

Women's Stockings—

18c pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c pair—Fast black cotton; plain, also Rembrandt, Richelieu and narrow ribbed.

Broadway.

Men's Half Hose—

12½c pair; worth 25c—Fast black cotton; imported; regular made, fine gauge, with high spliced heels and double soles.

Women's Vests—

12½c each; seconds of 25c quality—White ribbed lisle thread vests; low neck, sleeveless. Slight imperfections which do not affect this wearing quality.

First Showing of Autumn Waists for Girls

You will be delighted with the attractive waists that are to be worn during the coming season—you mothers that have young daughters to prepare for their impending school days. Here is a brave first showing of the new styles, in flannel—warm, sensible, but most good-looking; and silk—for occasions that require more dressing. Though still simple, as behooves their practical nature, the flannel waists show certain new effects in stitching and cording, and delicate new colorings.

The silk waists are more elaborate in design, and in unusually attractive shades.

Eminently moderate prices characterize the showing. A few descriptive hints:

$3.75—Waists of French flannel in pretty light shades, beautifully corded; buttoned in the back.
$4—Waists of French flannel; full front of cluster plaits; trimmed with gun-metal buckles.
$5—Waists of French flannel; wide revers and collar edged with band of stitched taffeta; silk tie.
$5.50—Waists of taffeta in red, blue and white; full front, hemstitched; buttoned in the back.
$7.50—Waists of handsome white peau de soie; plaits down front; collar and cuffs edged with Persian trimming.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

News of Corsets

The recital begins with word of an interesting, because unusually sharp, bargain in a handsome style of "Lillian" Corsets. This:

At $5, from $12 and $15—Lillian Corsets, of fancy silk; all sizes in the lot, but not in each pattern.

Then mention of several corsets that combine the extreme of grace and comfort with marked moderation in price:

At $2—Lillian corsets of batiste; short hips; low bust.
At $3.75—L. R. Corsets of heavy coutil; low bust; extra long over hips; straight front; suitable for stout figures.
At $1—L. R. Corsets of jean; sateen strips; low bust; long hips.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fishing Tackle

September is a month that is unexcelled for good fishing, and many a fishing tour has been arranged for that time. Whether your plans include a lengthy trip to the lakes and rivers of Maine or Canada, or just a day's outing on the near-by salt water, you'll have no difficulty in getting your fishing outfit at Wanamaker's. Everything the angler needs, be he dilettante or expert, is here,—of dependable quality and moderate price. Some hints:

3-piece split bamboo casting rods, with extra tip, solid metal reel seat; ring guides; put up on stained wood form, at $1.
3-piece split bamboo bait rods, with extra tip, solid metal reel seat; standing spiral guides, on stained wood form, at $1.25.
3-piece Jamaica lancewood bait rods; standing spiral guides; rubber reel seat, on cloth covered form, at $3.50.
3-piece split bamboo fly or bait rods, with extra tip, solid metal reel seat, standing guides, at $4.50, $6.50 and $10.
3-piece salt water rods, with extra tip in butt, at $1.25, $1.75, $3; also 2-piece rods at $3.75 and $5.
Steel pivot casting reels at $1.35 and $1.50.
Steel pivot double multiplying reels at $1.80, $2, $2.25, up to $15.
Snelled hooks at 20c, 25c, 35c dozen.
Leaders at 10c, 16c and 18c each.
Silk lines at 15c, 55c, 65c, 85c and $1.25.
Linen lines at 15c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 85c.
Cotton lines at 7c and 8c.
Bluefish squids at 15c, 20c and 25c.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway, or 76 E. Ninth street.

The Wanamaker 20c Candies

Absolute in their purity—for no cheap adulterant is ever tolerated in Wanamaker candies, no matter how trifling the price—and delicate in flavor, these 20-cent candies are marvels at their price. Three kinds:

Assorted Chocolates
Chocolate-covered Nougat
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows

Dainty, toothsome, harmless, and always strictly fresh, they are without their equal at their price in New York.

20 Cents a Pound

Other higher-priced grades, of course, at 30c, 50c and 60c.

Basement.

Women's Silk Belts Much Under-Priced

These are unusually pretty belts of black silk elastic and black satin, effectively mounted with gold-plated buckles, set with imitation stones. Fashion decrees them to be correct adjuncts to the tasteful woman's dress. Not their least merit is that they are worth from a half more to double what their price-marks indicate.

Two groups:

At 75c, worth $1.25 to $2—

Black silk elastic Belts, with amethyst and turquoise settings, in 24-karat gold—plated or gun-metal finished buckles; with back-piece to match.

At $1, worth $1.75 to $2.50—

Black Silk satin Bolero Belts, with heavy 24-karat gold-plated buckles, set with a variety of jewels; with back-piece to match.

Main aisle.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RIFLE TEAMS SELECTED

"All-America" Squad Named for the International Shoot.

NEW YORK'S REPRESENTATIVES

Military Marksmen from All Points Gathering for Great Tournament at Sea Girt.

The selection of the riflemen for the team that will represent All America in the international shoot for the American Centennial Palma trophy at the National Rifle Association's tournament, at Sea Girt, N. J., which begins on Friday, was completed yesterday by Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, executive officer of the tournament, and Inspector General of Rifle Practice for the State of New Jersey, and, as was anticipated after the shooting by the candidates for places on the team on Monday, District of Columbia marksmen have earned the honor of making up just one-half of the number of men picked. New Jersey has four representatives on the team, while the one other marksman selected is Lieut. G. C. Shaw of the United States Volunteers.

The District of Columbia riflemen selected as eligibles for the defense of the trophy in the international shoot are Major G. B. Young and Lieut. H. M. Bell of the First Regiment, and Lieuts. W. W. Cookson, W. M. Farrow, and H. H. Leizear of the Second Regiment, while the favored New Jersey marksmen are Capts. Charles H. Springsted and W. F. Whittemore of the Fourth Regiment, Capt. W. B. Martin, Second Regiment, and Sergt. John Malcolm, First Regiment.

Immediately after the announcement of the selections made the members of the team held a meeting and organized by electing the following officers: Team Captain—Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer; Team Adjutant—Capt. L. C. Lucas; Team Secretary—Lieut. Albert S. Jones; Team Coaches—Dr. F. I. Scott and Lieut. W. de V. Foulke.

The members of the team already have made arrangements to be relieved from routine duties with their respective military organizations, and will practice shooting daily until the evening before the international shoot, on Thursday, Sept. 5, when the eight men who are to compete for the Palma trophy against the Canadian team, the only other entry, will be chosen by taking the eight men having the highest averages through the practice, while the remaining two will be alternates, and will stand ready to fill any vacancy that may be made by illness or other cause.

The selection of the New York State team of sixteen, which will represent the National Guard of New York in the inter-State championship competition for the Hilton Trophy on Sept. 2, and in the inter-State military match on Sept. 4, was announced by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. The members of the team, picked on the result of the competitions on the State rifle range at Creedmoor, which have been in progress for more than a month, are: First Lieut. Thomas C. Wiswall, Company F, Seventh Regiment; Private D. C. Meyer, Company C, Seventh Regiment; Corp. William B. Short, Company D, Seventh Regiment; Private Alexander Stevens, Company G, Seventh Regiment; First Sergt. John Corrie, Company C, Twelfth Regiment; First Sergt. Charles M. Smith, Company B, Twelfth Regiment; Sergt. Walter S. Lamb, Company E, Twelfth Regiment; Sergt. F. J. Laughlin, Company C, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Frederick A. Wells, Company B, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. Henry E. Evans, Assistant I. S. A. F., Sixty-ninth Regiment; Sergt. George H. Doyle, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment; Ordnance Sergt. Henry Daube, Seventy-first Regiment; First Lieut. Jeremiah Hunter, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment; Corp. Kellogg K. V. Casey, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment; First Lieut. Robert Byars, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment; First Sergt. W. F. Leushner, Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Col. Thurston and Major William M. Kirby will have charge of this squad, while Capt. Palmer, Adjutant Seventh Regiment; Capt. Napier, Surgeon Twenty-third Regiment; Lieut. Brown, Thirteenth Separate Company, Elmira, and Private Reid, Seventh Regiment, will act as coaches.

Arrivals at Sea Girt yesterday were the Maryland State team, Troop A of Maryland, and the Maryland Fifth Infantry, from Baltimore, and most of the members of the three teams from Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., entered in the revolver, rifle, and company team shoots. Among other organizations that are already at Sea Girt are the State team of Rhode Island and the United States Marine Corps team, and a squad of picked riflemen from Washington, comprising the men who tried for places on the international championship team. It has been arranged that all the men in the New York State team will be on hand at Sea Girt early this morning to engage in practice.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Brooklyn Teams Won Twice Each—Hickman's Pitching Splendid.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—For the first time in a long while the New Yorks managed to win two baseball games in one day, and by doing so dislodged the Cincinnatis from sixth place and sent Philadelphia down one place, Brooklyn's two victories from Boston placing the champions second in the pennant contest.

In the first game the all-around ball player Hickman occupied the box for New York, and it was due to his splendid work that the New Yorks won, Philadelphia getting but five hits in the course of the game. The Philadelphias scored all their runs in the first two innings, but thereafter they were not able to do anything. For four innings Orth was fairly effective against the New Yorks. In the fifth inning, however, he was batted hard, New York making enough runs in this one inning to win the game.

A batting rally in the ninth inning won the second game for New York. Up to this point Philadelphia had an apparently safe lead. Taylor for New York had pitched excellently, and so had Duggleby for Philadelphia. With the score 4 to 2 against them, the New Yorks prepared for their turn at the bat in the ninth inning. Strang led off with a bunt and Van Haltren followed with another. As both reached first, Davis's single filled the bases. McBride struck out. Hallman and Jennings disposed of Murphy, but Strang scored. Hickman, batting for Smith, went to first on balls. Bowerman's hit scored the runs necessary to win. The score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Strang, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0	Barry, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
Van H'n, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	5	6	0	Deleh'ty, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	Jacklitsch, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	12	1	1	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0
Warner, c.	0	1	3	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Hickman, p.	0	2	1	2	0	Orth, p.	0	1	1	2	1
Total	5	10	27	17	1	Total	3	5	27	10	2

New York	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Barry, Orth. Three-base hit—Hickman. Sacrifice hit—Hallman. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Delehanty, Jacklitsch, (2,) Jennings. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Double plays—McBride and Warner; Strang and Ganzel. Bases on balls—By Hickman, 7; by Orth, 3. Hit by pitcher—Hickman, 2. Struck out—By Hickman, 1; by Orth, 2. Wild pitch—Orth. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Strang, 3b.	2	2	0	3	0	Barry, ss.	1	1	1	1	1
Van H'n, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Flick, rf.	2	1	2	1	0
Davis, ss.	1	3	5	6	1	D'h'ty, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
McBride, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	0	8	1	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Smith, c.	0	0	5	1	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
B'rman, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	3	Duggleby, p.	0	0	1	4	0
*Hickman	0	0	0	0	0	†Jackl'h	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	5	11	27	16	3	Total	4	4	27	11	1

*Batted for Smith in ninth.
†Batted for Duggleby in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	5
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Delehanty, 2. Sacrifice hit—Strang. Stolen bases—Strang, Van Haltren, Barry, Flick, and Jennings. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Double play—Flick and Jennings. First base on balls—By Taylor, 4; by Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Duggleby, 5. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES.

The Brooklyns won both games from the Bostons at Washington Park yesterday, and passed the Philadelphias into second place. The first game required twelve innings to decide. Dineen gave Brooklyn the winning run by passing two men to first on balls and making a wild pitch. Hughes was invincible after the second inning. Slagle was ordered off the field in the tenth inning for disputing a decision at the plate.

Kitson had the visitors at his mercy in the second game and shut them out. Brooklyn has signed Catcher Ahearn of Troy and has placed Pitcher McCann under contract for next year. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Nichols, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	1	3	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
De Mont, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	17	2	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	7	1	0	Daly, 2b.	3	2	2	3	0
Ham'lton, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	2	4	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	2	2	5	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Long, ss.	1	2	1	3	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	5	3	0
Moran, c.	0	0	7	1	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	2	4	1
Dineen, p.	0	1	0	1	0						
Total	3	11	*33	15	1	Total	4	8	36	22	1

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Boston	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—4

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Long, Slagle, Daly, 2. Three-base hit—De Mont. Stolen bases—Slagle, Tenney, Daly, Dahlen. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, Kelley; Sheckard and Farrell; Long, De Mont, and Tenney; Cooley and Moran. First base on balls—By Hughes, 2; by Dineen, 5. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Dineen, 3. Passed ball—Moran. Wild pitches—By Hughes, 1; by Dineen, 1. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, 2; Moran, Dolan, and Irwin. Time—2:29. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	10	1	1	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
De Mont, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	12	0	1
Hamilton, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	8	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	2	1	0	0
Long, ss.	0	0	2	4	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Kittridge, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	7	1	0
Pittenger, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Kitson, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	0	6*	23	13	1	Total	3	8	27	11	1

*Sheckard out for interference.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	.—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Keeler, Sheckard. Three-base hit—Kitson. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 3. Double plays—Daly and Kelley; Slagle and Tenney; Long and Lowe. Sacrifice hit—Lowe. First base on balls—By Kitson, 1; by Pittenger, 2. Struck out—By Kitson, 7; by Pittenger, 3. Time—1:27. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—5,500.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	2	6	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Donovan, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	2	3	1	Wallace, ss.	0	0	1	6	1
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	Kruger, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Leach, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0	Padden, 2b.	0	2	4	3	0
Yeager, c.	0	0	1	0	1	Ryan, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Tanneh'l, p.	1	1	0	0	4	Harper, p.	0	0	1	0	3
Total	7	11	27	13	1	Total	1	5	24	15	1

Pittsburg	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	.—	7
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Bransfield, Leach, Tannehill. Three-base hits—Clarke. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. Stolen bases—Wagner, 2. First base on balls—Off Harper, 3. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Harper, 4. Wild pitch—Harper. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Green, cf.	1	0	4	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1	Beckley, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1	Crawf'rd, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Raymer, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	Magoon, ss.	1	2	3	1	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0	Steinfe't, 3b.	0	0	3	0	1
Menefee, rf.	0	1	4	1	0	Peitz, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Kling, c.	0	1	1	0	0	Bergen, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	2	Sutthoff, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	3	6	27	12	3	Total	2	7	*25	12	1

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Two-base hits—Beckley, Bergen. Sacrifice hits—Menefee, Steinfeldt. Stolen base—Crawford. Struck out—By Sutthoff, 1. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Sutthoff, 3. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	60	38	.612	Boston	51	54	.486
Brooklyn	61	47	.565	New York	42	57	.424
Philadelphia	59	47	.557	Cincinnati	42	58	.420
St. Louis	58	50	.537	Chicago	43	65	.398

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Milwaukee, 5, (11 innings.)
At Boston—Boston, 2; Detroit, 1, (15 innings.)
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Toronto, 10; Worcester, 0.
At Brockton—Rochester, 1; Brockton, 0.
At Hartford—Buffalo, 4; Hartford, 0.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 7; Rome, 5.
At Troy—Troy, 10; Utica, 4.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 3; Waverly, 2.

CHALLENGE FOR CANADA CUP.

Toledo Syndicate Will Build a Yacht for Next Year's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—Rollin D. Potter, Harbormaster and a well-known yachtsman, is at the head of a syndicate being organized here to build a yacht with which to challenge for the Canadian Cup next year. The syndicate is being organized by wealthy business men, and the money needed is said to be nearly all subscribed. Plans for the yacht are being prepared.

If there is any preference as to the challenger, Toledo, it is claimed, certainly should have first choice, as the cup originally was presented by Toledo business men for a race between representatives of the Chicago and Royal Canadian Yacht Clubs, and was won by the Canadian Yacht Canada off Toledo in 1896. The cup was then put up for a perpetual challenge cup, open for competition to any club on the lakes.

Sachem's Head Y. C. Regatta.

The Sachem's Head Yacht Club's annual regatta will be sailed on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 2. The races are open to all yachts enrolled in recognized clubs, with prizes offered for the following classes: First division—Cabin sloops, 43 feet; cabin sloops, 36 feet; cabin sloops, 30 feet; cabin cats, 30 feet. Second division—Raceabouts, Seawanhaka-Corinthian knockabouts, cabin sloops, 25 feet; open sloops, 25 feet. Third division—Sloops, 21 feet; sloops, 18 feet; (special,) Connecticut River drag-net sloops, not over 19 feet.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Special Races.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club has announced a special handicap race for club yachts of all sizes and also a special race for oyster sloops, to be sailed on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M. Suitable prizes will be awarded. Entries will be received at the office of Frank Bowne Jones, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 29 Broadway, New York, up to Saturday noon, Aug. 31, or at the clubhouse, Greenwich, Conn., up to 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of the race.

Knickerbocker Cricketers Beat Sailors.

The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club played the eleven of the S. S. Etruria yesterday at Bayonne and gained a rather easy victory over the sailors by 140 runs and 4 wickets to spare. The game was made noteworthy by F. F. Kelly, with an innings of 106, not out C. Dalton also distinguished himself by capturing 7 wickets for 14 runs, while J. Fineron helped in the general result with a contribution of 27, not out. For the sailors the only man who could withstand the attack of C. Dalton and Archie Gunn was H. Bristow, who played a good innings of 15.

Cricket Games for To-day.

Two cricket matches are scheduled to be played to-day at Prospect Park, where the Brooklyn Club is to meet Manhattan and Nelson Lodge has an engagement with Kings County. The Brooklyns are anxious to get in all the practice possible before their final championship match with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club next Monday, and will endeavor to have their regular eleven in the field to-day.

STRAIGHT HEATS WON ALL.

Audubon Boy Took $10,000 Pace in Short Order at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—Scott Hudson of Lexington, Ky., drove Audubon Boy in the Park Brew $10,000 stake for 2:10 pacers at Narragansett Park this afternoon, and won the race in straight heats. After the contest it was announced that the horse had been purchased by James Hanley of this city.

There was an immense crowd of people present, the attendance being estimated at about 20,000. Audubon Boy had to go fast to win the big purse, and he made a new record of 2:06 flat in the second heat, while the third was only half a second slower. Sphynx S. pressed the chestnut hard, but he had speed and endurance and could do what was asked for.

Easter took the 2.24 trot in straight heats, jogging home first in slow time for each heat. The 2:14 pace went to Council Chimes, after the first heat was won by Captain Sphynx. Armorel made some fighting finishes that were the feature of the race. Summaries:

2:14 Class.—Trotting, three in five heats; purse $1,200.

Easter, b. m., by Salvini-Rysdyk Maid, by Hambletonian, (Golden)	1	1	1
Marique, ch. h., (Kenney)	7	2	2
Leola, b. m., (Hutchings)	2	4	9
Sphynx Lassie, b. m., (Turner)	3	3	3
Wilque, b. g., (Burch)	4	6	8
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)	11	7	7
Hylle Bird, b. g., (Knapp)	6	5	5
Debut, b. h., (McHenry)	8	9	6
Handspring, b. h., (Pierce)	9	10	4
Iva Dee, b. m., (Shear)	10	8	10
John Hooper, ch. g., (McDonald)	5	dis.	

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¾; 2:12¼.

2:10 Class.—Pacing, three in five heats; Park Brew Stake, $10,000.

Audubon Boy, ch. h., by J. J. Audubon-Flaxey, by Bourbon, (Hudson)	1	1	1
Sphynx S., ch. g., (Spear)	14	2	2
Sophia, b. m., (Lindsley)	2	7	8
Daphne Dalks, br. m., (Kenney)	6	4	3
John T., ch. g., (Dore)	12	3	7
Diavolo, br. g., (O'Neill)	3	8	12
Star Pugh, b. h., (Lockwood)	4	6	10
Tom Calhoune, ro. g., (Foote)	9	12	4
Fred S. Wedgewood, ro. h., (Noble)	9	5	6
Jack Harding, b. h., (L. McDonald)	15	9	5
Ambulator, b. h., (Ervin)	6	11	13
Torita F., ch. m., (Wallace)	7	10	11
Stacker Taylor, b. h., (Macey)	11	14	9
Emma M., b. m., (W. McDonald)	10	13	7
Belonica, b. h., (Marsh)	13	dis.	
Pussy Willow, b. m., (Munson)	dis.		
Carmine, b. g., (Korvick)	dis.		

†Drawn.

Time—2:08¼; 2:06; 2:06¼.

2:14 Class.—Pace, three in five; purse $2,000.

Council Chimes, blk. h., by Chimes-Tillie Green, (McCoy)	7	1	1
Captain Sphynx, b. g., (Ville)	1	2	6
Armorel, g. m., (A. McDonald)	5	4	2
Reckless, b. g., (Foote)	2	3	7
Louise G., b. m., (Merrill)	4	5	3
Gambit, b. g., (Bowdoin)	3	7	4
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict)	6	6	5

Time—2:10½; 2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¼.

Trotters Finished by Moonlight.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The 2:35 trot was the principal event in the opening day's racing at the Tri-State Fair here today, and it was finished by the light of the moon. Summaries:

Trotting.—2:35 class, best three in five heats; purse, $300.

Dr. Strong, g. g., Strong Boy, (Gordon)	4	5	1
Pegasus, br. s., (Morse)	1	1	5
Scapegoat, b. g., (Haywood)	5	3	2
Bessie Fuller, b. m., (Fuller)	3	4	2
Export, b. g., (Huffman)	2	3	4
Jessie Wilson, br. m., (Bailey)	dis		
Annex Russia, b. g., (Heldman)	dis		

Time—2:23¼; 2:22½; 2:32¼; 2:25¼.

Free-for-all pace, best three in five, purse $300.

Sherman Clay, ch. g., Claydust, (Hayward)	1	1	1
John H. Walmer, s. g., (Hays)	2	2	2
White Hose, ch. m., (Burns)	3	3	3

Time—2:13½; 2:13¼; 2:16¼.

2:25 Class.—Trotting, best three in five; purse $300.

Galbetor, br. s., Galoin, (Gahagan)	2	1	1
Miss Hopkins, b. m., (Miller)	1	6	9
Bessie K., ch. m., (Roche)	7	2	2
Ike M., r. g., (Hoffman)	9	3	3
Ladona, b. m., (Pohlman)	4	4	6
Monta, ch. m., (Markham)	5	7	5
Trelawney, br. g., (Dayis)	8	5	4
Berry, b. g., (Jackson)	6	8	7
Clayvillian, b. g., (Chittenden)	3	9	8

Time—2:24½; 2:22¼; 2:21½; 2:21¾.

Cresceus-The Abbot Race Off.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—The match race between Cresceus and The Abbot, scheduled for next Wednesday at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, has been declared off, as George Ketcham, owner of Cresceus, refuses to race under the terms of the original agreement. Mr. Ketcham has said that he feared in case of the race going against him he could not get a return match. Oakley Park, Cincinnati, has offered $15,000 to the winner in a match race between Cresceus and The Abbot if they would put up $2,500 a side. The Hartford management has released Ketcham from his agreement, and the Boralma-Charley Herr match race, originally placed in the card for Monday, has been named for Wednesday.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Rockton Made All the Running and Won the Stakes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The stake feature of the races to-day was the Champlain Handicap at a mile and a furlong Rockton made all the pace, and won easily by a length from Decanter, who was a slight favorite over the winner. Astor, the second choice, easily won the mile and a sixteenth, and was bid up and bought by George Roth. The investigation into the St. Finnan race was not concluded. It is probable that the stewards' finding will not be made public for several days. The weather was clear and the track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, selling, for three-year-olds and upward. Astor, 109 pounds, (J. Woods,) 13 to 5 and even, won; Asquith, 112, (T. Burns,) 9 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Cogswell, 105, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Handcuff, The Black Scot, Armor, Thoroughbred, Chaos, and Hardshell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs, handicap for all ages. Knight of Rhodes, 126 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Bellario, 111, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5 and out, second; Politician, 98, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:27 3-5. Three starters.

THIRD RACE.—The Champlain Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a furlong. Rockton, 124 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 10, won; Decanter, 111, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 10, second; Klinkhinor, 106, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds and upward. Eddie Busch, 104 pounds, (J. Woods,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Honolulu, 107, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Schwalbe, 101, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. James P. Keating, Similar, Equalize, Rocky, Shadonfield, Alack, Illuminate, Montana Pioneer, Fontenix, and Cassville also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards, for three-year-olds and upward. Agnes D., 101, (Wonderly,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Sam Phillips, 116, (J. Woods,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 3, second; Lady Chorister, 101, (C. Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Col. Ballentine and Rockstorm also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase over the short course, about two miles. The Bachelor, 158 pounds; Trillion, 139; Mars Chan, 137; Decameron, 133; Isen and Mr. Stoffel, 132 each; Curfew Bell, 130.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at this meeting, that have not won $750 in 1901, with allowances; seven furlongs. Coburg, 118 pounds; Godfrey and Redpath, 115 each; The Amazon, 113; Alard Scheck, Satire, Water Run, and James J. Corbett, 110 each; Great American, 107; Skipaway and Scotch Bush, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Albany Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Otis, 126 pounds; Smart Set, 124; Dixieline, 119; Longlore, Tim D., Jr., and Vassal Dance, 115 each; Whisky King, 113; The Confidier, 108; Leonid, 106; Femesole, 102; Gold Braid, Anak, and Essence, 98 each; Jim Tully, 97; Byrne of Roscrea, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Terminus, 118 pounds; St. Finnan, 108; The Amazon, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at this meeting; selling; five and a half furlongs. Dark Secret, Justice, Shadonfield, Equalize, Atheola, Woden, and Eddie Bush, 110 pounds each; Frivol, Emma A. M., Miss Graft, and Montana Pioneer, 107 each.

International Tennis at Niagara.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 27.—The Niagara International tournament was continued here this afternoon. In the men's scratch singles to-morrow Fischer plays Bond, Alexander plays Kilmaster, and Avery plays Patterson. Robert Leroy of Columbia University, continued his winning streak by beating E. S. Glassco of Toronto in the second round of the open singles. Summary:

Men's Scratch Singles.—First Round—E. R. Patterson, Toronto, beat H. K. Phelps, St. Catharine's, 6—3, 6—3; W. C. Kilmaster, Brantford, beat John Roche, Chicago, by default; W. S. Bond, Chicago, beat A. N. MacDonald, Toronto, 6—3, 6—3; H. E. Avery, Detroit, beat Dr. Lee, Chicago, by default. Second Round—Robert Leroy, Columbia University, beat E. S. Glassco, Toronto, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—Robert Leroy (owe 15) beat A. P. Hawes, (owe 15,) 6—2, 6—2; W. S. Bond (owe half 30) beat A. G. Sprague, (owe half fifteen,) by default. First Round—F. B. Alexander (owe 30) beat Ganderson, (half 15,) 6—0, 6—2; H. L. Phelps (scratch) beat E. P. Fischer, (owe 30,) 4—6, 6—3, 10—8; E. R. Patterson, (owe half 15,) beat E. H. Farber, (15,) 6—2, 6—3; E. S. Glassco (scratch) beat John Fairbanks, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—0.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:22	Sun sets...6:39	Moon sets...3:59

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:08	Gov. Isl'd...6:30

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE STRIKE AND ITS EFFECTS.

Every day makes it more evident that from the standpoint of the Amalgamated Association the steel strike is a failure. This has been known for several weeks to all in interest, and can no longer be concealed from the general public, still less from the misguided workmen who were induced to leave their work and deprive themselves and their families of the advantages of continuous employment at generous wages. Mr. SHAFFER has suffered complete and irrevocable defeat in trying to organize a great strike on no other issue than that of organized labor against organized capital. He was not prepared for the conflict, necessarily so unequal, and could not be. Circumstances beyond its control have put the Amalgamated in a position in which all that remains for it is to make the best terms it can and minimize the injury which the ill-advised strike has done to those who participated in it and who have put their means of livelihood in peril.

So far as the United States Steel Corporation is concerned, an unnecessary and wholly profitless prolongation of the strike can have no other effect than to confirm its responsible heads in the growing conviction that no other solution of the present difficulty is expected or desired than the dissolution of the Amalgamated Association. In holding this view they would not stand alone. In the West a federation of employers is forming to assume and maintain an aggressive attitude toward organized labor. Concerning this federation The Iron Age says:

> It is not surprising that recent developments have caused numerous employers to assume an aggressive attitude against labor organizations. An attempt which originated in the West is now being made to unite employers in all branches of industries in a compact organization not only to combat the demands of labor organizations, but also to prevent employés from hereafter becoming members of trades unions. The leaders in this movement are understood to be men controlling large interests, who have hitherto endeavored in every way to meet the reasonable requirements of labor organizations, and who have persistently maintained friendly relations with them in the hope of being able to adjust all differences without strikes or interruptions to manufacturing operations. They have become profoundly dissatisfied with the manner in which certain of these organizations are conducted, agreements being so frequently violated when the leaders or members of the unions feel disposed to ignore them. They believe that the time has come when war should be declared on the whole scheme of organizing workingmen into unions.

If this movement takes shape, as it is likely to do, the professional agitators of the trades unions will find themselves confronted with a problem very different from that with which they have hitherto dealt. The general conditions favor such a movement as they never did in the earlier history of American industry. The control of manufacturing is very much more centralized than ever before, and interests are much more intimately related through the process of syndication. The experience of Great Britain in the engineering trades strike of 1898, which cost the nation its historic supremacy in many important and profitable lines of business and opened wide the door to foreign competition, is not forgotten and will not be repeated in this country. The men who now control the lines of manufacturing which have for years been the strongholds of the union movement, and which are the only ones large enough to repay exploitation from the point of view of organized labor, are not sentimentalists. They do not share the popular idea that the trades union principle is something sacred which must not be assailed. For the labor vote they care very little, and for such reprisals as it is in the power of the wage earners to attempt they care even less. They have reached the deliberate conclusion that the best interests of labor are not served by the present system of trades union organization and control, and that to assist in breaking it up will be to aid in emancipating the intelligent, ambitious, and self-respecting wage earner from a degrading and dwarfing servitude to the worst elements of the class to which he belongs.

Mr. C. M. SCHWAB, President of the United States Steel Corporation, reflected this view very clearly in his testimony before the Industrial Commission. There is probably not a large employer of labor in the country who would not join a movement to break up the existing trades union system with the sincere conviction that he was helping the workingman to break away from a slavery more cruel and destructive of true manhood than the world has ever known. One can understand this view without fully sharing it.

HOME RULE AND THE COURTS.

District Attorney PHILBIN has every reason to be gratified at the final decision of Justice DYKMAN to turn over the case against Capt. DIAMOND for trial here, and he is quite justified in resisting vigorously any attempt at a change of venue. It is a matter that cannot escape public attention that the Tammany city officials, of whatever grade, show a curious aversion to a prompt legal investigation of the charges against them, throw all sorts of technical obstacles in the way, and appear particularly reluctant to be tried before a jury of the citizens of New York.

We do not question the entire propriety of their lawyers in this course of conduct. The lawyers are employed to serve the interests, and not necessarily to protect the reputation, of their clients. Unquestionably it is harder to convict a man, even if he is guilty, with every month of delay that can be obtained. Witnesses die or disappear or lose the distinctness and trustworthiness of their impressions. It is the business of counsel for the defense to avail himself of all means to prevent a conviction which the client may deem it wise or proper to employ. But the accused men must not blame the public if that line of policy produces the impression that they are more anxious to avoid conviction than to secure a vindication of themselves.

This impression is still more natural and inevitable when a person in the public service who is charged with grave neglect or violation of duty seeks to evade a trial in his own community and to secure one in a distant part of the State where a trial would be more difficult for the prosecution. It is sometimes the case that a fair trial cannot be had in the place where the accused person resides; but surely it is improbable to the point of impossibility in this community that a fair jury cannot be found for the trial of an official of the dominant party. It is the boast of Tammany that it really represents the public feeling and public opinion of New York. That is equivalent to saying that the majority of the dwellers in the city would assume, in the absence of strong evidence to the contrary, that whatever one of the city officials under Tammany should do was right. The habitual assumption that any man is innocent who is not proved to be guilty is thus reinforced by the natural predilection of party in the case of the majority of the people of this borough. If this has really been overcome and the facts that have come to public knowledge regarding the police or other departments of the City Government within the last few years have produced so strong an impression of the guilt of any official of any crime he is charged with that fair and open-minded jurors cannot be had, then, indeed, it would be wise for accused officials to demand a change of venue. But they have only themselves to blame if the public regard that course as a sign of want of confidence in their own innocence.

We trust that it is not in any degree a contempt of court to say, however honestly a rural Judge may infer from testimony submitted to him that a fair trial cannot be secured for an accused official in this city, that such a contention is essentially absurd. There is no evidence known to us that would sustain that inference for a moment. There is plenty of evidence that appears to us entirely conclusive to the contrary. And we may add that the transfer of any trial for official misconduct from this county to any other county in the State would be likely to be injurious to the cause of justice and good government. The people of New York, with the agencies at their disposal, are quite capable of attending to their own affairs, and much better able to do so than outsiders. Whatever public sentiment exists here as to official wrongdoing is not such as would interfere with the administration of impartial justice, but the reverse. We of New York feel that we have a right respectfully to ask that we be let alone.

THE BOER WAR.

The last hours of the Parliamentary session were enlivened and imbittered, in the House of Commons, by a renewal, on the part of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, of his attacks upon the Government with relation to the war in South Africa, and by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reply. Sir WILLIAM'S attack had high plausibility. He set forth, in the first place, that, at the end of the session of 1899, the Government had assured the House of Commons that there was little danger of war, and that at the end of the session of 1900 it had assured the House that the war was successful and practically over, and had gone to the country on that assurance. At the end of the session of 1901 this same war is costing five millions sterling a month, and it exists in Cape Colony as well as in its original seat. Nobody knows from the Government how many British troops are engaged in it, but everybody knows that the desperate measure of an employment of savage allies is charged as the intention of the Government, and not denied.

Meanwhile the Government has endeavored to carry on the war, according to its critic, by a series of proclamations. All these Sir WILLIAM described as "bruta fulmina," and against the last of them, that denying belligerent rights to such Boers as remained in arms, he protested strongly as being contrary to the principles of international law in general, and to the agreement of The Hague Conference in particular. Of course, "Historicus" has a special right to be heard on these questions.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reply was mainly noteworthy for not denying the intention of the Government to employ the Kafirs against the Boers and for an amazing historical blunder into which he fell. Sir WILLIAM had recited CHATHAM'S denunciation, familiar to every American schoolboy, against the employment of savages to put down the colonists, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN replied that CHATHAM had himself afterward, in the war with the French in Canada, made use of this expedient. This part of his argument his opponent had no difficulty in demolishing with the simple reminder that the French war antedated the American Revolution.

That the employment of savages is seriously contemplated was plain from this part of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reply, and also from his drawing an analogy from the employment of Indian troops in China. But upon this point he was immediately and indignantly picked up by a Liberal member who knew both India and South Africa well, and who protested that there was no analogy between drilled Indian troops under white officers and Kafir savages which would serve Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S turn.

Whatever opinion one may entertain concerning the origin or merits of the war, no disinterested person can possibly maintain that the conduct of it has been creditable to the British Government. Its members must hold on to their offices, in spite of their demonstrated incapacity, simply because the British Nation, not without reason, believes the incapacity of their critics to be still greater.

THE NET RESULT IN CHINA.

The British Consul General at Shanghai, on his return to England, gives this depressing view of the situation in China:

> From the standpoint of foreign interests the position in China is far worse to-day than before the international occupation of Peking. Formerly the Chinese believed foreign interests were at any rate to a certain extent identical. Thanks to recent events, they are better able than ever to play off one power against another, so patiently have the latter's interests been shown to diverge. A feeling hostile to foreigners exists in many parts of Northern China, and local disturbances may be expected.

In much the same spirit The Saturday Review of London remarks that "the Chinese question has been settled by leaving everything of real importance unsettled," and The Spectator says: "When the next catastrophe occurs, which should be in about three years, that is, in 1904, when the first installment of the indemnity falls due, it will probably be found that the legations are in as deep a fog as they were when Bishop FAVIER for the first time shook their previously immovable optimism." Meanwhile Count VON WALDERSEE is being lauded and decorated by the German Emperor for his "feat" in China, and the Russian Government has conferred on him its highest order. To a man up a tree in distant America the whole spectacle is more amusing than instructive.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

That very curious person, the Unspeakable Turk, meaning the Sultan, recalls a cynic's description of an acquaintance as belonging to that class of people who do not care what your opinion of them may be, so long as they can keep you from expressing it. Everybody who has watched the course of European politics remembers the wonderful appeal of the Sultan to Lord SALISBURY when that statesman had made a speech taxing him with his perfidy, to take that speech back and make another, a procedure matched in wonderfulness only by the fact that within a few months that is what Lord SALISBURY actually did, in virtual though not in ostensible compliance with the appeal. And the other day the Turkish representative at Washington showed a high degree of belated sensitiveness because his sovereign's outrageous and faithless treatment of this Government had been accurately characterized.

Now that France has broken off relations with ABDUL HAMID, upon the express ground that he has broken his word to her, perhaps the unspeakable gentleman may be moved to do something. The rupture of diplomatic relations is treated by the writers on international law as the last step in international coercion short of actual war, to which, indeed, it is the regular and conventional prelude. It is expressly and "semi-officially" set forth from Paris that this next to the extreme step is taken because the Sultan is what is called in undiplomatic language a "dead beat," because he owes France, or Frenchmen, 12,000,000f. which there is no getting out of him, and which he will not pay though he has often promised to pay. What, says in effect the disgusted French Government, what can you do with a sovereign like that?

Now that he has not been able, by diplomatic processes, to prevent France from telling him, and incidentally everybody else, what she thinks of him, the wounded delicacy of the Sultan may again be brought into play. He may think that it would have been judicious for him to have paid up a million or so on account to prevent his being thus publicly posted. Perhaps he may be moved to offer some such installment now. If so, France will be a highly preferred creditor. For, as a rule, the Unspeakable owes everybody and pays nobody. We do not think that war will result. France will not give herself that trouble for so small a matter. But still she may be encouraged by the success of Italy and Austria in collecting debts under the threat of bombarding some of the outlying and assailable Turkish cities. But the Turk is unassailable in his citadel. So long as what is absurdly known as the concert of Europe, meaning the net resultant of the mutual discords and jealousies of Europe, continues to prevail, so long he will be safe at Constantinople. And so long he will continue not to show "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," and to grin defiance upon his baffled pursuers.

GOLDEN SILENCE.

The possible candidate for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket who at this stage of the proceedings refrains from saying anything and keeps out of the way of the industrious interviewer is wise. Between now and the nomination there is time to wreck any number of promising booms, and not a few will be left ashore when the time for selection is reached. The man who will get the nomination is probably one of those who at the moment is imitating the good example of the discreet cat, as described in the Child's Primer of Natural History:

> The very wisest of the wise
> Have tried her mind to analyze.
> She teaches us that in life's walk
> 'Tis better to let others talk,
> And listen while they say instead
> The foolish things we might have said.

We have only to remember how much discreet silence contributed to the election of Mayor VAN WYCK to appreciate the fact that silence is to speech as gold is to silver in the late Democratic ratio. Had he done any characteristic talking he would have done more to elect Mr. Low than that gentleman's friends were able to do. In the case of no other possible candidate is it probable that silence would be so becoming or so advantageous; but to have nothing to explain or apologize for is a candidate's best asset, and of all indiscretions the ante-nomination discussion of the issues involved in an election is for him the greatest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though printed before the arrival of the news that a third death has resulted in Havana from yellow fever voluntarily contracted in the course of experiments supervised by Major HAVARD, the Chief Surgeon in the Department of Cuba, both The Medical Record and The Medical Journal this week do more than hint sympathy with the doubts recently expressed in this column as to the necessity, and therefore as to the propriety, of such experiments, if they serve only to demonstrate anew something which has already been demonstrated beyond the possibility of question. The Medical Record, assuming—what has, we think, been denied—that the "subjects" allowed themselves to be bitten by the infected mosquitos in order that two Brazilian doctors might test on them a new serum, remarks: "It was rather curious that the experimenters should have left Rio de Janeiro, where plenty of material is presumably at hand, to work in Havana, where material has become so scarce that it must be created by mosquito inoculation." The Medical Journal, expressing its mind a little more freely, says: "It is to be regretted that the tests recently made in Havana of the agency of mosquitos in conveying yellow fever have given rise to a death, even that of a person who submitted to the bite in order to acquire immunity. We are glad to learn, therefore, that the experiments have been discontinued. Enough has been done to show that mosquitos may convey the disease." In estimating the weight of these words it must be remembered that papers like those quoted are very far from squeamish as to the means by which competent investigators seek to advance medical knowledge, and when they begin to be uneasy, laymen have reason to get really excited over the matter. The first of the mosquito experiments were more than justifiable, though they put human life in serious peril, but when it comes to providing yellow fever patients for Brazilian experts to try to cure, that, if it has really been done, is on the face of it outrageous. Major HAVARD, however, is yet to be heard, and it is much more than possible that he can put the case in a very different light from the one in which it now stands. Indeed, according to the latest reports, he was not engaged in proving over again that mosquitos carry yellow fever, but was endeavoring to confer immunity by producing mild attacks of the disease. He seems to have failed, but that in itself is no reason for condemning him.

—Regarding Mr. KIPLING'S "Lesson" simply as what its name implies, The Hartford Courant finds more to admire in it than we did, and, defending the man at the expense of the poet, it says: "Mr. KIPLING does not think so much about Mr. KIPLING and about Mr. KIPLING'S poetic reputation as some of Mr. KIPLING'S nervous and hasty English and American critics do." Possibly; but since when has Mr. KIPLING deserted the ranks of the romancers and poets and by entering those of the statesmen, politicians, and exhorters made it unfair to judge him according to literary standards? Of course, he was always a good deal of a preacher, but the rewards he won in the way of fame and fortune were accorded to him much more because people liked his way of saying things than because they were convinced of his right and ability to advise and instruct them. And he seemed to be quite content to receive our praise, with its incidental emoluments, and never yet, so far as we know, has he intimated any indifference to his "poetic reputation." That he should have undertaken to draw a moral for his countrymen from the Boer war was all right, but when he chose to put it in the form of verse he gave all the world the best of reasons for looking at the verses as verses, and the best of excuses for expressing an opinion as to whether the verses were good or bad as verses. And are critics convicted of nervousness and haste if they doubt or deny the superior effectiveness of a lesson, as a lesson, when the words in which it is expressed give every evidence of what in some would be lack of skill, but in Mr. KIPLING is merely lack of care? We, at least, fail to see, in anything that could possibly have been accomplished by this "Lesson," compensation for the damage it caused to the "poetic reputation" to which The Courant refers so slightingly.

—When Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, the other day, edified the students at the Sanderson Academy in Ashfield, Mass., by reviewing history as his misguided countrymen have made it in the Philippines, he remarked, with characteristic moderation, that the most glorious event of the period between May 5, 1890, and June 30, 1901, "was the capture, by a trick so mean as to make a traitor blush, of the leader of his people, once our friend and ally." As the speaker and the members of his little group are the only ones, so far as known, who blushed because of the meanness of that "trick," it was surprising that he should have expressed himself just as he did. Nobody, however, called his attention to the queer implication of his words, and it is far from our purpose to do so now. A new achievement in the Far East demands our attention, and his—an achievement that in some respects surpasses that of Gen. FUNSTON, in enormity or glory, according as one looks at it. Lieut. HAZZARD of the Third Cavalry, operating among the mountains of Samar, presumably encouraged, and certainly allowed, a scout of his, FERGUESON by name, to disguise himself as an insurgent, and, with eight Macabebes, also pretending to be other than what they were, to penetrate by night the camp of the so-called rebel, Gen. ATIENZA. Arriving at their destination, FERGUESON and his men picked their way among 400 sleeping enemies until they came to where was lying one HOWARD, an American whose opposition to American policies in the Philippines had caused him to desert his regiment and become a leader of the natives. This thoroughgoing anti-imperialist the pseudo insurgents seized. The fact that he uttered no sound as they bore him away does more than hint that the seizure was not gentle, and it is very evident that FERGUESON took ruthless advantage of the unconscious 400, giving them opportunity neither to fight nor argue with him. He got his man, and that seemed to be all he cared about. We wait anxiously to see if this exploit, too, will be described as "a trick to make traitors blush."

—This business of demanding an explanation of every man in the army or navy who says a word in favor of Admiral SCHLEY will soon become a bit tiresome, at least to the public, if the Navy Department does not once in a while show just a little interest in the officers who talk the other way. Criticism of Admiral SCHLEY apparently does not count with the departmental censors, for there has been a lot of it, first and last, without evoking a single reprimand or even a single question. Capt. FORSYTH, the officer last to be hauled over the coals, was quoted by a newspaper as saying that the real cause of all the trouble known as the Sampson-Schley controversy was the promotion of Admiral SAMPSON over the heads of his seniors. This implied a condemnation of those who did the promoting, and therefore was obviously incompatible with the regulations, but an uneasy suspicion is widely spread that if the Captain had said the selection made was for this or that reason absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the war, nothing at all would have been done about the interview.

Richard Croker and Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Richard Croker is now on the eve of his return from England, and Irishmen all over the city, or a great majority of them, at least, are getting ready to receive him with cheers and obeisance, and to do his bidding at the polls next November. Apropos of all this, I would like to ask a question: Why does not Mr. Croker spend his vacations in Ireland? The air is as good there as it is in England, they have horse racing, plenty of it, and finally Ireland is Mr. Croker's native country.

Now, I repeat, why does not he spend his vacations in Ireland? Can the reason be (horrible thought!) that he, the Tammany Democrat—the man of the people—is seeking social distinction, and that Ireland is not fashionable enough for him? Or (still more horrible to think of!) that, after all, he is English at heart? Will some of his enthusiastic Irish admirers please answer? Can they answer? M.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

Amused at a Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was really amused at reading a letter in to-day's issue of your paper, signed "John A. Hassell, Captain Boer Army (?)." While this Mr. Hassell may be what he claims he is, pray why is he skulking here in New York, and why is he not with his patriotic army (?) of Boers?

If their cause is so just his place is with them, and thus he might get his share of the plunder which it appears is all the Boer Army (?) seem to be doing now. It is up to Mr. Hassell to go back or "else back to the woods."

COMMON SENSE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1901.

New York University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 25, 1901, page 9, column 2, you still refer to New York University as "the University of the City." Since January, 1896, the name of the institution has been "New York University." I will not say that it has no official relation to the Government of the City of New York. It bore the other name from 1831, when it was incorporated, to January, 1896. The original choice of the first name was due to the necessity of differentiating it from the University of the State of New York.

The establishment of the latter—a system of survey of higher education in the State—the "Regents" of Albany, was due to the "influence of France, brought to us, I believe, through the influence of Chancellor Livingston, who was Minister at Paris, and who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase.

F. G. SIHLER, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins.)
New York, Aug. 25, 1901.

Names for Modern Inventions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For wireless telegraphy I suggest: "aerograph;" for automobile, "autocart" or "autowheel."

I shall not argue the merits of these suggestions, for I think they are self-evident.

H. A. WELTNER.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

NUGGETS.

At His Tailor's.

"It's a magnificent suit, Sir."

"Yes; what a pity I don't fit it."—Indianapolis News.

Woman's Aim.

"Why is a woman such a poor shot?" queried the Simple Mug.

"Give it up," said the Wise Guy.

"Because she aims at Mrs."—Philadelphia Record.

Accounting for It.

Clearness of statement was not one of Bishop Westcott's graces. "Very foggy today," said Canon Liddon one morning. "I think Canon Westcott must have been opening his study window."—Boston Christian Register.

Consideration.

Delighted Client—I understand you have won damages for me!

Attorney—Yes, Sir—ten dollars.

Delighted Client—Good! What are your charges?

Attorney—In view of the small damages awarded I will reduce my fee to fifty dollars.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A Great Help.

Wife—Never mind if you have failed, dear. I have $1,500 saved up from the pin-money that you have given me from time to time.

Husband (joyfully)—You make me feel easier. What a help!

Wife—Help! I should say so. Why, on this money I can keep up my wardrobe for a year to come.—Leslie's Weekly.

SOME NIGHTMARES.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

The night I ate Welsh rarebit,
I saw McKinley smile,
And clasp the hand of Bryan,
And squeeze it for a while.
Then Bryan told McKinley,
As soon as he could speak:
"I'll boom you in my paper,
With one full page next week."

The night I ate Welsh rarebit
J. Pierpont Morgan came,
And sang in soulful accents
None else but Shaffer's name.
He called for Mr. Shaffer,
And said: "Oh, Shaffer, please
Take each cent of my fortune
And raise all salaries."

The night I ate Welsh rarebit
I saw Tom Lipton write:
"I would not win with Shamrock—
Not even if I might."
And all the New York Yacht Club
Sang: "We will never float
Another cup defender
Unless it's Lawson's boat."

The night I ate Welsh rarebit
I heard Maclay and Long
And Crowninshield and Sampson
All singing this glad song:
"At Santiago's battle
The greatest man was Schley"—
And then the old alarm clock
Set up its morning cry.

WAR NOT LIKELY BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA.

Such Is the Import of Advices Received at the Colombian Legation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Official mail advices received at the Colombian Legation here to-day, tend to show, it is stated, that the chances of a war between Colombia and Venezuela grow more distant every day.

The mail contained information to the effect that both the Nicaraguan and Ecuadorean Governments have given the Colombian Government the fullest assurances that they will remain strictly neutral with regard to the strained relations between Colombia and Venezuela. The mail also brought the details of the complete defeat of a band of 2,500 Colombian revolutionists under Gen. Marin at the town of Anapoyma by the Government forces. The insurgents had previously occupied the town of Giradot, on the Magdalena River, which is small, but important as being a railroad terminus.

It is stated that 10,000 Colombian troops are guarding the border, in command of Gen. Gonzales Valencia, who was formerly Minister of War in the Colombian Cabinet.

WARSHIPS FOR ISTHMUS.

In Spite of Reports that Things Are Quiet, England Takes Protective Measures.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 27.—Isthmian affairs continue quiet. The United States gunboat Machias will probably go to Bocas del Toro at the end of the week if favorable news for the Government is not received from that point.

It is expected that the French cruiser Suchet will sail in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Ranger sailed to-day from Acuicapo for Panama to watch over American interests there during the revolution troubles.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 27.—His Majesty's ship Amphion yesterday took aboard three scowloads of ammunition and the report was current last night, although no confirmation can be obtained, that she has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Panama, and the torpedo boats Virago and Sparrow Hawk are to go with her.

The Virago's boilers have been taken apart, and orders have been given for work night and day to hurry the repairs and have the destroyer ready to proceed.

Salvador Revolution Imminent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The steamer San José, from Central America, reports that reports were current at Acajutla that another revolution for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Salvador was imminent, though no outbreak had taken place.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS IN GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Brilliant Procession at Louisville—Ex-Congressman Breckinridge Welcomes the Assemblage on Behalf of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—A parade of 30,000 plumed knights, marching to the music of threescore brass bands, to-day marked the formal opening of the twenty-eighth triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templars here.

The day dawned bright and clear. The weather was, in fact, a fulfillment of the wish expressed in a message to Grand Marshal Leathers from Rear Admiral Schley, who is a Knight Templar, but who was unable to attend the conclave. The message follows:

> May fair weather and bright skies favor the grand ceremonies this week. My disappointment no words can describe, but my heart is with you. W. S. SCHLEY.

At 9 A. M. the street cars were stopped and ordinary vehicles were ordered off the streets reserved for the parade. The parade started at Seventh and Main Streets and moved through the principal down-town streets to Central Park, where it disbanded. The official reviewing stand was at Third and Hill Streets. Every inch of space along the line of march was taken up by interested spectators.

A detachment of mounted police led the march, Grand Marshal J. H. Leathers and his aides following immediately behind. Then came the Grand Commandery of Kentucky. When the Grand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd of California, stepped into his carriage, every knight brought his sword to "salute."

The first grand division of the parade was led by Winthrop Messenger, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, while Commanders from New York, Vermont, Virginia, New Hampshire, and Connecticut acted as aides. Arthur B. Foster, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, guided the Second Division, the Commanders of Ohio and Maine acting as his aides.

Pennsylvania Templars, headed by Thomas F. Penman, their Grand Commander, formed the Third Division. Then came Indiana, Michigan, and New Jersey. In the ninth were commanderies of Maryland and five Western States, under Graham Dukehart, Grand Commander of Maryland.

The Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisions were led respectively by J. K. F. Steele, Grand Commander of West Virginia; Grand Commander Gibson of the District of Columbia, and R. P. Hurlburt. Under Sir Knight Gibson were the Grand Commandery and subordinate commanderies of the District of Columbia.

Columbia Commandery No. 2, of Washington, D. C., came in for wild applause all along the route, as Sir Knight Rear Admiral Schley is a member of it and had been expected to march with his comrades. When the Washington men appeared along the line, the crowd took up the cry "Schley! Schley! Hurrah for Schley!"

Later, when the formal welcome to the knights was extended by Judge Barker of Louisville, acting for Gov. Beckham and former Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, the mention of Schley's name elicited such prolonged applause that both speakers were compelled to stop for several minutes.

COLORS IN PARAGUAY POLITICS.

Consul Ruffin's Hint to American Manufacturers of Print Cloths.

In Paraguay the women and children show their active political sympathies by wearing the colors of their parties.

"If American manufacturers want to sell their print cloths to the people of Paraguay they must furnish goods with either a red or blue base," John N. Ruffin, United States Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, explained yesterday. Mr. Ruffin is now at the Astor House, and is arranging to return to his post in about two weeks. He has been the Consul at Asuncion for five years, and has spent many more years in South America.

"There are two leading political parties in Paraguay, the Colorados and the Azuls," he continued. "The color of the Colorados is red and of the Azuls blue. The party in power now is the Colorados, or what might be properly called the Liberals. The intense partisanship of every man, woman, and child is simply astonishing. A member of the 'red' party would no more allow his wife or children to wear clothing in which the predominating color was blue than he would vote the 'blue' ticket himself. The 'blues' are the same way, and as a result the party colors have had a distinct action in the colors of the clothing of the people. I feel that American print cloth manufacturers ought to know this in order that they may be guided in the patterns they ship to Paraguay."

Mr. Ruffin is enthusiastic over the future possibilities of Paraguay, and is anxious to aid in developing trade between that country and the United States. He says the present great barrier to trade is the lack of direct steamships between the United States and Paraguay and the other South American countries.

Prizes for New York Architects.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—The City Hall Commissioners to-day announced the names of the five lucky architects, one of whom will build the new million-dollar City Hall. There were fifty-seven competitors. The five to whom the contest has been narrowed down, each of whom will receive a prize of $1,000, are as follows: O'Rourke & Dubois, New York; Mowbray & Uffinger, New York; Ackerman & Ross, New York; J. H. & S. W. C. Ely, Newark, and Jeremiah C. Rourke & Sons, Newark. As there were slight defects in all the plans, these five were allowed a month in which to revise their respective plans, when one of them will be chosen.

VICE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Will Arrive Here To-day and Leave for Chicago To-morrow.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Vice President Theodore Roosevelt will leave Oyster Bay on the 8 o'clock train to-morrow morning. This will mark the start of his Western trip, although he will delay for twenty-four hours in New York, to spend the day with his children, at Roosevelt Hospital.

He will take the Pennsylvania Limited from Jersey City at 10:14 on Thursday, and is due in Chicago at 9 A. M. on Friday.

He will leave Chicago at 9:35 the same morning by the Chicago and Alton for Springfield, where he will review the National Guard at Camp Lincoln. He will return to Chicago, reaching that city on Saturday morning, and remain at the Auditorium Annex until Sunday afternoon.

He then leaves Chicago at 6:30 P. M. by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul for Minneapolis, where he will speak on September 2 and 3. From there he will go to Burlington, Vt., where he will address the veterans on September 5, returning to New York the following day.

To-night the Vice-President had Frederick W. Holls as guest at dinner.

ART NOTES.

"No one who has watched the progress of events of the art world," remarks a London paper in connection with an article on the Royal Academy, "can have failed to notice the way in which picture painting is being ousted by other forms of art, and particularly by decoration. The market for easel pictures steadily grows less and the preference for decorative objects as steadily increases. The Academy has now a great chance of being in the front of this movement and of anticipating gracefully an alteration in the character of its exhibitions which will shortly be forced upon it. Many of the more progressive members of the society are already talking of the possibility of encouraging the artistic craftsman and of giving him a place in the exhibition beside the painter of pictures."

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Three years ago the painter Gustave Moreau bequeathed his house and art contents to the French Government, but left no funds to keep it up as a museum. At the same time he left 100,000 francs to the Academy of Fine Arts to found a prize. The Academy has turned over this money to the Government, so that it may use it to accept the house and keep it open to the public.

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Animal sculpture seems to be rousing a renewal of interest. In America Kemeys and Shrady and Bickford, Roth and Starck are hard at work. Switzerland has in Eggenschwyler a sculptor who can afford a menagerie of his own, including two lions. He has been so successful in making friends of the big cats that he has undertaken to soften the temper of a vicious lion in a traveling wild beast show now in Zurich.

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The French archaeologist Gauckler has discovered the sites of a theatre and odeum at Carthage which belonged to the late Roman Empire. Besides many fragments of inscribed panels he discovered a mass of marble statues thrown together in an old cistern which represent no less than seventeen gods and deified Emperors. The cistern was directly beneath the stage of the theatre.

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The twelfth century cathedral at Leon, in Northern Spain, has been restored at last to something like its condition as it was in the sixteenth century. Later interpolations have been removed and the stained glass replaced. The renovation of this splendid specimen of Spanish Gothic has been going on for nearly half a century.

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Some of the finds made by Prof. C. F. Lehmann, at one time instructor in cuneiform at Johns Hopkins, and Prof. Waldemar Belck, in the country of the Northern Chaldeans, have reached Berlin. Among them are jars of pottery taller than the average man, which are decorated with figures of lions, tigers, and domestic animals in relief, perched on the lip of the jar. The contents of the vases are given in hieroglyphs and cuneiform signs just below the mouth. Another is the pillar of King Rusas I. describing how he rebuilt the city Rusachina, where Van now stands. Many iron and bronze tools and weapons were found, gold ornaments, mosaic pavements, pottery lamps, and cups, together with tablets of baked clay with cuneiform writing. One inscription mentions King Menuas, who lived 800 B. C. A large collection of impressions from ancient seals is one of the most curious discoveries. The rise of the Chaldean Kingdom in the district of Lake Van under Menuas Sardur III., and Rusas I. excited the ill-will of the Assyrians under Tiglathpileser III., who in 735 B. C. besieged the two last-named Kings and took their city, but not the Acropolis. Rusas then built a great dam in the mountains and led water to a new city he built near the citadel. This dam is still secure and forms a great lake. Besides the many inscriptions these explorers have found a typical sort of public works that seem to belong to the Chaldeans in the shape of great flights of steps hewn in rock or carefully laid, generally connected with cisterns or artificial lakes. They suggest that the Chalybes known to the Greeks and Romans as famous artificers in iron were no other than the Chaldeans of the countries now occupied by Armenians and Kurds.

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Visitors to Bologna carry away with them a distinct remembrance of the leaning towers there to be seen, not leaning towers delicate in detail like the far more famous one at Pisa, which is cylindrical and decorated with colonnades, but square piles of brick. What they lack in grace they make up in antiquity, for Dante speaks of them in the "Inferno." They are named after their builders, Garisenda and Asinelli. The latter was erected in 1109 and the former in 1110. Lately cracks have appeared in the Garisenda and the authorities have pasted them up with plaster. This tower leans more than eight feet from the perpendicular, while Asinelli leans about five feet. Garisenda is 138 feet high and Asinelli 272. It is believed that these towers were purposely built in this curious fashion, although arguments have been advanced to prove that they gradually took their position owing to defective foundations. This has been asserted also of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, which has an overhang of more than eleven feet; it was built sixty years later than the Bologna towers.

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Munkacsy's "Ecce Homo" is again on exhibition in London. It is twenty-four feet long and fourteen high, and closed the series of Biblical paintings which include "Christ Before Pilate" and "Christ on Calvary." After exhibition in England it may be brought to America by the syndicate which owns his works.

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The German painter, Hans Thoma, who is now professor at the art schools of Karlsruhe, but is better known as a Munich artist, has been talking about State encouragement of art in the columns of Gesellschaft. He holds that assistance by the State and art societies can help an artist very little. His development comes from inside, from his own mind, and there are times in his career when aid from without may do him harm. He recalls the time when the public that criticises attacked his pictures in the most violent fashion because he chose to paint in his own way. Art unions founded to buy pictures treated him worst of all. He comes to the conclusion that majorities cannot select pictures; the only proper being is the individual buyer, who has a strong personality of his own, and is not afraid of a strong personality in the artist. In other words, Hans Thoma does not believe in art academies or art unions, but in the art collector, who has the courage of his own opinions. This is good American doctrine, but surprises one in a land where reverence for title and the established authorities is the rule.

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Articles on "'Christian Art" by specialists in various branches will begin with the October number of The Catholic World magazine. John La Farge will write on ecclesiastical wall painting, Frederick S. Lamb on stained glass and church ornamentation, Charles A. Lopez on sculpture in connection with the Church, and others on music, architecture, and the present condition of the fine arts, so far as churches are concerned.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS' BOOM FOR E. M. KNOX

Representatives Ask Mr. Ridder to Support Him for Mayor.

But the Head of the German-American Union Discourages the Movement —Mr. Knox Says He Would Not Run.

The boom of Col. E. M. Knox as the anti-Tammany nominee for Mayor received some additional impetus yesterday.

A committee representing twenty labor organizations in Brooklyn waited on Herman Ridder, the head and front of many of the German-American associations, to urge the selection of Mr. Knox.

In the delegation were James Brodie, Samuel Fletcher, Alfred Thetford, Albert Smith, O. Gardiner, Charles Miller, and E. H. Kerwin.

Mr. Kerwin was the spokesman, and he asked the support of Mr. Ridder for Col. Knox, whom he referred to as an independent Democrat, a successful manufacturer, and a friend of organized labor.

Mr. Ridder, in reply, said:

"If you want an independent Democrat why don't you prefer Bird S. Coler, who has shown by his ability and service to the community that he is a man who could be intrusted with the management of the City Government?

"While I appreciate Col. Knox and his many good traits and the loyalty of the workingmen to him, I think there are 100 other men equally qualified. The facts you mention are not sufficient qualifications.

"If Mr. Knox in the past has performed any great public service or taken great interest in public affairs, such as fighting the Ramapo conspiracy, I am willing to be enlightened; but to the best of my knowledge I don't know that Col. Knox has taken any interest in public affairs, not even to assisting the Merchants' Association in fighting Ramapo.

"How does Col. Knox stand on the Sunday question?"

Members of the committee did not answer, but asserted that if the late Col. W. L. Strong could carry New York by 50,000 Col. Knox could get even a greater majority.

When the attention of R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union was called to the Knox boom, he said:

"There is an old proverb that when you open your mouth you are liable to get it full of flies. I have nothing to say."

Col. Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, remarked:

"The name of Col. Knox, among others, has been suggested to the Citizens' Union. The union has no candidate as yet. When we get together in September we will try and solve the problem."

Col. Knox stated to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at Manhattan Beach recently that he would not consent to be a candidate for Mayor.

MORE MAYORALTY FAVORITES.

Seth Low the Choice of Kings County German-Americans.

Delegates of the German-American Municipal League, representing the various Assembly Districts of Kings County, met last night in Arion Hall, in Wall Street, in executive session for the purpose of discussing candidates for the Mayoralty and the conference lasted until midnight.

The following were mentioned for the office: Gustave H. Schwab, Ludwig Nissen, ex-Mayor Schieren, Seth Low, and Robert Fulton Cutting. No preference was expressed, nor will there be until the convention of the New York German-American Union, which is to be held in Manhattan Sept. 24, but many of those present said that the talk clearly indicated Mr. Low to be the favorite.

NOT WITH HERMAN RIDDER.

Mr. Loewy on the Plans of the German Republican League.

"We are going on in the even tenor of our way," remarked Benno Loewy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the German-American Republican League, to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday.

"We have decided," he added, "to have nothing to do with the Herman Ridder movement and we did not send delegates to the dinner that he gave at the Union Square Hotel.

"We have an enrolled membership of more than 20,000, and we purpose to aid, so far as it may be in our power, in the election of any anti-Tammany ticket that promises better government for the boroughs comprising the Greater New York. We want to win and we want to be in a position to do all that we can to attain that end."

CITY DEMOCRACY'S MANIFESTO.

It Denounces Tammany and All Its Works — Won't Support Coler, ex-Sheriff O'Brien Says.

District leaders of the City Democracy, composed of the followers of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, met last evening at the executive headquarters of that organization, 138 West Forty-second Street. The meeting was called to instruct the district leaders and prepare for the convention of the City Democracy, which is to be held at Carnegie Hall at a date yet to be determined.

The meeting opened with the adoption of the organization, and the passing of a resolution appointing a committee of nine to attend all future anti-Tammany meetings. This statement, which had been adopted by the Executive Committee at a meeting held in the afternoon, reads in part as follows:

The dethroning of Tammany from all power to wrong the people is a primal necessity. Tammany Hall is not a Democratic organization. It attempts to use the Democratic Party as a shield for its criminal acts. Its crimes are of a personal character, and are not in any way allied to Democracy. The prominent non-resident Tammanyite—all there is of Tammany—has sworn to the fact that "he was working for his pocket all the time."

There is no precept of the Democratic Party which upholds blackmailing or the levying of tribute on lewdness. The principles of Democracy are antagonistic to the Tammany method of protecting and encouraging vice and crime. The privilege to rob the people of their just rights and their money has no place in the Democratic calendar. The exaction of fabulous commissions on the sale of supplies to the Fire Department is very far away from the doctrines of Democracy. No one will contend that the Ice Trust, fostered by the highest Tammany officials, is Democratic. The Nagle garbage scheme, fathered by the same officials, is purely a Tammany effort. The usurping of the functions of our municipal government by an alien leader of Tammany is both undemocratic and dastardly. The yearly tax levy of nearly $100,000,000 for the support of our municipal government—a fearful burden on the taxpayers—is a product of Tammany government, and an extraordinary exhibit of municipal profligacy which deserves the condemnation of honest men.

Good government cannot come from impure sources. Civic virtue is not represented by such people as Croker of Wantage, Nagle, Devery, Van Wyck, Whalen, Scannell, Murphy, and men of that class and calibre. The present time seems ripe for the overthrow of Tammany, and the extinguishment of its criminal methods.

The Conference Committee appointed is as follows: James N. Brady, Henry Campbell, Max Oberfelder, Dr. Frank Thomas, William C. Farley, Henry J. McCormack, Richard R. Barrian, Eugene J. McGuire, John Corcoran, Nicholas J. Herrick, and James O'Brien.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien was the only speaker. He said that while the organization had not as yet made up its mind about a candidate for Mayor many of the district leaders had expressed themselves as favoring Herman Ridder or Smith Ely.

After the meeting Mr. O'Brien said the City Democracy would support any suitable Democratic anti-Tammany candidate. He wanted it made plain, however, that Controller Coler, should the latter receive and decide to accept the anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor, need not come round and look for the support of the City Democracy.

ANTI-TAMMANY SAYINGS.

Greater New York Democracy's Method of Fighting the Rule of Mr. Croker.

The Greater New York Democracy opened headquarters in the Twenty-first Manhattan District last night at One Hundred and Third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and the managers furnished plenty of entertainment with a stereopticon. These were some of the sayings flashed on the canvas:

"I'm going back to the blarsted country to collect my revenues, don't you know.—Dick."

"Tammany, don't you mind. Croker will come back soon to take part of your campaign fund."

"Once Tammany Hall, now Croker's haul."

"The Health Commissioner is the Sexton of defunct Tammany."

"Dirty streets! Why? Nagle has discharged 800 street cleaners and increased the cost of the garbage contract."

"Tammany's motto—Ice in Summer. Vice all the year round."

CITIZENS' UNION'S WORK.

A Committee of Five Will Secure the Signatures for the Nominating Petitions.

The City Committee of the Citizens' Union last night listened, at its meeting at the headquarters, 34 Union Square East, to reports from the Assembly districts. Twenty-seven of the thirty-five in New York County were represented.

R. Fulton Cutting presided, and he was authorized to appoint a committee of five to secure the necessary signatures to nominating petitions. For these 2,000 names are necessary for the city ticket, 1,000 for the county, 1,000 for the boroughs, and 500 each for Alderman and member of Assembly.

Mr. Cutting will appoint the committee this week.

The Chairmen of the several borough committees were made members of the City Committee.

Secretary Thomas A. Fulton said after the meeting:

"The Citizens' Union has all the money needed for the legitimate purposes of the campaign. Our meeting to-night had mainly to do with the details entirely within the machinery of the Union. Nothing was said about candidates. There will be a meeting of the full Campaign Committee of One Hundred and Seven on Sept. 4. We have headquarters open in nearly every Assembly district in this county, and have every reason to be satisfied with the outlook."

After the meeting there was a stereopticon exhibition, the pictures used dealing mainly with the tenements on the east side.

Outing for Republicans.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, under the auspices of the Madison Square Republican Club, the regular organization of the district, will make an excursion to-day to Boynton Beach on Staten Island. The flotilla will leave the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street at 9 o'clock. At the beach there will be athletic sports of all kinds and many handsome prizes will be offered for competition.

MR. GORMAN'S CONFERENCE.

A Meeting of Maryland Democrats Here —The ex-Senator's Plans to Succeed Mr. Wellington.

There was an important meeting in this city last night of prominent Maryland Democrats. Among them were ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman, who came here from Saratoga; Col. L. Victor Baughman and Murray Vandiver, Chairman of the Maryland Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Gorman expects to be returned to the United States Senate to succeed George L. Wellington, who did not adhere to the Republican Party in the campaign last year.

Chairman Vandiver who was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"We intend to return Mr. Gorman to the Senate. The Legislature that is to elect Wellington's successor has not been chosen, but it is my firm belief that the Republicans will not carry two counties in the State."

Col. Baughman, the chief lieutenant of Senator Gorman, was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and he remarked:

"The Maryland Democratic State Committee will meet in Baltimore on September 3d, and all the State leaders will be there. Mr. Gorman, I am informed will by a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate and I believe he will get there.

"Of late much has been said in the newspapers of the North of a desire to disfranchise the blacks. That is rot. Of the 60,000 colored voters in the State 35,000 are illiterate. There are many whites in the same boat. It is the purpose of the people of Maryland to permit no one who cannot read or write to vote. This determination, expressed as it has been, has proved a very good thing, for thousands, white and black, are earnestly endeavoring to learn how to read and write. I guess everything will come out all right in the long run."

THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

Resolution Censuring Gov. Savage May Be Introduced in Convention To-day.

LINCOLN Neb., Aug. 27.—The Republican State Convention, which meets here to-morrow, will probably be short and harmonious. Nebraska elects but three State officers this Fall—an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University.

There are six active aspirants for the nomination for the Supreme Court—S. H. Sedgwick, one of the present Court Commissioners; W. W. Keyser, C. T. Dickinson, J. B. Barnes, E. C. Calkin, and S. P. Davidson. District Judge H. M. Grimes of Lincoln County is also mentioned as a possible "dark horse," and in the event of a dead-lock over the six avowed candidates there is talk of bringing out the present Chief Justice, T. L. Norval, as a compromise candidate.

For Regent of the University only Carl J. Ernst has been mentioned thus far, and his nomination for one of the vacancies is regarded as reasonably certain.

The platform will indorse the acts of the National Administration and congratulate the party on its victory last November and on its success in electing two United States Senators. The Administration of Gov. Savago also will probably be commended, although a resolution may be introduced censuring him for the parole from the penitentiary of ex-State Treasurer Bartley. The convention will be one of the largest ever held in the State, there being 1,303 delegates. Judge Benjamin S. Baker of Omaha is to be Temporary Chairman.

THE OHIO STATE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Hanna to Spend Much of His Time Making Speeches.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—It is announced authoritatively that much of Senator Hanna's time during the State campaign will be spent on the stump, especial attention being given to the counties where results are doubtful. The Senator returned home to-day, much rested from a week's trip up the lakes, and will leave to-morrow for North Solon, where he will speak to the annual reunion of the Western Reserve Pioneers' Association.

"Florodora Maidens" Play Water Polo.

The sextet of "Pretty Maidens" of the Casino "Florodora" company defeated the sextet of the Western company in an interesting but unscientific game of water polo at the Yorkville Baths, in East Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. The score was said to be 4 to 3, but probably every point could have been disputed under a strict interpretation of the rules. The play degenerated into a wild scramble for the ball as often as it was put in play, and positions and sides were forgotten.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"Tim" Murphy yesterday began rehearsals of his new play, "A Capital Comedy," by Paul Wilstoch. His season opens on Sept. 5. Scene Painter Young has furnished a complete new production of the piece, which was presented last season.

The Blanche Walsh Company, which is now rehearsing "Joan of the Sword Hand" at the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, will the latter part of next week go to Detroit, where the company will open Sept. 16.

It has been decided that Minnie Maddern Fiske will open her season at the Manhattan Theatre, in "Miranda of the Balcony," on Thursday evening, September 17.

Lettice Fairfax arrives to-day on the Servia from England. She comes to play Lady Mary Carlyle, the leading female rôle in Richard Mansfield's production of "Monsieur Beaucaire."

Lewis Morrison arrived yesterday in New York from San Francisco. He will undoubtedly begin rehearsals with his company, which will shortly appear at the Metropolitan Theatre in "Faust."

E. H. Sothern will give the first dress rehearsal of the romantic play, "Richard Lovelace," at the Garden Theatre next Monday. The sale of seats is announced to begin on Tuesday, Sept. 3. There will be no change in the date of the opening of the Garden, which takes place Monday evening, Sept. 9.

John Mason will begin his starring tour on Sept. 5 at Syracuse under the management of Jacob Litt. The piece selected for Mr. Mason's use is a new comedy from the pen of Madeleine Lucette Ryley, entitled "The Altar of Friendship." The company will include Harry Harwood, Nannette Comstock, Margaret Fuller, Malcolm Williams, Dodson L. Mitchell, Laura Almosnino, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, and others.

BOER STATESMAN ARRESTED.

J. X. Merriman, Leader of the Afrikander Bund, Accused of Seditious Conduct—His Rebellious Letter.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 27.—J. X. Merriman, the Parliamentary leader of the Afrikander Bund, has been arrested on a farm near Stellenbosch, (thirty-one miles from Cape Town.) He has given his parole not to leave the farm.

Mr. Merriman recently visited England and urged in speeches and interviews a conciliation policy toward the Boers. In a long letter to a friend, treating of martial law at the Cape, dated from Stellenbosch Aug. 6 and published here to-day, Mr. Merriman says:

"Public meetings are forbidden by military force. Quite recently a member of Parliament, living fifty miles from Cape Town, who had a few men to see him, was haled before a military tribunal. At another place a man was deported because he refused to join the town guard. To crown all, our Parliament, where the voice of the people should be heard in a legitimate, responsible fashion, is suspended, contrary to law. The administration of the whole country is carried on by means of the illegitimate issue of public money. You gag a man, and, because he does not make his voice heard, you declare he is contented with his position."

BOERS KILL NINE MEN.

One of Lord Kitchener's Convoys Attacked—23 Englishmen Wounded —18 Boers Captured.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, to-day, says:

"A convoy on its way from Kimberley to Griquatown was attacked near Rooikopje. The attack was driven off by Capt. Humby's escort of the Seventy-fourth Imperial Yeomanry, who lost nine men killed and had twenty-three men wounded. The convoy was brought in safely.

"Rawlinson caught eighteen Transvaalers after a forty-minute gallop in the open, east of Edenburg."

CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

British Consul General Says China Is More Unfavorable to Foreign Interests Now than Formerly.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Byron Brenan, British Consul-General at Shanghai, who has just returned to England, said to-day:

"From the standpoint of foreign interests the position in China is far more unfavorable to-day than before the international occupation of Peking. Formerly the Chinese believed foreign interests were, at any rate to a certain extent, identical. Thanks to recent events they are now better able than ever to play off one power against another, so patently to have their interests been shown to diverge. There is a very hostile feeling in many parts of Northern China and local disturbances may be expected."

Mr. Brenan declared that Russia and Germany both had far more influence with the Chinese Government than Great Britain. He believed the United States would be the greatest sufferer by the closing of Manchuria to foreign trade.

PRINCE CHUN'S DELAY.

Fresh Complications in China May Have Caused His Stop in Switzerland.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—In view of the fact that the expiatory mission of Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, was one of the conditions of peace embodied in the demands of the powers, the interruption of the journey of Prince Chun, who is now in Basel, Switzerland, has created considerable comment.

The excuse of sickness is nowhere entertained seriously. Taken in conjunction with the sudden detention in Shanghai of the expiatory mission to Japan, it is believed to indicate fresh complications with reference to the signing of the protocol in Peking.

The German papers, which comment in a guarded way, suggest that the delay of Prince Chun is due to an intimation from Emperor William as to certain matters of ceremony and etiquette with which Prince Chun is unwilling to comply without permission from the Chinese Court.

It is said that at least ten days will elapse before Prince Chun's expiatory mission arrives here. All the elaborate preparations for the reception of the Prince at the Orangerie Potsdam, have been stopped.

Several papers express a hope that he will now be given simple hotel accommodations instead of the palatial quarters that were being prepared.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 27.—The Chinese Minister to Germany, Lu Hai Houan, has arrived here from Berlin to consult with Prince Chun.

LADY SMITH FOUND DEAD.

Wife of the Master of Rolls of England Drowned Mysteriously.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Lady Smith, wife of Sir Archibald Levin Smith, Master of the Rolls since 1900, was found dead to-day floating in the River Spey. It is not known how she was drowned.

Lady Smith was a daughter of J. C. Fletcher. She was married to Sir Archibald Smith in 1867. The Master of the Rolls is an ex officio Judge of the Court of Appeal, (Supreme Court of Judicature,) which is composed of the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. The salary of the Master of the Rolls is $30,000 per year.

The Spey is a river of Scotland, in the Counties of Inverness, Banff, and Moray.

JOHN REDMOND COMING HERE.

He and Michael Davitt Will Plead the Irish Cause.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—The Directory of the United Irish League met to-day and requested John Redmond, the Irish leader, to go to the United States and, in conjunction with Michael Davitt, place the position of the Nationalist movement before the Americans. Mr. Redmond, who will be accompanied by some members of Parliament, will sail for New York early in October.

Snow in England.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Storms of wind and rain have swept over the United Kingdom, injuring the crops. The stormy weather was accompanied by November temperatures. Snow fell at Birmingham.

OCEAN GROVE "CUP SERMON."

Evangelist Illustrates How David's Cup Is Filled to Overflowing.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 27.—Evangelist Charles H. Yatman preached a "Cup Sermon" this morning in the Young People's Temple before a large audience. On a small table by his side stood a large glass jar filled with water. It was placed in a pan and surrounded at the base by flowers and ferns. The water, he said, represented life possessed by David and the flowers the beautiful surroundings in which he lived.

The audience then recited in concert the Twenty-third Psalm, and Mr. Yatman explained that to make true the assertion contained therein, "My cup runneth over," more was needed to fill up the glass jar.

Seven cups were brought out one after the other. The first represented "health," the second "food," the third "raiment," the fourth "joy," the fifth "friendship," the sixth "knowledge," and the seventh "light." Each cup contained water, and as each was emptied into the jar the evangelist commented on each topic. When the last cup was emptied the jar was far from being full.

"One other cup is needed, the cup of 'salvation,'" said the preacher. A large cup was then brought out. "This contains a crimson-colored water, so that it may tell the story of the Cross," continued the lecturer. "Every other gift is colored by this gift of salvation, and it makes David's cup run over."

As the fluid was poured in the jar it colored the water and overflowed the sides and fell into the pan.

The Rev. Dr. A. G. Kynett of Philadelphia preached at the morning service in the Auditorium. His subject was "The Golden Age." "Jack" Cook, the boy evangelist, preached again this evening.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

So far it has not been very gay even at the Summer resorts. Last week there was such a whirl that every one is resting. Dinners are the chief method of entertainment. At the Malvern, Bar Harbor, this evening, there will be a dance and, on Friday, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind give their ball at Newport. This evening, at Southampton, Mrs. E. L. Keyes will give a musicale, at which Miss Hildegarde Hoffman will sing.

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The Margarita is expected in port to-day, with Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel on board. She comes direct from Cowes. The Valiant and the Margarita both excited much comment at Cowes and everybody admired the American yachts. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel gave several entertainments on board of the Margarita. The yacht will go to Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will remain in this country until after the cup races. The Varuna, with Eugene Higgins, is expected later in the week.

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The sailings of Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mr. Julien T. Davies and Miss Davies, for Europe, are among the events of to-day. Mr. Davies and Miss Davies will visit Balmacaan, where Mrs. Bradley Martin is giving a series of large house parties. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their two sons will go shortly to a German spa for the Autumn.

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Miss Ellen Drexel Paul and her father, James W. Paul, Jr., were also booked for the Southampton boat to-day. Miss Paul's mother was the sister of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Anthony Drexel, George W. Childs Drexel and John R. Drexel. She made her début last winter, and a series of beautiful dances was given in her honor at Philadelphia. She came to New York on a visit, but has been at Newport this Summer. Miss Martha Johnston, the cousin of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has left Newport. She came through New York yesterday en route to her home in Macon, Ga.

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Among the late arrivals at Southampton, registered at the Meadow Club, are Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Stephen Peabody, Stephen Peabody, Jr., and Gen. and Mrs. Eugene Griffin. Mrs. Frank Sturgis, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, has left Southampton, and, after a few days' stay in Newport, will go to her cottage at Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have returned to Lenox, after their cruise along the Sound.

***

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood was in town yesterday after a visit to Newport, where she was entertained. She will return to Fairie Lea shortly. Dr. W. Gill Wylie and son and Mr. Fritz Achelis of Seabright have gone on a hunting tour to Canada. Mr. Symes Wylie is visiting at Newport.

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Among the late arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens, John D. Crimmins, Jr., and Henry Clews.

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Among those who sailed yesterday on the Wilhelm der Grosse were G. M. Corning, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas and the Misses Thomas, Mrs. F. J. Pearsons and Millard W. Prince.

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A sad incident of the Boer war was the burial recently, in Fyvie Churchyard, of the late Lieut. Percy Forbes-Leith, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Leith of Fyvie. The parents of the young man have just returned from South Africa, where they obtained the body of their son. The coffin, draped in a Union Jack, was placed on a bed of heather in full bloom. The young soldier's khaki helmet and sword surmounted the coffin. Mrs. Forbes-Leith is well known in New York. She is from St. Louis, but the family lived here quite a while and entertained a great deal.

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Lieut. Ashton Potter and Mrs. Potter and Miss McNutt have returned from the Philippines and are at the Del Monte Hotel, near San Francisco, Cal. They had been absent for some time in the tropics.

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Lady Curzon of Kedelston and her mother, Mrs. Leiter, have taken possession of Braemer Castle in Scotland, for the Autumn. They were present at the recent memorial service at Balmoral for the late Empress Frederick of Germany.

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Barclay Kountze, who has been ill with typhoid fever at the Kountze farm, near Morristown, is said to be improving. He will be confined to his bed for some weeks yet.

Strone—Hannon.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—Miss Elizabeth Hannon, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Andrew T. Hannon, of 130 Boyden Street, this city, and John P. Strone, a New York broker, were quietly married in St. Patrick's Cathedral rectory at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Only a few friends were present. Afterward, the party went to the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, where a wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Strone left on a wedding trip to Canada.

BARN DANCE AT LARCHMONT.

Many Parties Being Formed to Attend the Function.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A social event which will be largely participated in by the smart set of the Summer colony will be the barn dance which is to be held in the ballroom of the Victoria Hotel on Friday evening. The dance hall will be elaborately decorated, and the grounds, verandas, and trees will be illuminated with fairy lamps and jack-o'-lanterns.

Parties from Rye, Orienta, Belle Haven, Greenwich, Mamaroneck, and New Rochelle will drive down in hay wagons and carts of every description. One of the largest "hay parties" that will attend is being arranged by Miss Abbie Huyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Huyler, and Miss Farrington, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Farrington.

Preceding the dance there will be an old-fashioned New England dinner. A hay ride through Larchmont and Orienta will follow.

ROCKEFELLER BRIDAL PRESENT.

It May Be a Mansion on Buttermilk Hill in Westchester County.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—It is believed here that John D. Rockefeller will present to his son and the latter's bride, who is now Miss Abbie Aldrich, a handsome mansion on what is the most desirable site in all Westchester County.

Mr. Rockefeller now owns some 2,000 acres of land adjoining his home. His most recent purchase was Buttermilk Hill. This is across the railroad tracks of the Putnam Road, which Mr. Rockefeller has spanned with a steel bridge.

As the great stables which have been erected indicate that Mr. Rockefeller intends to build near where his present house is, the conclusion has been reached that the site on Buttermilk Hill is intended for a home for his son.

SURPRISE IN NEWPORT TENNIS.

The Misses Iselin Defeat the Misses Sands and Blight in a Close Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The play in the lawn tennis tournament in ladies' doubles was continued at the Casino to-day, the first and semi-final rounds being completed. As a result of to-day's matches Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk will meet the Misses Iselin in the finals to-morrow morning.

The first match played to-day was Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Morgan against Miss Anita Sands and Miss Roche. The match was close and interesting after the opening set, which went to Mrs. Havemeyer and her partner, 6-love. Their opponents took the next set, 6-4, and the deciding set went to the Havemeyer pair by the same score. Mrs. Havemeyer and Miss Morgan, however, lost in the semi-final round to Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk in straight sets.

The other match in the semi-finals produced the only upset of the tournament, the Misses Iselin defeating Miss Anita Sands and Miss Blight in a close two-set match, in which the play was excellent and the score close at all times. Miss Sands and Miss Blight were regarded as one of the strongest pair in the tournament, and it was expected generally that they would meet Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk in the finals.

The playing of the Misses Iselin throughout the tournament has been very strong, and they have made friends who expect them to win the cups. There was a large attendance of society who are showing increasing interest in the play, and it is expected that the finals will draw out a crowd nearly as large as at the games of the recent National tournament. The summary follows:

First Round—Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer and Miss Morgan beat Miss Anita Sands and Miss Roche, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk beat Mrs. Havemeyer and Miss Morgan, 6—3, 6—2; the Misses Iselin beat Miss Anita Sands and Miss Blight, 7—5, 6—4.

It is not expected that other proposed tournaments will be started until after the Horse Show, as the building of the stands and other preparations have curtailed the playing space on the grounds.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—Nearly everybody was at the Casino this morning to see the tennis tournament, and in the early afternoon there were some luncheons and the hunt. Later a large gathering of the society women assembled at the Casino for an informal tea during the concert, and in the evening several large dinners were given.

Louis S. Brugiuere entertained at dinner in Hawthorne villa, Carroll Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French gave a dinner.

United States Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore gave a dinner at Château-Sur-Mer.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay gave another luncheon at Berger's to-day, entertaining twenty-eight guests. The various rooms at the pavilion were decorated with palms and potted plants. A feature of the floor decorations was a tree fern, its trunk completely covered with orchids.

Mrs. Gaw, who is occupying the Fay cottage, Quartrefoil, in Narragansett Avenue, gave a large luncheon, at which scarlet decorations with handsome palms were used.

Luncheons were also given by Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Francis O. French, and Mrs. Perry Tiffany.

The ball to be given by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at their new villa in Bellevue Avenue Friday night will be one of the most elaborate affairs of the season.

The gymkhana races, pony cart competition, and other outdoor sports which had been arranged for Thursday of this week, have been abandoned.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Sternberger of New York are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield are guests of Mrs. J. Fred Pierson.

The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel is registered at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Staw Safe, who sailed from Europe last Saturday on the St. Paul, are expected to arrive at their cottage on next Saturday to remain for several weeks. They will celebrate the first anniversary of their marriage while here.

The Chinese Minister, who went to Narragansett Pier today, will return to Newport to-night to get some of the many invitations which have been extended to him.

The second hunt of the Monmouth County Hounds, under the management of P. F. Collier, took place this afternoon, the start being made at Sandy Point, seven miles from the city, on the east shore. It was a stiff run of about eight miles, ending at the third beach. Miss Greta Pomeroy, who rode Lord Goshen, was first in at the kill, with Mrs. C. R. Snowden close behind. There were several slight accidents. Ogden Mills, Jr.'s, horse stumbled at a wall, scratching the rider, but not throwing him. Felix Oppenheimer was once thrown and Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy twice, the latter finally abandoning the chase. Robert L. Gerry, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and the Hon. John H. G. Beresford rode. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg was in at the start, but did not follow the hounds.

A surprise party was arranged this evening by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., for Henry Lewis, Jr., at The Rocks the residence of Mr. Clews's parents on Ocean Avenue.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—Harrison I. Drummond, the St. Louis millionaire, who has come upon Bar Harbor society this Summer, gave one of the largest and most pleasant affairs of the season this afternoon. It was a reception aboard his yacht, the White Heather, which is better known as having once belonged to Lillie Langtry. The craft was decorated with potted plants and flowers, and looked like a floating garden.

Among the guests were Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Dr. and Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Wallace Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Fleitmann, Mr. and Mrs. Huger Pratt, Mrs. Draper, Charles How, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, the Misses Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at dinner to-night Mrs. Biddle, Miss Handy, Miss Keyser, Miss Morris, Miss Goin, Miss Barney, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Henderson, Capt. Sweetnam, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Morris, Mr. von Koatoven, and Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seeley.

TENNIS AT BAR HARBOR.

Society Turns Out to See the Play for the A. C. Barney Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—The annual tournament in the men's doubles was played to-day at the Kebo Valley Club, for cups offered by A. C. Barney. There was some fast play. As an evidence of the returned popularity of the sport, society came out and lined the courts to watch the matches.

In the morning round J. Brooks Fenno and H. Van Koatoven defeated R. Thorndike and Augustine Derby in a hard match, 6—0, 4—6, 11—9; Hazlett Derby and Arthur Derby beat Fuller and Frank Sears, 6—2, 6—3.

Robert Derby and A. West beat P. Davis and W. Conroy, 6—1, 6—2.

In the afternoon H. Derby and A. Derby beat Montgomery Sears and Aaron Davis, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; Robert Derby and A. West beat Fenno and Koatoven, 6—2, 6—3.

The finals will be played to-morrow.

May Save Mr. Hoffman's Eye.

It was said at the home of W. M. V. Hoffman, the real estate broker, at 35 West Fifty-first Street, last night, that he is improving from the injury to his right eye, received a week ago yesterday at Tuxedo. His physicians have hopes of saving the eye and are much encouraged by his condition.

J. P. Allds Renominated for Assembly.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—At the Chenango County Republican Convention, held to-day at Norwich, Jotham P. Allds was renominated for member of Assembly, Albert F. Gladding for County Judge and Surrogate, and H. L. Brown for District Attorney. Joel L. Bixby was chosen delegate to the Sixth Judicial District Republican Convention.

DEATH OF DR. T. M. MARKOE.

Had Been, for Many Years, Distinguished in Scientific Circles.

Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe, distinguished as a surgeon and professor, died at his home, at East Hampton, L. I., on Monday.

Dr. Markoe was born in Philadelphia Sept. 13, 1819. He was graduated from Princeton in 1836, and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, receiving his diploma in 1841. In 1839, while still a medical student, he became a junior assistant in the New York Hospital. He had been connected with that hospital ever since, except during a brief period immediately following his graduation.

He became Assistant Curator in the Pathological Museum in 1842, and Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy. From 1852 to 1892 he was attending surgeon at the New York Hospital, and thereafter consulting surgeon. From 1860 he was a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, up to 1871 being Adjunct Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery; from 1871 to 1879 full professor, and from 1878 to 1888 Professor of the Principles of Surgery.

His success as a practitioner began at an early period of his professional career. He was associated with Dr. Edward Delafield from 1849 to 1865, when Dr. Delafield retired. A partnership with Dr. Francis Delafield, son of his former partner, followed, and later Dr. Markoe's own sons became associated with him.

"Before he became a professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Markoe was for a time Professor of Anatomy at Castleton Medical College, in Vermont, and afterward Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of the City of New York. At various periods he served as attending surgeon to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai, Bellevue, and Roosevelt Hospitals, and also as consulting surgeon at Mount Sinai, Woman's, Roosevelt, Orthopoedic, St. Mary's, Vassar, and the Nursery and Child's Hospitals, and to the Northern Dispensary. He was also a member of the staff of consulting physicians and surgeons of the New Dispensary.

During the civil war Dr. Markoe was appointed by Gov. Morgan a member of the special corps of volunteer Surgeons, being stationed at Fortress Monroe. In 1862 he was one of the Board of Examiners of Contract Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1863 was visiting Surgeon to the New York Soldiers' Depot, at 50 Howard Street. In 1864 he was ordered to Fredericksburg, and subsequently to Belle Plain.

Dr. Markoe became a Trustee of the Astor Library in 1863, remaining as one of its directors until its absorption into the consolidated library plan. From 1891 to 1895 he was President of the Astor Library.

He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, Medical and Surgical Society, Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Medical Journal Association, and of the Century, University, and Princeton Clubs; the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was the author of a treatise on "Diseases of the Bone" and of many articles written for medical journals.

Dr. Markoe married in 1850 Miss Charlotte Atwell How. They had five children. Two of the sons, Francis Hartman and James Wright, are physicians. Another son died in infancy. There were two daughters, Charlotte How and Sallie Caldwell. Miss Charlotte How Markoe became Mrs. R. H. Robertson, wife of the architect.

AUGUSTUS FREY DIES IN GERMANY

Went Abroad for His Health, but Death Was Unexpected.

News has just been received from Frankfort, Germany,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
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List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
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Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
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KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LISTS OF DESIRABLE STOCKS AND BONDS, WHICH WE ARE RECOMMENDING TO THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS TO BUY OUTRIGHT, SENT UPON APPLICATION.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS. COTTON. WHEAT.
ENNIS & STOPPANI,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
34 New St. & 38 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 560 Broad

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Up-town office,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
TEL. 2385 CORT. ESTABLISHED 1868.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Morton Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock
OF THE
Continental and American Tobacco Companies

Calling attention to our circular and advertisement dated June 8, 1901, we hereby give notice that, upon surrender of the certificates of deposit, the Morton Trust Company will on and after TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901, be prepared to deliver FIFTY YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Consolidated Tobacco Company.
CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY,
By J. B. DUKE, President.
Dated New York, August 23, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY. Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Laroque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital..... $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
	Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY SINKING FUND.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-nine (29) Bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

34	375	885	1081	1381	1471	1815
37	544	893	1199	1389	1532	1819
175	809	896	1228	1453	1624	1929
222	882	1039	1325	1467	1659	1987
345						

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with supplemental deed of Trust of February 27th, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, August 8th, 1901.
A. W. MORRISS,
For Henderson Bridge Company.
E. BROUWER,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1901.
[Seal] FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON.—Parties desiring to sell privately address J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITYHOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois
AND OF THE
Litchfield & Madison Railway Company

To holders of the Income Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, and of Income Mortgage Bonds and Common Stock of the Litchfield and Madison Railway Company.

It appearing to the interest of holders of the above-named securities that such Income Mortgage Bonds be converted into new First Preferred Stock, and that sale thereof be made only in bulk and as a unit, and that the existing and converted securities be held, managed, and sold as a majority and in bulk, an Agreement to accomplish said purposes and other objects has been entered into by holders of the above-specified securities to the amount of over a majority of the Income Mortgage Bonds of each of said Companies, and of all the Common stock and nearly a majority of the Preferred stock of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company, under which Agreement, dated July 17th, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary, the undersigned have been constituted a Securityholders' Committee.

Holders of the above-specified Bonds and Stocks hereby are offered the opportunity of depositing such securities under said Agreement and securing the benefits thereof on or before August 31st, 1901, with the First National Bank of the City of New York as Depositary.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1901.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Chairman;
CHARLES F. DEAN,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
Securityholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
T. C. WELLMAN, Secretary,
27 Pine St., N. Y.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
180 shs. Ohio & Indiana Consl. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.
100 shs. Northwestern Ohio Nat. Gas Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$267,000 Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen Co.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
15 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Co.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co.
30 shs. American Beet Sugar Co. common.
100 shs. Issaquah Coal Co.
$25,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. 20 year Deb. Bds., 1919.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
$500 Southern Ry. Co., Aiken Branch, 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bond, 1998.
100 shs. Carbon Steel Co. 2d pfd.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
36 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5 p. c. Bds., 1915.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$10,000 Equitable Gas Light Co., N. Y., 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1899.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
$3,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1929.
$5,000 Chic. & North Western R. R. 6 p. c. S. F. Reg. Ctfs., 1929.
5 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$4,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
5 shs. Bank of New York.
5 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
$10,000 Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen Co. 5½ p. c. Deb. Bds.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting
OF
The Hocking Valley Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6.)

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of August 31st, 1901, to October 2d, 1901.
JOSEPH GASKELL, EDWIN HAWLEY,
Secretary. President.

Proposals.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½% TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement dated September 1st, 1897, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $50,000, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Saturday, August 31st, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15th, 1901.

Dividends.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, August 27th, 1901.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable October 15th, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record October 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed from October 1st, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., until October 16th, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Co.
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, August 12th, 1901.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The United States Leather Company,
24-28 Ferry St., New York, August 27th, 1901.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 1st.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 14th at 12 M. and reopen October 2d.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Mexican International Railroad Co.,
NO. 25 BROAD STREET, BROAD-EXCHANGE BUILDING, ROOM 1,603.

The coupons due September 1, 1901, from the First Consolidated Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from August 22d to August 31st, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS SUED.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Acting under instructions from the Treasury Department, Assistant United States District Attorney John H. Casey brought suit to-day in the United States Circuit Court against six National bank of this city to recover on pension checks taken by them for collection.

The sums claimed range from $7,000 down a sliding scale, the banks affected being the National Exchange, the National Bank of Redemption, the First National, the National Bank of the Commonwealth, the National Bank of the Republic, the Merchants' National Bank, and the Atlantic National.

It is claimed that the banks have paid fraudulent pension vouchers, after having drawn upon the Sub-Treasury here for the amount. The suits are the outcome of the arrest and conviction of W. A. Munson, who died recently in the Rhode Island State Prison. He had been sentenced to ten years' confinement for making false certificates on pension vouchers and for fraudulent indorsements. As the collections were made through the Boston banks, the Government decided to bring suit against them for the recovery of the full amount.

ALLEN PRINT WORKS LEASED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 27.—A syndicate of Fall River capitalists, among whom is said to be James E. Osborn, Treasurer of the Merchants' Mills and American Linen Company, has secured a lease of the Allen Print Works in Providence.

It is understood that the plan of print cloth mills interested in the purchase is to finish their own goods, so as to compete with those concerns which are equipped to finish their own output. M. C. D. Borden of New York for several years has printed his goods here.

Utica Cotton Mills Consolidated.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Utica Steam Cotton and Hohawk Valley Cotton Mills Companies were consolidated to-day by unanimous vote of the stockholders. The new corporation will be known as the Utica Steam and Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills Company, and will be capitalized at $2,000,000.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The weather conditions of the week, ended Aug. 26, 1901, have been generally favorable, except in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee, where in nearly all sections heavy rains have damaged crops and interfered with work, and in some districts washed lands and caused inundations. Drought conditions still prevail in portions of Iowa, Oklahoma, and Texas, in the last-named State becoming serious in localities, and rain is also needed in Michigan, Nebraska, the North Pacific Coast States, and portions of Kansas and Missouri. The temperature conditions have been favorable for best results, except in portions of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, and Washington.

Continued improvement in the condition of late corn is generally reported from the principal corn-growing States. Reports indicate that late corn in Iowa has made rapid progress, and that the ears are filling beyond previous expectations; it shows some improvement in most localities in Nebraska, in Eastern and Middle Kansas, and in Western and Southeastern Missouri; elsewhere in the last-named State the crop is deteriorating, and much complaint is received of ears not filling well. In the States of the Ohio Valley the prospects for late corn are decidedly improved, in some sections fields previously reported beyond recovery will be reclaimed, and the indications are that the prospective yield will be largely increased. Cutting has begun in portions of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Spring wheat harvest is practically finished in all sections, although retarded some by rain in South Dakota and Minnesota. Threshing is general, and the yields are, as a rule, satisfactory, except in North Dakota, where they continue below expectations.

The weather of the week has been generally unfavorable for cotton. Complaints of shedding and rusting are general throughout the entire cotton belt, except in Missouri and Oklahoma, but in Oklahoma the crop has been somewhat damaged by hot, dry weather; some favorable reports are, however, received from Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Cotton is backward and in poor condition in Texas, although the late crop has improved where rain fell; it is opening quite rapidly in portions of Georgia and Alabama, and picking is in progress in those States, as well as in many localities in the western portion of the cotton region.

Tobacco is in good condition in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and the prospects for this crop are generally favorable in these States, as well as in New York. Drying tobacco was slightly injured in Maryland by humid weather, and rains were unfavorable in Virginia.

While adverse statements concerning apples continue from a greater number of the principal apple-growing States, reports from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Nebraska indicate fairly good prospects for this fruit in portions of those States.

Plowing for Fall seeding is in general progress in all sections, with soil usually in good condition, except in the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, where rain is needed to put the ground in proper condition for this work.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Hydra Manufacturers' Agency of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ernest J. Willis, John F. Hollingworth, and Charles D. Cole of New York City.

George E. Conley Company of New York City, to deal in merchandise; capital, $40,000. Directors—George E. Conley, Mary I. Conley, and Jacob Michaels of New York City.

The E. G. Schwartz Company of White Plains, to conduct a general contracting, development, and manufacturing business; capital, $200,000. Directors—Charles G. Schwartz of White Plains and Henry Siepke and George H. Free of Tarrytown.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Eastern Sugar Company, to manufacture sugar from beets; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—Augustus S. Meeker, Clifford W. Perkins, and E. K. McLaren.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 27.—The Campeche Lumber and Development Company of this city was chartered at Dover to-day to deal in real estate and conduct building operations; capital, $1,000,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Walter P. Dolle of Cincinnati has been appointed Hamilton County agent of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

The Massachusetts Insurance Department has been asked by the Northeastern Indemnity Association, a fraternal beneficiary concern of Lowell, to name a receiver to wind up its affairs. The concern started about a year ago, but has not secured sufficient business to warrant its continuance.

Superintendent Hendricks of the New York State Insurance Department has revoked the broker's license of Henry Y. Miller to procure surplus lines of insurance in non-admitted companies. The revocation was based upon the ground that the latter had been placing surplus lines in companies which, from the information possessed by the New York Insurance Department, are without licenses from their home State departments, it being expected that a special agent so licensed shall "select a line of companies which will afford protection to his clients."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks reactionary.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 27	748,115
To date this year	201,328,565
Corresponding date last year	75,811,455

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 27	$1,733,000
To date this year	$718,001,220
Corresponding date last year	$331,205,460

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Woolen pf.	1	Kan. City So. pf.	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	2
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	6	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Den. & Rio Grande.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Diamond Match	½	St. Law. & Ad.	¾
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Ft. W. & D. City	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
General Electric	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¾
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	3
Int. Pump	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2¾	Kan. & Mich.	1
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	1⅝
Am. Car. & Fdy.	½	Long Island	1
Am. Ice pf.	¾	Manhattan	1
Am. Sugar	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Mexican Central	½
At., T. & S. F.	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Norfolk & West.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	North American	1⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	½	Penn R. R.	½
Canada South	1	People's Gas	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Peoria & East.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Pressed S. Car. pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	1⅛	Reading	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1⅛
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	Rep. Steel	1⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	Southern Railway	⅞
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	2
Consol. Gas	2½	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1½	Union Bag & Paper	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Erie	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	1	U. S. Steel	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar	2¼	Wabash	⅝
Glucose Sugar pf.	4½	Wabash pf.	⅞
Gt. North. pf.	2½		
Hock. Valley	1⅛		
Illinois Central	⅜		
Int. Paper	1½		
Iowa Central	½		
Iowa Cent. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1¼	Mex. & Pac. 1st.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2½	Int & G. N. 3d 4s.	2
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf.	3¾	Kan. City So. 3s.	1¼
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1	L. & N., So. & N. Ala. 5s.	4½
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 1st	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Gal., H. & S. A., Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s.	2		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s.	5	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2½
Cnes. & Ohio con. 5s.	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

For the first time since the upward movement in prices began, some two weeks ago, the stock market yesterday suffered a sharp reaction which extended from two to three points throughout the list. Standard railroad shares declined no less than those issues which, rightly or wrongly, are popularly regarded as more or less under manipulative control, and therefore the more easily affected by sudden changes in market sentiment. It can hardly be said, however, that there was any change in sentiment yesterday. To the contrary, the larger financial interests and the recent heaviest buyers of stocks were as confident as ever of the market outlook because fully convinced, pessimistic laments to the contrary, that the prosperity of the country is not at an end, nor yet at the high tide, but is bound to continue and to increase for a long time to come.

What apparently was the case, as gathered from discussion with close market observers, is that yesterday's reaction was technically and naturally due. The market had had a continuous rise for over two weeks, with practically no recession in all that time. This rise not only had given room traders and others substantial paper profits, which in many cases were yesterday converted into cash, but had encouraged "pyramiding" by a number of the more venturesome of the smaller operators whose desire for gain was in inverse ratio to their capital. At every possible opportunity these latter gentlemen "took on" more stock, using their paper profits as margins, and having little or nothing back of these doubtful assets with which to protect themselves. Hence it was that when the initial decline in prices came yesterday, due to some profit taking prompted by the desire of certain of the room traders to lighten their load in anticipation of the coming triple Labor Day holiday, these pyramided accounts were among the first to be affected, and, falling, in the further decline thus precipitated carried other accounts down with them. To what extent these declines ran may best be judged when it is said that the low figures for the day showed such losses as the following: Union Pacific, 3¼; Atchison, 2½; Erie, 1¾; Erie second preferred, 2¼; Missouri Pacific, 2⅞; New York Central, 1¼; Norfolk and Western, 2⅞; Rock Island, 2; Southern Pacific, 2½; St. Paul, 2⅜; Reading, 1¼; United States Steel, 1⅝; United States Steel preferred, 1¼; American Sugar, 2, and Amalgamated Copper, 2¼. At these low figures supporting orders came into the market, causing a rally of from a half point to a point, though just toward the close some of these recoveries were lost under further selling, some of it liquidation, but the greater part of it for the short account.

Not unnaturally the break in prices was accompanied and followed by numerous alarming reports. These included the trouble between France and Turkey, which was much expatiated upon, all sorts and conditions of foreign complications being predicted as likely to grow out of it; the advance in the price of corn and some crop damage reports altogether at variance with the weekly Government report, the absence of any definite news in respect to the expected Steel strike settlement, and further predictions, though by other than bankers, that money is bound to work tight.

On the other hand, the favorable developments were ignored or were made as little of as possible. Chief of these was the publication of a further batch of favorable railway statements. If the figures published on the preceding day had been phenomenal those of yesterday were even more so, especially in respect to two systems but lately out of the hands of receivers. Atchison, for instance, for the month of July reported an increase in net earnings of $670,770, notwithstanding an increase in operating expenses for the month of $395,670; while Erie, for the same month, reported an increase in its net figures, as compared with the earnings in the corresponding month last year, of $211,250—and this, also, in the face of increased expenses. Other increases were $64,320, reported by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg for July; $50,660, in the third week of August, by Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and $10,420 for the same period by Toledo, St. Louis and Western.

Coming to the stocks themselves, there is little to be said of them for the reason that they were little influenced by developments special to them, but rather went with the general list. In the early trading foreign purchases, mostly for German account, were a feature in the Steel stocks; some selling of the Readings followed upon a report of fresh labor trouble on the system, this later being proved to be untrue; unconfirmed reports that large expenditures are contemplated on Southern Pacific led to some selling of that stock, on the theory, not however accepted as final in reliable quarters, that this meant the abandonment of the contemplated dividend declaration on the stock; there was fair buying of United States Leather preferred on the dividend declaration, and suggestions that the contemplated reorganization of the company will soon be carried through; bear traders attacked Union Pacific and St. Paul in the belief that by weakening these stocks the rest of the list would be sympathetically affected, while the Boston pool continued its selling of Sugar Trust stock and Amalgamated Copper.

In the early trading London bought about 15,000 shares of stock, but later turned seller, disposing of about 20,000 shares, fairly well distributed through the international list.

Money continued easy all day, most of the call loans being made at 2¾ per cent.

OFFERING EXPLANATIONS.

All sorts of explanations were advanced yesterday because of the apparent neglect of "insiders" to protect stocks which recently they have been openly buying, such as the Pacifics and the coal stocks. As usual, these explanations were of the kind that didn't explain, for the reason that they came not from insiders—who vouchsafed no information—but from the rank and file in the Street.

The best information in the matter is to the effect not that the insiders felt that they had "too much company,"

was a better feeling in the late trading, and most of the list closed firm.

Money is abundant, but firm. Call loans, 4 to 4½, most of the transactions being at the former figures. Time money is firm at 4½ to 5, and commercial paper at 4½ to 6. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..	American Alkali	1	1	1
200..	American Alkali pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
25..	American Cement	6½	6½	6½
2..	Allegheny Val. pf	20	20	20
200..	Camden Land	1	1	1
14,640..	Cam. Steel Drexel rcts.	28	27½	27¾
3,170..	Cambria Steel rcts	27¼	27⅛	27⅜
321..	Choctaw tr. ctfs	68¼	68	68
29..	Choctaw tr. ctfs. rcts.	68	68	68
250..	Cons. Lake Superior	25½	25½	25½
10..	Cons. Lake Sup. pf	74½	74½	74½
1,900..	Cons. Trac. of Pitts	24½	24	24
105..	Diamond State Steel	3	2¾	2¾
62..	Diamond State Steel pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
65..	Elec. Co. of Amer	7½	7⅝	7½
200..	Erie 1st pf	71½	71½	71⅝
2,152..	Lehigh Valley	37½	36¼	36⅝
330..	Lehigh Navigation	72⅝	72	72⅝
33..	Little Schuylkill	57¾	57¾	57¾
400..	Marsden Co	6	6	6
100..	Manufactured Rubber	⅝	⅝	⅝
400..	New Haven Iron & Steel	5	5	5
1,680..	Palmetto Co	¾	½	¾
1,200..	Philadelphia Elec	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
44..	Pennsylvania	74⅜	73½	73¾
17..	Phila. Traction	97½	97¼	97¼
400..	Philadelphia Co	51¾	51	51
9,805..	Read. tr. ctfs	22 9-16	22	22
180..	Read. 1st pf. t. c.	38 13-16	38¾	38 13-16
5,775..	Read. 2d pf. t. c.	28 3-16	27¾	27 13-16
800..	Susq. Iron & Steel	2	1⅞	1⅞
150..	Southern Ry	34	33¼	33¼
200..	United Gas Imp	117	117	117
3,573..	Union Trac	30½	29⅞	30
1,680..	U. S. Steel com	45½	44⅝	44¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—At the Clearing House to-day money between the banks loaned at 3 and 3½ per cent., mostly at 3½. New York funds sold at 17c discount. Exchanges, $19,822,898; balances, $1,404,022. On call money rules from 3½ to 4½ per cent. Time money is quoted at 4 to 5 per cent., according to names and collateral and special conditions. Four months' money is in fair supply at 4 to 4½ per cent. In business paper the market is quiet. The demand is not large; neither is the supply. Best names are quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent. The stock market opened strong, but closed off for the coppers and irregular for most all stocks. Chicago Junction was up 2 points, to 159, a block of 1,000 shares of Dominion Coal sold at 39; Dominion Steel was off to 24¾, and American Telephone sold as high as 165, closing at 164¾. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
570..	Atchison	80¼	78¾	79¼
98..	Atchison pf	99¼	98¾	99
130..	Boston Elevated	178½	178	178
13..	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
78..	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
4..	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
100..	C. J. & S. Y.	159	157	159
200..	Erie 2d pf	58¾	58¾	58¾
14..	N. Y. N. H. & H.	215	215	215
10..	Ontario & Western	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
30..	Rutland pf	105	105	105
8,145..	Union Pacific	104¼	101½	101½
35..	Union Pacific pf	92	91½	91½
6..	West End	97	97	97
10..	Wisconsin Central	21½	21½	21½

TELEPHONES.

365..	Am. Tel. & Tel	165	164½	164¾
114..	Erie	46¾	44½	44½
215..	Mexican	2½	2½	2½

ELECTRICS.

11..	Edison	250	250	250
1,220..	Massachusetts	39¾	39	39¼
418..	Massachusetts pf	93½	93	93¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

300..	American Agri. Chem.	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
71..	American Agri. Chem. pf	89¾	89	89
875..	American Sugar	137½	135	135⅝
5..	American Sugar pf	126	126	126
40..	American Woolen	17½	17½	17½
41..	American Woolen pf	80	80	80
935..	Dominion Iron & Steel	26¼	24¾	25
14..	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf	94½	94	94
95..	N. E. Gas & Coke	7¾	7½	7½
25..	Swift Pack. & Prov	107	106¾	106¾
10..	Torrington, Class A	28	28	28
61..	Union Fruit	87½	86½	86¾
10..	U. S. Leather pf	83	83	83
22..	Union Shoe Machine	39	38	39
48..	Union Shoe Machine pf	27	26¾	27
2,497..	United States Steel	45¼	44	44½
1,272..	United States Steel pf	95¼	94¼	94½

MINING.

925..	Adventure	28½	28	28
3,297..	Allouez	6¼	4⅞	5¼
7,991..	Amalgamated	121½	118¼	118¾
200..	American Zinc	12½	12	12
125..	Anaconda	48	47½	47¾
1,865..	Arcadian	14¼	12	12⅞
100..	Arnold	2	2	2
150..	Baltic	56	56	56
300..	Bingham	41½	42	42
12..	Calumet & Hecla	730	725	730
50..	Centennial	29½	29½	29½
215..	Cochiti	5¼	5	5
275..	Copper Range	81	80	80¾
1,005..	Dominion Coal	39	39	39
100..	Elm River	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
285..	Franklin	19	18½	19
1,485..	Isle Royale	41	39¾	40
5,520..	Mass	29½	28	29
550..	Mayflower	2⅞	2¾	2¾
685..	Michigan	16½	15½	16⅜
2,080..	Mohawk	50¼	49¼	49½
1,990..	National Copper	2⅜	2¼	2½
1,450..	Old Colony	5	4¾	4¾
175..	Old Dominion	33¾	33	33
569..	Osceola	102	101	102
412..	Parrot	53¼	52	52
1,000..	Phoenix	6	5½	5½
50..	Quincy	175	175	175
230..	Rhode Island	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
215..	Santa Fé	7¾	7½	7½
550..	Santa Ysabel	50	50	50
4..	Tamarack	345½	345½	345½
10..	Tennessee	21	21	21
10..	Trimountain	57	57	57
74..	Trinity	37	36	37
475..	United States	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
1,220..	United States Oil	15¼	14½	15
475..	Utah	30	29½	30
885..	Victoria	8¾	8½	8½
620..	Winona	4⅜	3¾	4¼
458..	Wolverine	66	65	65
600..	Wyandotte	2	1¾	1¾

British Columbia, 13 bid, 14½ asked.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
98..	National Fire-proof	34½	33½	33½
36..	National Fire-proof. pf	47½	47½	47½
300..	Mun. River Coal	14¾	14	14⅝
3,136..	Pittsburg Coal	32¼	32½	32¼
125..	Pittsburg Coal pf	95	94⅞	94¾
250..	Pittsburg Brew	25	24⅞	24⅞
450..	Pittsburg Brew. pf	44	44	44
1,540..	Consolidated Traction	24⅜	23¾	23⅝
50..	Consol. Traction pf	61	61	61
625..	W. S. Steel	45¼	44⅜	44⅞
70..	U. S. Steel pf	94½	94	94⅝
2..	Allegheny Valley pf	20½	20½	20½
714..	Crucible Steel	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
247..	Crucible Steel pf	85½	85	85
95..	Consolidated Ice	18⅜	18	18
491..	Window Glass	62¼	61¾	62¼
50..	Pittsburg Plate Glass	172½	172½	172½
181..	West. Electric 2d pf	71	70¾	71
50..	Switch & Signal	73¼	73¼	73¼
14..	W. S. Glass	39	39	39
20..	Bes'r Coal	91½	91½	91½
2..	West. Air Brake	183½	183½	183½
100..	Marsden	6	6	6
$2,000	Consol. Gas 5s	112	..	..
3,000..	Consolidated Gas	111½	..	..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$178,118,600
Gold	104,728,929
Silver	24,555,076
United States Notes	13,922,999
Treasury notes of 1890	105,419
National bank notes	8,814,049
Total receipts this day	1,237,627
Total receipts this month	39,056,008
Total receipts this year	91,376,348
Total expenditures this day	1,105,000
Total expenditures this month	35,645,000
Total expenditures this year	87,952,590
Deposits in National banks	103,873,087

The condition of the Treasury, Divistons of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$294,903,689
Silver dollars	438,667,000
Silver dollars of 1890	78,208
Silver bullion of 1890	44,644,792
Total	$778,293,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$294,903,689
Silver certificates outstanding	438,667,000
Treasury notes outstanding	44,723,000
Total	$778,293,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,806,649
Gold certificates	33,922,280
Silver coin and bullion	18,915,056
Silver certificates	5,640,020
United States notes	13,922,999
Other assets	20,068,261
Total in Treasury	$163,265,267
Deposits in National banks	103,873,087
Total	$267,138,355
Current liabilities	89,019,745
Available cash balance	$178,118,609

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 11,000 shares of Comstock bonds sold at .06@.07, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.90, 200 Isabella at .54, 500 Leadville at .07, 100 Little Chief at .13, 300 Ophir at .85, 500 Phoenix at .10, and 500 Savage at .08.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was less active yesterday in the market for outside securities, and the number of issues whose closing quotations were practically unchanged, as compared with the previous day, was somewhat larger than for some days. This listlessness was the only general effect produced by the weak conditions of the Stock Exchange market. Bank stocks and transportation issues were dull and neglected, while copper shares, with one exception, were practically inactive. The tone of the market, outside a number of issues, was insignificant.

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AMERICAN CAN was the feature of the day's trading, and, contrary to expectation, was fractionally stronger than on Monday, when the common closed at 25. As a rule, for the past few months, a weak Stock Exchange market and a decline in American Can on the "curb" have been coincident, the parallel also holding true in regard to stronger movements in the inside market. American Can common yesterday was traded in to the extent of about 2,500 shares at prices ranging from 25 to 25¼, with a closing bid of 25¼. The reason for the avoidance of a break was in part a supporting order to buy at 25 all of the shares offered and partly a report from Chicago that the settlement of the United States Steel Corporation labor troubles would be followed by the absorption of American Can by the Steel Trust. High officials of the latter declined to confirm or deny the report. In Chicago, American Can was active at prices running from 25¼ to 25½. An official of the company is authority for the statement that the company will show a large increase in surplus for the year, provided the steel strike is not sufficiently prolonged to cut off the company's supplies of tin.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were dealt in to the extent of about $175,500, at from 67⅜ to 67¾, the close being 67 bid and 67½ offered. The bonds were largely issued yesterday, it being the first day for the issue, and, according to Wall Street report, an application to list the bonds on the Stock Exchange is a matter of the next few days.

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HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred scored a net advance of one point, closing at 42.

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UNION COPPER sold up to 5⅝. Transactions in 4,000 shares were reported at from 5⅜ to the high figure, a sale of 1,000 shares at 5⅝, "buyer thirty days," being reported. The close was unchanged at 5¼.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	25¼	25⅜	25	25½
American Can pf	74⅜	75¼	75	75¼
American Chicle	85	90	85	90
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	14	15	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34	36	34	36
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	..	26½	..
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67	67½	67¼	67½
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	13	13½	12¾	13
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	83½	84½
Dominion Securities	73½	73⅝	71½	71¾
Electric Boat	18	22	18	22
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5	6½	5	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	13	8	13
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	¾	..	¾	..
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100⅞	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	38	44
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	41	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76	76½	76	76½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86½	87	87	87½
Lorillard pf	120	125	120	125
Markeen Copper	½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7½	8½
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	21	22	21	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	83	84	83	84½
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	100¾	101
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10½	11	11	11
Otis Elevator	34	35	32¼	34
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	35	33	35
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	72
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	150½	155
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	84½	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28¾	29	28¾	29
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	52	51½	52
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82¼
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	772	776	770	775
Storage Power	7	7½	7	8
Tennessee Copper	18½	19½	20	21½
Tel. & Tel. Co of A., full paid	3	5	3	5
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	119	117	119
United Box St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81½	82	80½	81
U. S. Cotton Duck	29	30½	29½	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91	90	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	60	61	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds.	..	97	..	97
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C	5	7	6¼	7
W. Va. Coal & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101¼	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46¾	45¼	46¼
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109¼	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	112½	114½	112¼	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
North Beach	205	206	205	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82¼	81½	82¼
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	..	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	60	70
25th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
Union Ry. Union, Proc	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	112	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	23	25	23	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) Gas	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	75	76	75	76
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	109¼	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	98	95	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112¼	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
118½	118⅝	29,305	Amalgamated Copper	120¾	121¾	118½	118⅝	−2⅝
88	90	100	Am. Agric. Chem. pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	−1½
31	31½	2,020	Am. Car & Found. Co	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	−1½
87	87½	450	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	−1½
33	33½	800	American Cotton Oil	33	33¼	32½	33¼	.....
191	199	15	American Express	198	198	198	198	−3
31	31¼	1,000	American Ice Co	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+⅛
68	69	110	Am. Ice Co. pf	68¼	69¼	68½	68½	−⅜
61½	62½	50	Am. Linseed Co. pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½	.....
28	29	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
53½	54	3,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	54½	55	53¾	54	.....
100¾	101¼	475	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	101¼	101¼	101	101	−⅛
26¾	27	100	American Locomotive	27	27	27	27	+⅛
87	87⅜	270	Am. Locomotive pf	87	87⅜	87	87⅜	+⅛
135½	135¾	4,500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137	137½	135¾	135½	−1½
17⅞	18½	20	American Woolen	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
78	80½	100	American Woolen pf	80	80	80	80	+1
47	47½	3,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47¼	47¾	47	47	−¾
78	78½	49,300	At., T. & S. F	80¼	80⅝	77⅝	78	−2¼
98	98½	4,900	At., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99¾	97½	98	−1
103½	104	6,720	Baltimore & Ohio	105¼	105¼	103¼	103⅝	−1¼
94	95	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
75⅛	75⅝	3,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76½	76⅝	75¼	75⅝	−1⅜
216	217	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	216½	216½	216½	216½	−½
10	11	500	Brunswick City	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	−⅛
68	69½	100	Canada Southern	70	70	70	70	−1
110⅞	111	1,900	Canadian Pacific	111⅝	112	110⅝	111	−1¼
162	165	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	165	165	165	165	.....
46¾	46⅞	7,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅝	48	46¼	46⅜	−⅞
39½	40	2,410	Chicago & Alton	40¾	41	39½	39⅝	−1⅜
78¾	79	1,600	Chicago & Alton pf	78½	78⅝	78¼	78⅝	+¼
22⅝	22¾	1,350	Chicago Great West.	23	23	22½	22½	+¼
83	84	238	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	84	85	84	85	+¼
..	..	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	39	39	38	38½	−1
166⅝	166⅞	53,540	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	167	168⅝	166⅜	166⅝	−⅞
189	190½	570	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	191	190	191	+2
..	..	200	Chi. & Northw. pf	220	221	220	221	+1¼
141½	144½	2,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac	146	146	144	145	.....
21¼	21½	1,010	Chicago Term. Trans.	22	22	20¾	20¾	−1½
41¼	41½	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42½	42½	41½	41½	−1
89½	89¾	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	90	90	90	90	.....
30	..	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	32	32	32	32	.....
73	75	330	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	72	74	72	74	+6
97¼	98	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	98	98	97½	97½	−½
15¼	15½	4,210	Colorado Southern	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15¼	−⅛
57	57½	2,500	Col. Southern 1st pf.	57	58	57¼	57¼	−⅜
23¾	24	1,000	Col. Southern 2d pf.	24	24	23¾	23¾	−⅜
19	21	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	−1
223½	224½	1,600	Consolidated Gas, x d.	226½	226½	223¼	223¼	−2½
168¼	168½	2,020	Delaware & Hudson	169½	169½	167	167¼	−1½
45¾	45¾	1,900	Denver & Rio Grande	45¾	45¾	45¼	45½	+⅛
92½	93	784	Denver & R. G. pf	93¼	93½	93	93	−⅛
151	153	400	Diamond Match	151½	152	151½	152	+½
84	84½	370	Dist. Co. of America	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
29	30	470	Dist. Co. of Am. pf	29	29½	29	29½	+1⅜
10	11	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	10½	10½	10½	10½	−½
19	20	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 241 Broadway Sold for About $240,000—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Details of the sale of the New York Orphan Asylum block, Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, will be found in another column.

Robert S. Finney of Charles H. Easton & Co., in conjunction with Herman L. R. Edgar, has sold for Daniel Birdsall & Co. the five-story building 241 Broadway for about $240,000. The buyer is Gherardi Davis. The property is about 50 feet north of Park Place, and covers a full lot, 25 by 100.

McVickar & Co. have sold for David H. Hyman to Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. the private stable 137 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that James A. Benedict has resold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 42 East Sixty-third Street, recently purchased by him.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for Mrs. Annie Geraty the five-story front and rear tenements 134 Cherry Street, and the four-story tenement 22 Hamilton Street to Ralph Bellino for five years at a gross rental of $14,700.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

403 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 27.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20.11 by 94, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.....$30,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

347 Concord Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Division Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to F. A. Hottenroth..... 4,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11; five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,389.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, Avenue B, West Farms, east side, 50 feet north of Fifth Street, 100 by 122, vacant. Due on judgment, $421.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 126.9 by 88.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,612.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 293 feet south of Burnside Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 70.6; B. Bloch of 60 Avenue A, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,951 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 168 feet south of Burnside Avenue, for five two-story frame dwellings, 21.6 by 55; B. Bloch of 60 Avenue A, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,951 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Clason's Point, south side, 350 feet from Long Island Sound and the Clason's Point Road, for a one-story frame shed, 60 by 16; Clinton Stephens, Clason's Point, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $350.

Clason's Point, south side, 300 feet from Long Island Sound and the Clason's Point Road, for a one-story frame bungalow; Clinton Stephens, Clason's Point, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

Nos. 605 and 607 Eighth Avenue, to two four and five story brick dwellings, with store; estate William Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 115 Grace Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mario A. Wilhelm, premises, owner; Charles Cerveny of 3,269 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

No. 301 Madison Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; N. Wiesbaum of 132 East Ninety-sixth Street, lessee; William H. Rohman of 9 Grand Circle, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 121 to 127 Charlton Street, to a ten-story brick warehouse; J. T. and William S. Pyle of 673 Fifth Avenue, owners; S. W. Yates of 14 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 186 and 188 East Seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Marie Miller of 117 Avenue A, owner; J. Bockett & Son of 54 Second Street, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 883 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Patrick Clark, premises, owner; Jacob H. Amsler of 400 East Seventy-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 64 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Helen Halsey of 23 West Twentieth Street, owner; Raleigh C. Gildersleeve of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 126 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; M. E. Block of 235 Broadway, owner; J. W. Stevens of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 72 Avenue D, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Morris Kromet of 399 East Eighth Street, owner; Frederick Ebelling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamp on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Aug. 27.

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 150 ft n of centre, 1041h St, 50x130; Carrie J. Snighe and another to Anne E. Levy and others, all liens..... $1

DIVISION ST, 193, s s, 26.11x48.8x26.4x 49.3; Hyman Harris to Juda Lempert, (mtg $17,000, R S $2.)..... 23,000

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, Lot 3, map in 12th Ward, by Hamilton Ewen, March 19, 1875; proposed road, Lot 4, map in 12th Ward, by Hamilton Ewen; Joseph Bierhoff to Frank A. Tierney, (R S $3.25)..... 1

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, Lot 3, map in 12th Ward, by Hamilton Ewen, March 19, 1875; proposed road, Lot 4, map in 12th Ward, by Hamilton Ewen; Samuel Bierhoff to Frank A. Tierney 1

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft n of Clinton Place, 25x100; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to Andrew C. Cormick..... 750

GREEN LANE or AVENUE, e s, 4 ft n of proposed 5th St, 19x100; Elizabeth Turner and another to August Goodman and another, (mtg $2,500).....Exchange

GREENE AV, s s, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100; James W. Crossley to Mary H. Gulvin 1

GREENE AV, s s, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100; Mary H. Gulvin and another to George Gerth, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,300

KING ST, 22 to 103, 19x100, Leon Rosenblatt to Mary Prensky, ½ part, (mtg $57,000) 1

LOT 337, Bk. I amended map of Mapes estate; Susan A. Tier to Filomena Lenci, all liens..... 100

PARK AV, e s, 591.4 ft s of 144th St, 50x 111.10; Maria Padula to Louis D. Ritman, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

SAMUEL ST, n e s, Lot 35, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Mary J. Mulhern to Tommaso Giordano, all liens..... 1

SAMUEL ST, n e s, Lot 35, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Tommaso Giordano to Giosne Galiani, (mtge $2,000)..... 1

ST. JOHN AV, e s, 31.7 ft s of junction of Prospect Av, 20.3x98.6x22.3x98.11; Louisa Doll to Charlotte B. Wall, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.25)..... 12,800

TIFFANY ST, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 88x100; F. Vinton Smith to F. V. Smith Contracting Company, quitclaim, all liens 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 92d St, 20.8 x92; Emma C. Smith to George Potts, (R S $8.50, mtge $35,000)..... 1

11TH ST, n s, 75 ft w from s w corner of Lot 276, map of Unionport, 25x108; William Feickert and wife to Joseph Newman..... 300

19TH ST, 417 and 419 West, 42.10x80; Henry Grant, referee, to Urry Goodman and another, (R S $5.75)..... 14,000

37TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Charles Metz, executor, to Charles Metz and others 1

37TH ST, 13 West, 25x98.9; Sarah W. Downer to Frederick W. Downer, executor, (R S $32.50)..... 100

37TH ST, 13 West, 25x98.9; Frederick W. Downer, executor, to John Magee, (R S $32.50) 67,500

43D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Carrie Frank to Carrie, wife of Abraham Frank, (mtg $6,700.)..... 1

53D ST, s s, 374 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Joseph J. Manning to Estelle A. Manning 1

76TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Ida Stroetzel to Otto E. Stroetzel, (mtg $12,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 50x 100.8; Hannah Frankel and another to Bernard Henick, (mtg $40,000, R S $4).. 1

98TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Edward Muller to Louise Bader, (R S $2, all liens)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 201.10 to 110th St; Leon Rosenblatt to Mary Prensky, ½ part, (mtge $7,000)... 1

148TH ST, 455 West, 18.6x99.11; Charlotte Beyer to Christian Roeser, (mtge $12,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

WILLIAM ST, 198; Sarah Levy to Michael Murray, 3 years..... $3,000

5TH ST, s s, 187.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to Clara Drappeldrei, 20 years..... 750

9TH ST, 307 East; Morris Goldstein to Samuel Zwick, 3 8-12 years..... 2,900

29TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 125x 98.9; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees, to Benjamin Lowenstein, 21 years..... 2,500

42D ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of 5th Av, 20.10x 100.5; Eugene A. Hoffman to Walter J. Salomon, 20 8-12 years..... 2,700

109TH ST, 331 East; Frank Garofalo to Gaetano Caizzo and another, 3 years.... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BARR, John C., to Leonard H. Best and another, as executors and trustees; 163d St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, two mortgages, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each.. 15,000

BARR, John C., to Walter A. Forman; 163d St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

BAUM, Samuel C., to Arnold Adler; Park Av, n w corner of 118th St, 3 months, 4 per cent..... 1,000

BLECHER, Max, to Henry Russell; 121st St, 238 East, 3 months..... 730

BOLSTER, Lutheria M., to Dollar Savings Bank; Washington Av, w s, as widened, 162 ft n of 178th St, 1 year, gold..... 5,500

BROGAN, Charles, to Thomas C. Stephens; 3d Av, e s, 90.6 ft n of 171st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,125

BRUTON, Simon, and wife to Annie McGarr; 145th St, s s, being Lots 103 and 104, map of Westchester property of Edward T. Young, Springhurst, 3 years..... 600

DOLL, Louisa, to Henry A. Koelbie; Washington Av, new line, s w corner of 180th St, new line, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,000

GERARDI, Nicola, to the Bachmann Brewing Company; Macdougal St, 113, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent., note. 500

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Giuseppe Lauritano, Sam 15th St, s s, Lot 35, map of East Tremont, 3 years 2,000

GOODMAN, Urry, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 19th St, 417 and 419 West, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 15,500

GREEN, Annie C., to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Fulton St, n s, 200 ft w of Becker Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,200

HAAS, George, to Harlem Savings Bank; 161st St, s s, 21.2 ft e of Tinton Av, 1 year 2,500

HOPKINS, Emily B., widow, to George P. Vail; Pine St, n s, 125.5 ft e of William St, due Aug. 1, 1906, interest as per bond, gold..... 400,000

JORDON, Patrick, and another to the Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; Lot 25, partition, map of the Lott E. Van Cleaf estate, near Van Nest Station, installments $38.50 monthly, 6 per cent., gold..... 3,500

KATZMAN, John, to William D. Barbour and others, trustees; 4th St, 272 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

LEMPERT, Juda, and another to Hyman Harris; Division St, 193, prior mtg $14,000, due Feb. 26, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,600

McKINNON, John, to Catherine Macdonald; Beach Av, 156 and 158, demand 3,000

MORAN, William M., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 125th St, s s, 25 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent.. 40,000

MURRY, Michael, to Jacob Ruppert; William St, 198, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

NEWMAN, Joseph, to William Feickert; 11th St, n s, 75 ft w from s w corner of Lot 276, being part of Lot 277, map of Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 200

PETERS, George, and wife to Gustav Grossman; Taylor Av, w s, 117.5 ft s of Columbia Av, 3 years..... 2,200

PUHR, Leopold, to George Ehret; 22d St, 26 West, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent., collateral 3,500

REINHARDT, Charles H., individually and as trustee of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1st Av, w s, 46 ft s of 19th St, 5 years 6,500

REINHARDT, Charles H., and another to Patrick J. Galligan; 1st Av, 1923, 2 years. 3,000

REINIG, Harriet A., to William M. Kingsland, trustee; Madison Av, 1,775.5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

REPACI, Vincent, to P. Ballantine & Sons; Roosevelt St, 6, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent., note..... 500

RETMAN, Louis D., to Maria Padula; Park Av, e s, 591.4 ft s of 144th St, due Feb. 23, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,100

SALOMON, Walter J., to Eugene A. Hoffman; 42d St, 19 West, leasehold, installments, Sept. 1, 1911..... 10,588

SANFORD, Charles H., to the Empire City Savings Bank; Jackson Av, s w corner of 160th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SMITH, William H., to Pauline A. Hauser; 25th St, 114 and 116 East, ⅓ part, prior mortgage $27,500, re-recorded, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,200

TESORA, Filomena, and another to Susan A. Tier; Lot 337, Block I, on the amended map of the property of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Jefferson Av, e s, 400 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

VALENTINE, George H., and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 149th St, s s, 160.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to Henry E. Stevens and another $21,000

BAKER, Hyman D., to the State Bank..Nominal

BAKER, Seward, to John W. Bolton..... 1,400

BARR, John C., to Continental Trust Company ..... Nominal

RADLEIN, Adam, to Rudolph Streuli, two assignments 4,000

TEYER, Mary, to Russellanna Purdy..... 1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Mary F. Jackson 17,500

WOOD, Walter N., to Frank A. Wood...Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 102d St, s e corner; Morris Sussfeld against Putzel and Joseph Wolf, owners; Joseph Rashare, contractor 51

CHRISTOPHER ST, 135; Crane Company against Samuel H. Lyons, owner; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 73

JEROME AV and 162d St, n e corner, 8x 285.2x irregular; Horatio N. Powers against George H. Huber, owner and contractor 1,584

40TH ST, 222 to 230 East; T. P. Galligan's Sons against Martin H. Kempner, owner; Kempner Brothers, contractors..... 292

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; D. Amore & Co. against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor 1,654

140TH ST, 477 West, and 466 West 141st St, 25x200; Samuel Siegel against Samuel Quincy, owner; Walter Webb, contractor 335

142D ST, n s, 500 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100; Alexander Lockwood against Charles Beckman, owner; Peter Kellar, contractor..... 140

158TH ST and Boulevard Lafayette, n w corner, 58.1x73.8x irregular; Hass & Fried against Emma C. Smith, owner and contractor 1,800

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

MIANNA ST, s s, 65 ft w of Hunt Av; Provident Savings Loan Investment Company with Patrick Jordan..... 3,500

Lis Pendens.

MAIDEN LANE, 4, two actions; Department of Buildings against the Broadway Building Company and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 184.3 ft s w of 149th St, 50x100; Anthony McOwen against Giuseppa Calungua and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Whalen & Dunn.

TRINITY PLACE, 37 and 39, and 61 Broadway; Department of Buildings against Adams Express Company, (violation of building laws;) attorney, C. J. McCafferty.

WILLOW LANE, s s, Lot 34, map by David E. Taylor, 25x150, Bronx; Peter Doelger against Frederick Lohbauer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

5TH ST, s s, 143.2 ft e of 2d Av, 42.8x96.2; James Colletti against Louis Cohen and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

120TH ST, n s, 218 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Joseph Beck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Olcott.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ISAIAH DAHUT.—Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Frederick L. Drescher receiver for Isaiah Dahut, a builder, of 2,106 Second Avenue, on the application of the Dimock & Fink Co., a judgment creditor.

EMIL SLAYTON.—Emil Slayton, dealer in dry goods, millinery, and house furnishing goods at 738-742 Tremont Avenue and 1892-1896 Washington Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, made an assignment yesterday to Henry C. Glaser. Albert Zimmerman, the attorney, estimates the liabilities at $11,000 and the assets at about $10,000. He attributes the failure to heavy expenses and dull trade at this season. It is reported in the trade that Mr. Slayton will endeavor to effect a settlement with his creditors, and that he hopes to resume business shortly.

ISAAC L. DAVIS.—Schedules of Isaac L. Davis, formerly doing business as I. L. Davis & Co., clothing and furnishings, of 43 Great Jones Street, against whom a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed on July 5, show: Liabilities, $15,637, and assets, $8,152. Among the creditors are the State Bank of this city, $812, secured by outstanding accounts due to bankrupt assignee to creditor; G. Weinberg & Co., $1,212; American Woolen Company, $1,915; E. Schwartz & Co., $555, and E. R. Hoshim & Co., $975. The assets include stock and fixtures, $5,400; debts due, $2,032, and money due from bank for accounts collected, $645.

Out of Town.

ALEXANDER H. LASHER.—Alexander H. Lasher of Harrisburg, Lewis County, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday at Utica. His debts are $8,246.13, and assets $170.

MORTON, REED & CO.—A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court of Baltimore yesterday asking that the firm of Morton, Reed & Co., dealers in machinery and machinists' supplies, be declared bankrupt. The plaintiffs are the Erie Engine Works, the Skinner Engine Company, and others, holding unpaid paper of the firm aggregating $5,000. Messrs. Richard Morton, Jr., and M. Green Frush, who compose the firm, have consented to the proceedings.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN T. LEE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was yesterday filed against John T. Lee, stock broker, of 62 Broadway, the petitioning creditors being Francis Martin, $206; William Bowers, $229, and Lewis Littlejohn, $300. The petitioners claim that Mr. Lee committed an act of bankruptcy in making a general assignment within the past four months. The assignment was made on May 9 to George Buckmaster while Mr. Lee was on his wedding trip. Schedules showed the liabilities to be $70,203 and assets $5,996. Mr. Lee was a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

ROBERT SHINNMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed by Robert Shinnman, residing at East Orange, N. J., formerly in the china and pottery business at 96 Church Street, this city, showing liabilities of $68,222 and nominal assets of $59,018. Among the largest creditors are A. J. Wilkinson of Burslem, England, $9,391; Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Burslem, England, $2,500; Bennet & Shelton, Hanley, England, $1,299; the National Broadway Bank, $13,290; the Greenville Banking and Trust Company of Jersey City, $4,512, and George F. Bassett & Co., $3,386. Among the assets is entered a claim for damages against a bank of this city for alleged breach of contract, the amount of the damage being estimated at $50,000. The other assets are debts due, $5,308; stocks and bonds, $2,100, and a possible half interest in the estate of a deceased brother, $1,500.

Against North American Rubber Co.

An attachment for $4,860 was yesterday issued against the North American Rubber Company of 135 Broadway, in favor of Carl P. Dietz on an assigned claim from the Birmingham Iron Foundry Company, a Connecticut corporation. A. G. Voight is the President of the North American Rubber Company and Arthur Schwarzenbach the Vice President. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in October, 1899, with an authorized capital of $250,000.

Attachment Against F. M. Pierce.

An attachment for $1,802 was issued yesterday against the property in this city of Frank M. Pierce of San Diego, Cal., in favor of John D. Miller on promissory notes unpaid. The attachment was served on a third party.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. B. WOODRUFF COMPANY and Christian Dahlen—S. L. Lippman and others. $1,242

BRONSON, Melvin A.—E. J. Hamblen..... 201

BYRNES, Thomas W.—J. I. Wakelee and others 31

CHAPPELL, Everett T., and John M. Ruckert—W. E. Handy..... 128

CELENTANO, Joseph—Excelsior Brewing Company 109

DROGE, Mathilda—L. Kleinschmidt, costs 69

DILLON, Robert J.—J. E. Nichols and others 249

EGER, Alexander—G. Flatauer..... 376

FRIEDLEIN, Samuel, John Doe and Richard Roe—A. G. Reed 276

FOLLETT, Edgar A.—C. F. Westin and others 235

GRIMWOOD, Thomas, sometimes known as Thomas Greenwood—Watson Carbon Company 752

GUNN, Robert A.—L. W. Tuller 37

GULVIN, George—G. H. Ehrgott and others 63

GOLDSTEIN, Harry, Hirsch Rooten, and Machim Rosen—I. Greenspan 420

HOLDORF, Charles—M. W. Kellogg and others 102

HERR, Franklin H.—and National Contracting Company—I. M. Werl..... 264

HAYES, Clark R.—P. W. Engs & Sons Company 114

HENDERSON, Frank S.—I. S. Potter..... 743

HUNGLER, Charles—S. Hirschman and others 68

INTERNATIONAL ARITHMACHINE Company—E. Weidenbach 1,222

INTERNATIONAL ARITHMACHINE Company—H. Irion 1,843

KLEIN, Morris—Distillers' Construction Company 84

LYNCH, Samuel H.—J. A. Philbrick..... 593

LUTJENS, William E.—Warren Foundry and Machine Company 1,983

LIKUTSKY, Louis—J. Stodel 14

MATHEWS, Robert H.—Twelfth Ward Bank 203

McPHILLIPS, Matthew, and William H. Walker—Dunbar Box and Lumber Company 124

MURPHY, Minnie G. and Elizabeth—Palmer Price and others..... 356

MEYER, John M., and John Feed—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company..... 1,488

MARKS, Isaac L.—G. C. Engel..... 327

MOSES, Moses H.—L. T. Lehmeyer..... 202

O'BRIEN, John P.—H. Hamilton..... 242

OSGOOD, Hattie—D. Mittenthal..... 64

ORCUTT, Gilbert E.—I. Brown 209

ROBERTSON, John J.—Topeka Commercial Security Company 781

ROBERTSON, John—Topeka Commercial Security Company 777

ROBERTSON, John J.—Topeka Commercial Security Company 777

ROBERTSON, John J.—Topeka Commercial Security Company 781

ROTH, Leopold—I. Kraus 102

SOUVAY, Robert M.—H. Marquet 2,575

SCHAEDLER, Catharine—United Confectioners' Association 198

SCHILLER, John L.—J. T. Lovett..... 80

SAMUELSON, Otto—Spiro and others 76

SIMONS, Henry K. and Harriette M.—J. D. Fearbrake..... 2,537

THE SUPERIOR BOILER COMPANY—Frank C. McLain Company 105

WELCOX, Albert C.—A. Maxwell..... 1,002

WEIGEL, John F.—Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company 766

WOHLTMAN, John J.—G. C. Boldt..... 66

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mW

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

CAMPBELL, ALLEN W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Virginia W. Campbell, Euphemia C. Borrowe, Catharine Stanley, Harriet K. Campbell, George W. Campbell, Eliza S. Taber, Helen C. Palmer, John Goodchild, and George W. Campbell, as executors of Samuel Campbell, deceased, the next of kin of ALLEN W. CAMPBELL, late of the City of Rome, Kingdom of Italy, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jane Bourbon del Monte of the City of Rome, Italy, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 20th, 1900, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Allen W. Campbell, late of Rome, Italy, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are here by cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

JAMES MAX McCLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attys. for Petr., 22 William Street, New York. au28-1aw6wW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 25 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 25 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW.

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J. McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 140 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-1aw6mW

RHODES, RALPH BROWN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ralph Brown Rhodes, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Bolton Hall, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1901. ANNE H. R. HINTON, Administratrix. BOLTON HALL, Attorney, R. 130, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Excursions.

PATTEN LINE.
Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.
INSIDE ROUTE.
LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK AND
All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.
WEEK DAYS.
Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.
Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.
Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Summer Resorts.
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SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPT.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
BEACH VIEW HOUSE. East Moriches. L. I. Facing Great South Bay; spacious grounds; modern appointments; booklet; (temperance house.) J. H. MILLER.

MORICHES INN, CENTRE MORICHES, (NOW OPEN.)—New and handsomely furnished. Latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Long Island. Terms reasonable.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, Good Ground, L. I. Directly facing water. (Pleasant and homelike.) Shady grounds, first-class table, boating. PETER NEHNBASS, Prop., owner.

THE SANTAPOGUE, BABYLON, L. I. Delightful location. Airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Boating, fishing, bathing. Reasonable. MRS. J. HEALY.

PEARL HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay. Delightful location. Airy rooms. Generous table. $7.00 to $9.00. E. F. SKINNER.

Staten Island.
NEW DORP BEACH HOTEL The Manhattan of Staten Island.

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LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
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VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. 1-MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 30 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

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RESORT HOTEL, Point Pleasant, N. J. Yachting, fishing, golf, ocean and still bathing, orchestra. For terms and booklet address PYE & FOSTER, MANAGERS.

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POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Surrogate Notices.

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh20-1aw6mW

GOLDENBERG, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL GOLDENBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Benedict S. Wise, No. 206 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1901. HERMAN GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG, Executors. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. au7-1aw6mW

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next. Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1901. LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JULIUS W. BRUNN, ANNA WOERISHOFFER, Executors. EDWARD HARDING, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my15-1aw6mW

SAZERAC, JULES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULES SAZERAC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 39 Water Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1901. JULES VATABLE, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00

Real Estate.
30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City.
W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
Engineer, Railway and General Contractor,
Plans and Estimates Furnished,
Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.
Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates.
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Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

City Real Estate for Sale.
30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. A1 repair. 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 383 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

8th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

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Bargain.—Bronxville lots at station, 28 minutes from 42d St.; sidewalks, water, electric light; paid; no assessments; title insured; monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

Mamaroneck Lots, $100. 50 cts. Weekly. No interest or assessments; high elevation; fronting Boulevard; near depot and harbor. WARRANTY COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

FLUSHING.
Are you looking around to see where to locate a home? Why not select Flushing, an all year round residential section, 17 minutes from 34th St. ferry, commutation 7 cents? We have several desirable houses, first-class and new, ranging in price from $3,500 to $7,500, within five minutes' walk to station; houses have all improvements, including electric light and hot water heat, trimmed in hard woods; willing to accept a cash payment of $350 or more, balance on bond or mortgage; call and let us talk the matter over; it may be to your advantage. JOHN DAYTON & CO., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, L. I.

Eight-room residence, fine plot, Morris Park, $2,400; $900 cash. William Jones, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

$300 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house; $1,600; Corona. Joseph George, 346 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
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NUTLEY, N. J.,
45 minutes from New York; new, modern, artistic house; near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; four bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; will sell for $4,000; small cash payment; balance about $30 per month. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York, and Nutley, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA, 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

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We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Exchanges a Specialty.—Send me particulars what you have; quick deals. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av.

A corner lot in Bronx, only $1,000 mortgage, to exchange for flat. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

City and country properties; owners only send full particulars; no fictitious values wanted; quick sales and exchanges effected. Smith Bros., 3d Av. and 148th St.

Want to rent and purchase, for clients, houses east of Fifth Avenue.
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
734 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Wanted—A 20 to 25 foot house below 59th St., between 6th and Park Avs.; near 5th Av. preferred; no brokers. B. T., Box 200 Times Office.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

Machinery.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 51 and 53 Maiden Lane.

Real Estate for Sale.
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For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.
Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

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EDGEMERE,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. CITY.
Between Arverne and Far Rockaway.
Directly on the Ocean.
All Improvements. We offer
FOR SALE
building sites adjacent to the magnificent EDGEMERE HOTEL, and within three minutes' walk of the R. R. station.
Title Insurance Policy to each purchaser without cost.
Call or send for illustrated book of EDGEMERE, containing cuts of HOTEL, SUMMER HOMES AT EDGEMERE, and views of surrounding country.
Agent on premises to show property and give full information.
C. WALTER CUSHIER, Agent,
Edgemere, Long Island, N. Y.

POTTER & PRICE, PATCHOGUE, L. I., offer elegant country seat, the finest on south side of Long Island, with 1,400 feet water front, 200 acres, $100,000.
15 acres, with good dwelling, barn, poultry houses, shade, and fruit, well located, $4,750.
Good dwelling, 9 rooms, barn, and poultry house, with about two acres, in village, $2,750.
Farm, 23 acres, fenced, house, large barn, $3,200.
50 acres, with long water front, large dwelling, barns, and outbuildings, $20,000.
Elegant dwelling, with fine barn, 11 acres, 400 feet water front, $18,000.

To Let for Business Purposes.
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No. 16 Spruce Street, N. Y. City

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

A NO. 1 STORES AND LOFTS TO LEASE.
Fine 25-foot store and first loft over, in new fireproof building, No. 64 Fulton St.; will carry 250 lbs.
Also at 5 West 14th St., beautiful store, 25x103 feet, with gallery and light basement, and very choice light lofts, just completed.
On premises or
BUEK & CRAWFORD, Agents,
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Hamilton Building, 22 Thames Street; large floor space, where good light is essential, for manufacturing or other purposes, with freight and passenger elevators and steam heat; power, if required; rents moderate. P. M. Fletcher, 22 Thames St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A four-story building, 42 Cliff St., with elevator, to let; immediate possession. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
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Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms, $800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB ARELROD,** Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding all of the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,

51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
RENTS $40 AND $50.
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises,
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. **211 West 110th St.**

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or **McCAUL & SOLES,** owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

Lady owning her own house near 5th Av. wishes to dispose of second or third floor to permanent party of four; parlor dining room. Address, Wednesday and Thursday, Box 336 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Real Estate for Sale.
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GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

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Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
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THE BROADWAY

Southwest Corner of 40th St.

Attractive Apartments of Two and Three Rooms with bath. Southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.

GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. (8689) 60 CEDAR ST.

THE ALLSTON,

17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED. CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,300 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or **J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,** B'way, cor. 44th St.

MASON, 6-12 East 58th St.

CLOSE TO CENTRAL PARK PLAZA.
Choice, large, light apartment to let of eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevators run all night; rent, $1,500; possession Oct. 1st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

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Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

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We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER.
41 Liberty St. and 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

446 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party.
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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For Rent.—Modern 3-story basement brown-brick private dwelling, 11 rooms; decorated; bath, laundry; open plumbing, furnace; 3 floors rented for $20; total rent $50; entire house if desired. Apply 585 West 187th St., or Layton & Rogers, 1,654 Amsterdam Av., corner of 142d St.

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Beautiful Columbia Heights.

417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV.
4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

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An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

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Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

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AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AT EDGEMERE FOR SEASON OF 1902. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. T. J. McBRIDE, EDGEMERE, OR 71 B'WAY.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Pianos and Organs.
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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
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FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
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WILSON PIANOS At $155.00

$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $100; CHICKERING, $165; 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardmen upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

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For Sale.
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FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

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TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE.
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Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Diebold Safe and Lock Co., 30 Reade St.—Old safes almost given away to make room.

Watches and Jewelry.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trust; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

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BUFFALO'S BEST—THE F. B. ROBINS PAN-AMERICAN HOTEL SYSTEM,
CONTROLLING THE
HOTEL BUCKINGHAM,
THE MARLBOROUGH
and several other first-class hotels. No temporary structures; no exorbitant charges; regular rates prevail. The Buckingham Café and Private Dining-Rooms are on top floor, adjoining roof garden. Only hotel in Buffalo having elevator running direct to roof. Airy rooms. There is an up-to-date roof garden on the Buckingham. Pan-American illumination and fireworks can be seen from the same. Rooms from $1.50 per day up. Special rates during July and August to Marylanders. Write for reservations.
F. B. ROBINS,
Hotel Buckingham, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

First-class accommodations, 50 cents upward; bath; breakfast extra; 10 minutes, walk to grounds; Niagara street cars to Delavan Av. Mrs. J. W. Bowes, 324 Herkimer St.

Pan-American Accommodations.—First-class private house; best location; reasonable. 264 Highland Av., Buffalo.

Purchase and Exchange.
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CARPETS and FURNITURE.—Bought, sold, and exchanged. Call or address Norden, 61 West 125th St. (Open Saturday evenings.)

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 208 East 125th St.

Lawyers.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and that it has duly qualified as such Receiver and does hereby require that
First: All persons indebted to said corporation render an account to the undersigned at its office, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to such Receiver and to pay the same to it on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.
Second: All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation deliver the same to said Receiver on or before the 23rd day of September, 1901.
Third: All the creditors of said corporation deliver to it their respective accounts and demands duly proven by affidavit in the usual form at the place and within the time aforesaid.
Fourth: All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing in detail to said Receiver at the place and within the time aforesaid.—Dated 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 8th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Instruction.
30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 10th.
Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

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Boys 8 to 14 years. Location high and healthful, 22 miles from N. Y. Our aim the *best—body, brain* and CHARACTER. New gymnasium ready by Fall. Summer Session, June-Sept. J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.

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formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.

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423 MADISON AVE., N. Y.
Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

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53 WEST 45TH STREET.

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Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner, 607 5th Av.

Instruction.
30c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Hudson River Military Academy

Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25

PLOT TO BLACKMAIL RICH BUSINESS MAN

West Brighton Manufacturer Gets Letters Signed "Anarchist."

$5,000 ASKED UNDER THREATS

Police Trap Results in the Arrest of a Norwegian, Implicated Through the Confession of His Young Sons.

A case involving a plot to extort money from a business man of West Brighton, Staten Island, came to light in the First District Magistrate's Court, at New Brighton, yesterday morning, when Peter Tallaksen was arraigned before Justice John Croak on a charge of having been implicated in a conspiracy to secure money from Philip J. Brown, a wealthy carriage manufacturer of West Brighton, by a threat to blow up his home with dynamite unless $5,000 were paid within a stated period.

Mr. Brown lives on Taylor Street. The house is a large frame building and is surrounded by fine grounds. His married son and other members of the family, reside in the same house. On Wednesday of last week Mr. Brown received the following letter:

Port Richmond, Aug. 20.

We now write you asking you for the sum of $5,000, and also ask you to have it on hand to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. We won't ask you to leave your home, only have it when we send a messenger for it. Now, Brown, don't get excited, and telephone for the police, thinking they will save you and your money. (Remember) we are prepared for anything that comes our way. If you don't do as we tell you, you are the loser. At any risk of expense, because we intend to make an example of you, providing you don't do exactly as we tell you.

We will engage a messenger boy, send him to your home on Taylor Street, West Brighton, Wednesday evening. He will hand you a note. Be on hand, and have the lady folks away; that is if you don't intend to give up the gold, because before many hours dynamite bomb will blow your home and all who are in it to atoms. Remember, if you notify the police what will happen to you. Remember what old man Ross went through by not doing what he was bid. Think what Dudley would have gone through if he had not done as he was bid. Now, do as we bid and rest in peace.

ANARCHIST.

The letter was written in a clear, bold hand on a piece of note paper of good quality. The head had evidently been torn from the paper to prevent it from being identified. On reading the letter Mr. Brown first treated the matter as a joke and paid no attention to it. Later in the day his son, Clarence, became worried about the matter, and Mr. Brown showed the letter to Sergt. Cobb of the West Brighton Police Station.

The Sergeant took the case in hand and detailed two men to investigate. He also began quietly to make an investigation.

SECOND WARNING LETTER.

Mr. Brown on last Thursday morning received a second letter, written apparently by the same person. In this the threat to blow up Mr. Brown's house was repeated, he was informed that no further delay would be tolerated, and the $5,000 again was again demanded. Directions were also given that the money should be mailed to "William Baker, Port Richmond," on the Friday evening.

This second letter was submitted to the police, and after consulting with his son, Mr. Brown had a long package made up and mailed it to the Port Richmond Post Office on Friday. A police officer was stationed at the Post Office to arrest any one who called for the package addressed to William Baker.

Three boys entered the office Monday and one of them inquired for a package addressed to William Baker. The clerk declined to deliver the package, and the boys then left the office, followed by two policemen.

The boys apparently had been well posted, as they cast suspicious glances toward Officers Cary and Cahill, who were watching them. After a whispered conference one of the lads started on a run up Richmond Avenue, followed by one of the policemen. The boy was captured, and the officer started toward the West Brighton Station House, while the other officer pursued and captured the other two boys, who were very small. In the police station they gave the names of George and Edward Tallaksen, aged nine and seven years, and Harold Scott, seven years old, all living at 50 Hatfield Avenue, Port Richmond.

When questioned by Sergt. Cobb the boys first said that a man from New Jersey had asked them to call for a package. They attempted to give a description of the man, but were unable to do so. After further questioning the elder of the Tallaksen boys broke down and said that his father had sent them for the letter.

An officer was sent out and the father of the Tallaksen boys was arrested and taken to West Brighton. He is a native of Norway, and is employed in the shipyard of Townsend & Downey on Shooter's Island. He is fifty years old and fairly intelligent. He appeared to be greatly surprised at his arrest and denied all knowledge of any plot to blackmail Mr. Brown. He insisted that the boys were telling an untruth. He was taken before Mr. Brown, but the latter said he had never seen him before. The boys still stuck to their story, and were committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the father was locked up.

THE PRISONER'S DENIAL.

In court yesterday morning Tallaksen again denied having been connected with the attempt to blackmail Mr. Brown, and also that he was connected with any Anarchist organization. Justice Croak committed him until this morning on a charge of being a suspicious person and committed the boys as witnesses.

One of the boys began to cry and said, "I want to see mamma." Tallaksen said, "Keep quiet. You have got me into enough trouble with your lies." The boy Scott was allowed to go home with his mother, as he was not, in the opinion of the police, concerned in the affair, but simply went to the Post Office with the other two boys.

Mr. Brown, when asked his opinion of the matter said that he had no idea who could have sent the letters, and that he had no enemies that he was aware of. He was of the opinion that a plot had been laid to blackmail him and extort money from him, but thought Tallaksen was not the ringleader, but was being used as a tool by another person.

Sergt. Cobb of the West Brighton police would say but little concerning the case. He stated, however, that he believed Tallaksen was implicated in the sending of the letters, and that the boys, who are exceedingly bright, had been posted thoroughly.

Tallaksen is well known in the neighborhood in which he lives, and is well thought of by the residents in that locality. Other arrests may follow.

MADE BONFIRE OF CONTRACTS.

Prompt Response of Directors of a Brewery Company, Dared by Stockholders to Destroy Them.

The stockholders of the Consumers' Brewing Company of Union Hill met there yesterday afternoon and last evening to elect a new Board of Directors. Recently a movement was started to defeat the old board because it had voted some of the members salaries as managers, whereas it was claimed that in the prospectus it was provided there should be no salaries paid until the company was able to pay a 10 per cent. dividend to the stockholders.

There were cast, either in person or by proxy, 6,625 votes, based upon that number of shares of stock. Out of thus number the opposition to the old board mustered less than one-third, and the management of the brewery by the old board was indorsed.

During the warm debate which preceded the election there was a dramatic scene. Some one of the opposition dared the managing Directors to destroy their contracts, which some one had said were binding whether there was a new board elected or not. The managing Directors not only responded by tearing up the contracts, but piled the fragments in a heap and applied a match to it, and only ashes remained. That left the opposition free if it could carry the election.

The Directors re-elected are F. W. Bender, Claus Basse, William Von Twistern, Edward Bergmann, C. F. Tierney, A. S. Stecker, Morton Bishop, Gus Zimmermann, Dietrich Basse, Henry Michaels, and Valentine Steinmetz.

After the indorsement of their course in the past, it is anticipated that the board will re-enter into the contracts which were destroyed.

DEATH REVEALS MARRIAGE.

Friends Learned of Wedding from Inscription on Bride's Coffin.

The secret marriage of Miss Alice Hayden, the daughter of Felix Hayden of 1 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, to Thomas Bannon, a law student, of 704 Manhattan Avenue, has been revealed by the death of the bride, which occurred on Saturday.

Mrs. Bannon, who was twenty-two years old, was a teacher in Public School No. 22, in Java Street. Her husband is twenty-five years old. The news of her death and secret marriage was a great surprise to all who knew her. The couple were married in June of last year by one of the priests of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in Manhattan Avenue, of which the Rev. Father O'Hare is the rector. Both pledged themselves to secrecy. The reason, it is said, was to give Bannon a chance to complete his law studies and to allow the young bride to retain her position as school teacher.

Two months ago Mrs. Bannon became ill, and informed her parents that she was married. The announcement was a great surprise to her family, but they kept the secret of the young couple, not even Bannon's family being apprised until the young wife died of meningitis on Saturday. Then the parents of Bannon were informed. So secretedly was the marriage kept that many of the young woman's friends who attended the services at St. Anthony's Church yesterday morning learned of it only by the inscription on the coffin. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.

Examination of Silks Transferred to the Sixth Division—Views of Col. Tichenor.

As a result of the irregularities which have arisen in the third division in passing on the particular line of silk goods over which the present controversy has arisen, several important changes, which it is supposed will make a recurrence of irregularity impossible, have been made at the Appraiser's Stores.

The change consists principally in transferring the examination of the Japanese and Chinese silks, which formerly were included in the work of the third division, in charge of Assistant Appraiser Sherwood, to the sixth division, supervised by Assistant Supervisor Joseph P. Skillman. At the same time Examiner Smith has been transferred into the sixth division. Smith is the examiner who was taken from the docks and put in charge of these goods when C. C. Browne was detailed to the docks.

Col. Tichenor, who is a member of the Classification Board of the United States General Appraisers, reviewed the situation yesterday by comparing it to the frauds that were unearthed in the department in 1885 and 1886, when thirty-two customs officials were discharged as the result of investigations made by a special commission appointed to investigate the state of affairs. The Colonel said that nothing but an examination by a commission invested with the highest authority could unearth the situation in the department as it should be unearthed. Mr. Wakeman, he said, had been a long time trying to effect a change to make the frauds impossible, but up to the present nothing had been done in regard to the recommendations made by Mr. Wakeman.

The Colonel suggested that the commission consist of members of the Finance Committee and of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress; also that such men as ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle; Daniel Magone, a former Collector of Customs at this port, and others thoroughly versed in the intricacies of the system be appointed.

BURGLARS TRAPPED IN A HOUSE

Boy Gave the Alarm and the Police Surrounded the Place.

Two burglars, who are believed to be members of a gang that have been working very successfully upon Harlem dwellings closed for the Summer, were captured red-handed yesterday afternoon with a quantity of valuable property in their possession. The prisoners gave their names as John Conway, twenty-six years old, of 512 West Twenty-first Street, and James McCarty, twenty-seven years old, of 231 East Forty-ninth Street.

About 4 o'clock the two men forced a lock and gained entrance to 207 Edgecombe Avenue by way of a rear door. They made a tour of the entire house, gathering up whatever valuables they could lay hold of, and left the house by the rear door. Made bold by their success, they returned to the same neighborhood an hour later, and by means of picklocks gained entrance to 193 Edgecombe Avenue, occupied by J. Grassmuck. A boy in the neighborhood saw them enter, and gave the alarm. Several policemen of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station surrounded the house, assisted by a number of passers-by. The thieves were caught getting out of a side window. On them were found a watch and chain, a pair of pearl opera glasses, and a quantity of jewelry and trinkets, all to the value of about $200. Later the prisoners were identified as the men who robbed the apartments of Mrs. Bertha Bankshoff of 1,268 Amsterdam Avenue of $300 worth of valuables on Aug. 15.

AWARDS FOR ESSAYS ON BANKING.

E. F. Adams of San Francisco Gets First Prize in Reform Club's Contest.

Early this year the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club offered a first prize of $100; a second prize of $50, and a third prize of $25, for the three best original and unpublished essays in either of the following fields of inquiry:

Original investigations into the history of banknote systems in the United States, dealing particularly with the development of special features such as methods of security, redemption provisions, elasticity, branch banking, interest rates, etc.

The influence upon rural communities of a banknote currency based upon general commercial assets, as distinguished from a system based upon the deposits of bonds.

Problem of supplying credit facilities to agricultural classes; with special reference to branch banks and banks of issue.

A committee of judges selected by the Sound Currency Committee consisting of Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury, Maurice L. Muhleman, former Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and Alexander D. Noyes, Financial Editor of The Evening Post, has awarded the first prize to Edward F. Adams of San Francisco, California, his subject being "Credit Facilities for Rural Communities;" the second prize to D. S. Gillet of West Superior, Wisconsin, whose essay was entitled "Better Credit Facilities for our Rural Communities," and the third prize to George R. De Saussure of Atlanta, Georgia, for an article on "Branch Banking."

The prize papers will be published at an early date in Sound Currency, the publication of the committee.

COURT HOUSE RAILING FALLS.

Crashes from the Balcony of the Dome to the Engine Room.

A piece of iron railing fell from the dome of the County Court House yesterday to the ground floor, where it crashed through the skylight over the basement and ended its journey in the engine and boiler room. The piece of rail was about 4 feet in length by 2 inches in width and thickness. It formed part of the ornamental iron balcony railing at the lower end of the dome.

Employes about the Court House were very anxious to have the fact that the railing fell kept quiet, and would say nothing about the cause of the accident. When one of them found out that the reporters knew it he came rushing up to the reporters' room and said:

"I will tell Mr. Donovan to have you reporters thrown out of the building. You have no business to write such things."

The Mr. Donovan referred to is the Superintendent of Buildings under Commissioner Kearny, and has general supervision of all the city buildings.

The falling of the railing, together with the fact that during the heavy rain of Saturday last considerable water leaked through the roof of the Court House and left stains on ceilings and walls, has done something toward renewing the talk about alternations to the building.

The Kerr Line's Temporary Pier.

J. E. Kerr & Co., operating the Kerr Line, have secured Pier 15, at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, temporarily. This pier was occupied by the army transport service up to the day the Ingalls sailed last week, since the department gave up the pier at the foot of Pacific Street, a couple of months ago.

7TH NATIONAL BANK REORGANIZATION PLAN

New Stock Said to Have Been Oversubscribed at 115.

C. H. Patterson May Be President—E. R. Thomas and Edwin Gould to be Vice Presidents — New Interests.

The plan for the reorganization and rehabilitation of the Seventh National Bank is said to be approaching successful realization, and an official announcement is looked for shortly. A person who has had to do with some of the details attendant upon the reorganization of the bank is authority for the following statement of developments in the plan:

"The bank's capital will be $2,300,000, subscribed at 115 after the old stock amounting to $500,000 has been scaled three-fifths.

"E. R. Thomas, President of the bank for a day before its failure, will be one of the Vice Presidents of the reorganized institution, as will also Edwin Gould.

"The new interests in the bank will include P. H. Flynn, the contractor, and the so-called McArnerney interests, which left the old bank over two years ago at the time when the Heaths and their friends bought control.

"The new stock of the bank has already been oversubscribed, and matters are getting into such shape that the bank ought to be able to resume business with over $6,000,000 of assets in hand.

"As for the head of the bank, the matter has been gone into very carefully and the cashier of one of the five largest banks in town is the probable selection for the new President. The selection has been approved by a committee of Clearing House members."

The official referred to as the likely choice for President of the Seventh National Bank, was in several quarters said to be C. H. Patterson, cashier of the Fourth National Bank. At that bank it was said yesterday that Mr. Patterson is away on his vacation somewhere in the Berkshires.

William Nelson Cromwell, the special counsel for the reorganizing interests, who has been engineering the work of rehabilitation, when asked in regard to this statement, replied that the plan was not settled yet, that he was deciding things relative to it every day, and that, so soon as it was in shape, he would make a public statement. In the meantime, he said, he could not talk about the plan.

A dispatch from Washington stated that the Controller of the Currency had received a letter from Mr. Cromwell, representing the reorganizing interests in the Seventh, in regard to the plan for the resumption of business by the bank with a capital of at least $2,000,000. According to the dispatch Mr. Cromwell holds subscriptions for more than three-fourths of the increased capital, with a prospect of completing the list within a few days, and hopes to have the plan ready for submission to Controller Dawes within the next week.

Mr. Cromwell said that the information conveyed in the dispatch was correct.

"Our plans," he added, "contemplate a reduction of the old capital stock from $500,000 to $200,000, and then an increase up to $2,000,000. If we succeed in bringing our plan to completion, we will give out a statement to the press in a few days."

Mr. Cromwell declined to discuss the reorganization plan further.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Aldermen Give Expression to Views on War Vessels in Discussing an Amendment.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly met yesterday, after the Summer recess. In the Council a letter authorizing the issue of $300,000 of corporate stock for the use of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was read, and referred to the Finance Committee. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer's letter in reference to the ferry of the Central Railroad of New Jersey from Whitehall Street to Communipaw was read, and referred to the Committee on Docks.

The Municipal Art Association offered to submit designs for lampost street signs if the Municipal Assembly would adopt some general ordinance.

Corporation Counsel Whalen submitted a draft of a proposed ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. The matter was referred to the Committee on Law.

An appropriation of $4,000 was made to keep the recreation piers and playgrounds open in September.

Alderman Wolf caused some discussion by offering an amendment to the building code, revoking permission to use fireproof wood in buildings over twelve stories and 150 feet high. He said that the acid used weakened the wood, and that after a time it was more combustible than ever. He said the law as it now stands merely served the interests of a monopoly.

Alderman Wirth defended the use of fire-proof wood on the ground that in the last war the Spanish ships were burned, while the American ships, having fireproof wood in interior fittings, were not burned.

"Our ships were not hit," said one Alderman.

"Our ships are built of iron," said Alderman Bridges.

"They are built of steel," said another Alderman.

"Steel is iron," said Alderman Bridges.

Then the discussion was closed. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Fire to hold a public hearing.

INCREASED CITY CIVIL LIST.

About $200,000 Added to the Budget by New Appointments and Promotions of Officials.

The City Record yesterday contained a list published by the Civil Service Commission containing names and salaries of persons appointed to positions in the city departments in the last three months. The list contains many names which have been printed in The City Record on notices from the various heads of departments.

The new appointments to salaried places increase the salary list by $184,000 a year. There are also promotions to bring the total of cost of new officials and increases of salaries during the past three months up to about $200,000. The largest item is in the Fire Department. Seventy-three firemen were appointed at $800 a year each, making a total of $58,000.

In the list of laborers there have been many increases. Two years ago the laborers for the city were receiving from $1.25 to $1.75 each. Mayor Van Wyck issued an order that all laborers should receive at least $2 a day, and thus $100,000 was added to the annual budget. Now many heads of departments have been advancing the pay of laborers to $2.50 a day.

May Build New Catholic Church.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, which was badly damaged in Saturday's storm, would be torn down and replaced by a new edifice. The Rev. Henry B. Ter Woert, rector of the church, declined to confirm this report.

"I have made no plans in regard to the matter," he said, "and will not until an expert has examined the building and informed me as to the extent of the damage and the best course to be pursued."

Miss Mary Carlin to Enter a Convent.

It was announced yesterday afternoon that Mary Carlin, the nineteen-year-old daughter of the wealthy contractor P. J. Carlin of 41 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, had decided to enter the Convent of the Visitation, where she received her education. Miss Carlin will first serve six months as a candidate, and will wear no habit, nor will she take any vows. If at the end of that time she desires to become a novice in the order, she will take the white veil. The novitiate period lasts two years, at the end of which time she must decide whether or not she will take the black veil and become a nun. Mr. Carlin says that his daughter's only reason for entering the convent is her love for the life and her religious fervor.

Large bodies move slowly; so it wasn't to be expected that the big men invited for yesterday would get here before today. The very small bodies didn't get a move on at all.

Result: of the $15, $18, $19 and $20 flannel suits (coat and trousers) now marked $10, there remains a goodly assortment in small and large sizes, with a scattering in between.

Of the independent trousers marked $3 (were $5 to $7) there is something in everything.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

JUMPED OVERBOARD TO DIE.

Would-Be Suicide's Desperate Struggle with Brave Rescuers—His Daughters Look On with Horror.

Two expressmen who jumped into the North River in an attempt to save a would-be suicide from drowning yesterday afternoon very nearly lost their own lives in the attempt. For over fifteen minutes the man, who had jumped from the ferryboat Susquehanna of the Erie Railroad line, fought his rescuers until they were nearly exhausted.

The man's name is T. T. Brown. He is sixty-five years old, and is a resident of Port Jervis, N. Y. He had been staying at the Broadway Central Hotel with his two daughters. Monday afternoon he gave orders to Joseph Fallon, an expressman connected with the Erie Railroad, to check his baggage from the hotel to Monticello, N. Y.

Brown and his daughters went to the ferryhouse at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, in order to catch the 4 o'clock train from Jersey City. The Susquehanna was entering her slip at the time, and the family, thinking the boat was leaving, made a rush for the gate. They were told that the boat would not leave for several minutes, and it was then that Brown's excited condition was first noticed. He grew angry, and abused the men at the ferryhouse, resisting the attempts of his daughters to quiet him. On board the boat the family went out on to the forward deck, the father leaning against the rail. At 3:15 o'clock the boat's whistle blew and she started to leave her slip. The boat hard hardly reached clear water when a cry of "Man overboard!" was heard. Brown was seen struggling in the water. His daughters were screaming, and one of them, a girl of about twenty years, would have jumped after her father had she not been prevented by the passengers.

The expressman, Fallon, who saw the occurrence from the ferryhouse, jumped overboard and struck out for the drowning man. Thomas Dailey, another expressman, lowered a boat which is always kept in the ferryhouse and rowed out to the men.

When Dailey reached them he saw that Fallon was having a hard time. Brown had Fallon's left hand between his teeth, and the expressman was screaming with pain. Dailey then jumped overboard and tried to help Fallon, but the man, who by this time had become a maniac, was a match for both of them. At last, however, after repeatedly ducking Brown's head under the water, they managed to subdue him and get him aboard the boat.

The Susquehanna was backed into her slip, and the young women, who were in a hysterical state, were put ashore. Then Brown, accompanied by his daughters, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in a cab. It was said at the hospital that after the man recovers from the shock of his bath he will be transferred to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity. The young women would not talk about their father except to say that he had been acting strangely of late.

CIVIC CLUB'S BIG OUTING.

Enjoyable Day at Boynton Beach—Excursionist Dies Suddenly.

The crowd of women and children who took advantage of the Civic Club's fifth annual free excursion to Boynton Beach yesterday was 15,000 strong. They filled to the utmost capacity seven barges and one excursion steamer. They drank 3,500 quarts of milk and ate 6,000 quarts of ice cream.

Some 13,000 spoons disappeared simultaneously with the excursionists last evening at the piers at East Twenty-ninth and East Thirty-first Streets, but no arrests were made. In fact, most of the spoons, neatly fastened with ribbon, were worn as souvenirs by the women and children. A few of the 12,000 plates, which the Civic Club also provided, were saved for future use.

Ajax, the Hercules of the bicycle squad, was about, both when the excursionists started and when they came home again, looking for an opportunity to add to his record of wonderful feats of strength. But there were no mishaps. He finally busied himself by carrying whole armfuls of children, three and four at a time, from the decks of the barges and the steamer to the piers, the mothers running behind him amazed at the wonderful strength of the man.

Boynton Beach proved to be an ideal sort of a place for the day's outing. There was a large meadow for spreading tablecloths, swings for everybody, and opportunities in plenty for the boys to take a dip in the water. Capt. Norton Goddard, who was the ruling spirit, said that he was well pleased. That the excursionists were pleased with Capt. Goddard they made known by several rounds of lusty cheers for him when they reached New York again.

The last barge, full of excursionists, started back at a little after 8 o'clock. The day was an enjoyable one for the women and children of the Twenty-first Ward, which was the locality to which the giving of tickets was confined.

There were four bands, a corps of physicians, and no less than 100 members of the Civic Club, who went along to look after the comfort of the excursionists.

The Committee of Arrangements included Alexander Dickson, William Kruger, Henry Reese, Denis Doris, James Kennedy, Edward Doonan, James Duffy, John Sliney, Joseph McConnell, Joseph Houlahan, Edward Houlahan, J. C. Mitchell, John S. Shea, and Daniel Thompson.

On the homeward trip a man who seemed to be a stranger to everybody on the steamboat was suddenly stricken with epilepsy, and died before the East Twenty-eighth Street pier was reached. He had been sitting on the upper deck, and kept to himself during all the day. There was some excitement among the excursionists when it became known that a man had died, but the body was carried to the lower deck and kept out of sight. The body was identified as James Reid, a laborer, of Thirty-second Street and Second Avenue. The identification was made by Dr. Claus of 252 East Thirty-first Street, who was also on the excursion, and who attended the man when he was taken sick.

Engineer Scalded by Bursting Boiler.

A misplaced switch caused a collision between two drill engines at the Barnum Street crossing of the Erie Railroad, Jersey City, yesterday. William C. Brown, an engineer, was severely scalded by hot water, the boiler having burst at the moment of impact. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital. His home is at Midvale, N. J.

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & CO.

Fall Styles

will be introduced on

Thursday August 29,

at our own stores and authorized agents throughout the United States.

NEW BRANCH STORE,
567 5th AVE.,
WINDSOR ARCADE.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Dining-Room Bargains.

Still more room must be made on our dining-room floor, so even reduced factory prices have had another cut.

Sideboards.

	were	now
ANTIQUE OAK,	$ 20.00 to $ 84.00	$ 14.00 to $ 60.00
FLEMISH OAK,	$ 40.00 to $261.00	$ 28.00 to $195.00
MAHOGANY,	$ 42.00 to $262.00	$ 30.00 to $200.00

Extension tables, china closets, chairs, etc., equally reduced. Every good style—from the rich but simple dignity of Colonial, to the elaborate splendor of the Renaissance.

A choice lot of drapery fabrics in rich dining-room effects also reduced. A fitting background for the superb colorings of the acclimated furniture you always get when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

ORPHAN ASYLUM SITE DEAL

Sale of Block on Riverside Drive Practically Arranged.

To be Purchased by a Westerner, Who Will Pay Nearly $1,000,000 for the Property.

Negotiations have practically been completed for the sale of the block bounded by Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, now covered by the buildings of the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York. The price to be paid is nearly $1,000,000. Contracts for the purchase were not signed yesterday, as had been expected, but S. Osgood Pell, the broker in the transaction, said last evening that there was no reason to suppose that the deal would not go through successfully.

Mr. Pell would make no disclosures regarding the identity of the purchaser more definite than that he is a Western man, nor would he say whether the block had been acquired as the site for a new mansion or for speculative purposes. The Century Realty Company was generally credited with being the buyer, but this report was most emphatically denied by E. Clifford Potter of that corporation, and also by Mr. Pell. The block contains about thirty lots, with frontages of 208.4 feet on Riverside Drive, 204.4 feet on West End Avenue, 393.11 feet on Seventy-third Street, and 352.11 feet on Seventy-fourth Street.

Whatever may be the plans of the purchaser for the future of the property they cannot be put into operation for about a year and a half, because the sellers will not give possession before that time, or until their new buildings are completed.

The Riverside Drive block has been in the market for some time—in fact, ever since the Trustees of the asylum decided to abandon this property in favor of a less valuable site, and with this end in view purchased a tract of about forty acres north of Yonkers and overlooking the Hudson River. The buildings on this property are now in course of construction, and will consist of a large central building and several groups of cottages. Under this arrangement the capacity of the institution will be greatly increased.

The Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York was established in 1807, and located on its present site soon afterward. In selling its property it is only following the example of many other institutions of similar character in getting better accommodations at a smaller outlay by leaving Manhattan Island. The Leake and Watts Orphan Home disposed of its property to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine for about $1,000,000, while even more recently the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum sold its two blocks, between Fifth and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, for something over $3,000,000, and bought a new site at Fordham Heights for $330,000.

CHEQUASSET LUMBER COMPANY.

President Corkran Proposes to Form New Concern and Resume Business.

A meeting of creditors of the Chequasset Lumber Company was held yesterday at the offices of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, 66 Broadway, which was presided over by Robert Wardrop, Vice-President of the People's National Bank of Pittsburg. Representatives of all of the banks interested as well as of the merchandise creditors were present.

The meeting was called at the request of Charles E. Corkran, President of the Chequasset Lumber Company, who made a proposition to form a new company, of which he was to have control, to take over all the assets and liabilities and continue business. The Chequasset Lumber Company is a parent organization controlling about fifteen subordinate companies. Mr. Corkran submitted a statement showing that the liabilities of all the concerns amounted to $967,960 and the assets would amount to nearly $500,000.

On a motion of Mr. Betts of the law firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts, a committee of three creditors was appointed to examine the books of the concern in conjunction with the services of a chartered accountant to report to another meeting which will be called in about three weeks time. The committee appointed consists of Allen S. Apgar, Vice-President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, William H. Hastings of the law firm of Hastings & Gleason, and George Whitfield Betts, Jr., of the law firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

No shoe so thoroughly satisfactory.
None genuine without the Sorosis label.
The Sorosis slipper in new designs for evening dress.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A continuation of
Our Opening Sale
of
Oriental Rugs.
60 Persian and Turkish Carpets.
9x13 ft. to 12.6x17 ft.,
$60 to $150.
100 Mosul Rugs.
Average size 4 x 7 ft.,
$13.50.
Reduced for this occasion.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.

Committee Appointed to Formulate a Plan of Reorganization—$350,000 New Capital Needed.

Steps looking toward a reorganization of the Mutual Mercantile Agency, which closed its doors on last Wednesday, with an estimated total of $200,000 liabilities, were taken at a meeting of creditors, held yesterday at the offices of Dill & Baldwin, 29 Pine Street. Arthur J. Baldwin, counsel for a number of the creditors, and also for the Board of Directors of the agency, presided, and there were present between forty and fifty of the creditors, representing a large majority of all the outstanding obligations of the Mutual Mercantile.

Before the meeting was brought to a close a committee had been appointed to agree upon a plan of reorganization and received plenary powers to act, and it is expected that a scheme of reorganization, feasible of execution, will have been agreed upon within the next ten days.

In order to give representation to the different categories of creditors present at the meeting, the Reorganization Committee was made a Committee of Five. Arthur J. Balwin was appointed Chairman. The present Board of Directors is represented on the committee by John F. Makley, the managers and employes by E. B. Holloway, manager of its Boston office; the tradesmen are represented by W. W. Page, and the banker creditors by Thomas H. Righter of Mount Carmel, Penn.

The amount of money which it will be necessary to raise in order to place the agency on a basis where business can be resumed with hope of success is about $350,000. The outstanding obligations amount to something more than $200,000.

Mr. Baldwin recommended a bond issue to the former amount, and an issue of preferred stock to the amount of $500,000, the plan being that the creditors should take preferred stock for their claims. The holders of the old preferred stock should be given an option of paying 33 1-3 per cent. on their present holdings, and in exchange an amount of stock in the new company equal to the amount they held in the old one.

E. B. Holloway, manager of the Boston office, said:

"Our New England office is absolutely intact and prepared to resume business tomorrow if only the money to pay running expenses be forthcoming. Our clients will stand by us; they want us to resume. If we can resume within the next ten days we will retain 90 per cent. of our clientèle in New England."

The amount of common stock in the new company, as recommended by Mr. Baldwin, would be $1,500,000.

Henry Dun Wiman, Secretary of the Mutual Mercantile, said he had no doubt some reasonable reorganization plans would be easy of consummation.

HOBOKEN NEIGHBORS QUARREL.

Hen's Inactivity Provokes Trouble That Is Aired in Court.

Harris Greenberg of 410 Newark Street, Hoboken, and his son, Charles, were arraigned before Justice Samuel Engel yesterday on complaint of Charles Gerken, who lives next door, and by whom they were charged with malicious mischief. They were bailed in $300 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The families of the two men have been engaged in a series of quarrels extending over a year. The Greenbergs owned a hen that they said laid one egg every day all the year round. Last Fall there came a time when they found no egg. When this had occurred six days in succession they accused Gerken of stealing the eggs. He set up the defense that the hen had stopped laying. Recorder Stanton thought that probable and dismissed the case.

Then Gerken, alleging that the Greenbergs were always watching him, built a fence between the yards of the two houses. Shortly afterward he discovered, as he alleges, that the Greenbergs were watching him from the upper windows. His next move was to tear down the old fence and put up one forty-five feet high. The next morning the fence was lying on its side in the yard of his house. He had it put up again and next day it was down once more. Then he charged the Greenbergs with tearing it down. They denied the charge and were finally cited before Justice Engel, with the result stated.

May Vote for a City Court Judge.

Deputy County Clerk Fahrbach raised the question whether the voters of the villages of Wakefield, East Chester, and William's Bridge and a portion of Pelham had a right to vote for a City Court Judge at the coming election. Corporation Counsel Whalen decided yesterday that all voters in that section of the city were now entitled to vote for the successor to Justice John P. Schuchman, whose term expires on December 31 of this year.

Motor Vehicle Explodes.

A motor vehicle owned by the American Automobile and Repair Company exploded in the shops of the company at 55 West Sixty-sixth Street last evening. It was being repaired when a quantity of gasoline flowed into the tank underneath the machine and became ignited. There was a loud report, and immediately the machine was enveloped in flames. Employes extinguished the fire, but the vehicle, which was valued at $1,000, was completely wrecked.

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway.
Matinees To-day and Saturday.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER. ORIGINAL CAST. XTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY, SEPT. 2.
Evgs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
ARE YOU A MASON?

KNICKERBOCKER. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.
FRANCIS WILSON & Co. of 100. Last 4 Nights in Geo. W. Lederer's "The Strollers."
SEAT SALE TO-MORROW 9 A. M.
NEXT MONDAY, ROGER BROS. IN WASHINGTON

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
AT 8 P.M. CHINA & PAIN'S FIREWORKS
—TO-NIGHT—
PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.
POSTPONED FROM SAT. EVE. AUG. 24.
Evenings at 9, Matinee Sat. at 4. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | A ROYAL ROGUE
EXTRA MAT. & EVG. LABOR DAY.
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 3, REFINED VAUDEVILLE
At Popular Prices. 2 Performances Daily.

WALLACK'S 50th Annual Season Opens Tues. Sept. 3
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presenting Victor Mapes's New Play
DON CAESAR'S RETURN
Mr. Hackett's Co. includes WILTON LACKAYE, THEO. ROBERTS, FLORENCE KAHN, and others.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
"INOOG" and "MEADOW SWEET." Great Comedy and Vaudeville.
CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 10:30.
"WIDOW BEDOTT." Variety Stars
"YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP," by Bronson Howard—Big Vaudeville Hits.
Reopening 58th St., SAT. AFT., AUG. 31.
"A FAIR REBEL" and VAUDEVILLE.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. SEATS SELLING
ANDREW MACK IN HIS NEW PLAY
TOM MOORE. Opens Saturday

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue. Sat.
OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesques of DIPLOMACY
Auction Sale of Seats Friday Afternoon at 2.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66th St. and Columbus Ave.
KALTENBORN NIGHTLY CONCERTS.
LAST WEEK.
ADM. 50c. TO-NIGHT, Wagner Festival

CASINO Mat. to-day, 2:15. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Labor Day. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE LABOR DAY.
Augustus Thomas's ARIZONA
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

THE DEWEY E. 14th St
MATINEE TO-DAY.
City Club Burlesquers
2 Burlesques—Grand Vaudeville.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE A-Top N. Y. Theatre
Crystal Covered. Performance Rain or Shine.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

"PARADISE GARDENS." Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (Glass Enclosure) (Fully Protected) Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theatres

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advts., steamboat and exc. columns.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; east to southeast winds.

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PLAN TO ARBITRATE THE STEEL STRIKE

Simon Burns Addresses a Letter to Shaffer and Schwab.

THREE ARBITERS SUGGESTED

Bishop Potter, Seth Low, and Archbishop Ireland Named—Shaffer Agrees to the Scheme.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—With a view to effecting a speedy settlement of the steel strike, Simon Burns, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor and President of the Window Glass Workers' Association, has sent an open letter to Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and to President Theodore Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association. President Shaffer says he is satisfied to submit to the arrangement proposed by Mr. Burns, so it only remains for Mr. Schwab to concur.

Mr. Burns's letter is as follows:

"The present difficulty existing between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association is one that capital, labor, and the public are largely interested in, and the main points in dispute are not understood by others than the two organizations that are principals, and perhaps not all interested in those thoroughly understand where the blame should rest, when it will end, or how, and what damage and trouble it may cause before being settled. One side blames the other, and, as a matter of fact, perhaps both sides may be to blame more or less.

"Capital and labor are so closely connected that they should carefully consider and recognize each other's rights. Labor must be employed, capital invested, and each should be fair and friendly toward the other. There is no good reason now for referring to the mistakes or errors by either side in the past. Nor should the mistakes of officers or individuals, their intentions or what they say or do, have any effect. The present question is what is right and best to do, to secure the best results under the present conditions for both sides and to avoid trouble in the future.

"Neither side nor their representatives will admit they are wrong. That is why the matter should be referred to others who will not hesitate to decide how and where one or both are wrong. President Shaffer, representing his organization, has agreed to arbitrate. President Schwab, representing his organization, has refused, contending there is nothing to arbitrate.

"If his position is correct then he cannot lose or the interests he represents be injured by allowing honest, truthful, and fearless citizens to settle this controversy and all questions in connection with the same, which neither side seems willing or able to do.

FIRST QUESTION TO SETTLE.

"The first question for an arbitration board to decide is whether there is anything to arbitrate. They would first ascertain why there has been no settlement made—why the plants have been idle, and whose fault it is. What is required now is a suggestion or proposition to both sides that will be fair and that neither can afford to reject. The first and most important matter is to get both sides to sign an agreement to arbitrate; then the resumption of the plants and the selection of the arbitrators. With this in mind, I submit the following as a basis for arbitration:

"First—That President Shaffer and President Schwab, representing both sides, shall sign an agreement to arbitrate and that the decision of a majority of the board of arbitration shall be final and binding to all parties connected with both organizations.

"Second—That immediately upon both sides agreeing to arbitrate President Shaffer and the officials of his organization shall promptly call off the strike and order all men to return to work, and they must all accept the decision rendered.

"Third—That all workers who ceased work on order of President Shaffer or the officials of the organization shall be allowed to return to work in their respective places and without prejudice or discrimination.

"Fourth—That the Arbitration Board shall consist of three members, each party to select one, the third to be selected by the two named.

"Fifth—That each side shall publicly announce the name of the man selected within twenty-four hours after signing the agreement; that the board shall organize within five days thereafter, and render a decision in writing signed by at least two members within at least fifteen days.

"Sixth—That all testimony shall be taken under oath,, and the board shall have full authority to summon any person connected with either side, and shall have access to examine any record, paper, or document in connection with the same, and shall also have the right to hear any person not connected with either side.

"Seventh—That each organization shall have the right to select two representatives to attend the meeting of the board and cross-examine witnesses.

"Eighth—If at any time during the blast or year there is any dispute about the interpretation or intent of the board's decision, and if the proper officers of the organization cannot peacefully decide and settle it, it shall then be referred to the Chairman of the Board of Arbitration, and his decision shall be recognized by both sides.

"Ninth—In the selection of arbitrators as a rule each side secures a representative strongly in favor of its particular interests, prejudiced and opposed to the other side, and under such conditions the settlement rests with the third party, who sometimes is selected by lot, thereby causing dissatisfaction and perhaps resulting in a decision not on the merits of the case nor with fairness and justice to both.

"A New York paper has suggested the plan and has agreed to select, if requested, three good, honest, truthful, and fearless men, who, no matter which side shall select them, would render a just decision. Therefore, to get both organizations together and reach a settlement, I suggest that President Shaffer request and accept Bishop Potter as a representative of his organization and President Schwab request or select Mr. Seth Low of New York or Archbishop Ireland, which three gentlemen have signified a willingness to serve. This will give at least two good men to start with."

PRESIDENT SHAFFER'S REPLY.

In answer to the foregoing communication President T. J. Shaffer has written the following:

"After a careful examination of your plan, and having had consultation with my brethren in the National office of the Amalgamated Association, I hereby express the opinion that you have certainly prepared a careful and conservative method of settlement, which if acceded to by both sides in the dispute would honorably terminate the troubles between us and the United States Steel Corporation. I am perfectly satisfied with your arrangement, and am willing that you should do what you can to procure its adoption."

The latest official declaration from steel sources is that the strike can now be settled only by the men going back to the mills. The position the officials take, it is said, is that the strike is over so far as their dealing with the strikers as a body is concerned. They want workmen for their idle mills, and men who want work can have it for the asking, at wages paid before the shut-down. They may be union men or not, but the union can have no say as to their work or wages.

Aside from the increased force put to work at the Star plant of the Tin Plate Company to-day, the general strike situation is practically unchanged. At McKeesport this afternoon a strike benefit ball game was played, the receipts netting quite an addition to the strike fund. More than 1,200 strikers were in attendance, and Mayor Black received an ovation when he came on the field and threw out the first ball.

Ben I. Davis, a member of the Amalgamated Advisory Board, made a ten minute speech before the game, congratulating the strikers on the good showing they have made in tieing up all the mills of the town, and made a political speech in favor of Mayor Black.

Although there is no evidence of an immediate starting of any of the plants, the strikers have relaxed none of their vigilance, and keep the mills, railroads, and river well picketed night and day to thwart any attempt at the importation of non-union men. Three suspected non-unionists came under Mayor Black's notice to-day, and were ordered to leave town at once. When arrested, the explanation they gave was that they were on their way from Sikesville, Md., to Cleveland, Ohio, to get work.

Many rumors on strike matters are rife in Pittsburg to-night, the most significant being one to the effect that the dissatisfaction among the tube workers of the Pennsylvania Tube Company is spreading, and that at a meeting held by the men 400 of them declared their intention of returning to work to-morrow morning.

Organizer Swartz of the American Federation of Labor, it is said, circulated among the men, and told them to keep cheerful; that before the week was ended there would be an addition to their numbers of between 14,000 and 18,000 new strikers, which would cripple the combine more seriously than ever.

Neither of these reports can be verified to-night, but it is known that there is much uneasiness among the tube workers, who it appears have struck without proper sanction.

TRUST MAKES GAINS.

The steel corporation to-day added enough men to its force at the Star plant to insure the working of two mills double turn, night and day, from now on. The management claims that the entire plant will be on full before the week ends. The strikers say this claim cannot be made good and is being made merely as a bluff.

In pursuance of its announced plan to run all of its plants absolutely non-union, the American Tin Plate Company to-day commenced advertising for non-union men to go to work. All applicants are offered the highest wages and permanent jobs, but in every case the application must be made personally, and the applicant declare himself free from all union control. The company has not as yet made the attempt to start either its Monongahela or Demmler plant, but announces that both will be started soon.

Six mills were running full at Painter's, and the management was preparing to start up No. 5 Hoop Mill and No. 6 Guide Mill. They assert that they will have all these departments in operation within a few days, and that they will turn out the scheduled amount of material.

The Monongahela plant is still closed tight and the manager denied the report that it was intended to import men from Ohio to start operations. The conditions are unchanged at the Pennsylvania Tube and the Continental Tube Works, and also at the Republic Iron Works. Not a man is at work in any of the plants named, and there are no indications of early resumption.

The strikers are quiet, and are remaining away from the companies' property. Advices from Massillon, Ohio, say that pickets from the Canal Dover Mills have been stationed at the stations in that city to watch closely all trains passing through on the Pennsylvania and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroads.

When asked to-day what he thought of the Tin Plate Company's avowed intention of breaking away from the union entirely, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association said:

"Where will they get men to run their plants? If we thought the men could be secured, the threat might frighten us. Until we are assured that they are forthcoming we will keep our nerve."

Mr. Shaffer declared to-night that the strike, in spite of the claims of the other side to the contrary, is proceeding satisfactorily, and his association is making such serious inroads on the corporation's business that it will be compelled sooner or later to come to terms. His men, he says, are firm all along the line, and are determined to stand for their rights to the end.

He says that the few mills that have been started are doing but little effective work. The fact that the corporation is adding to its force daily does not worry the President, because he believes the new men to be either unskilled or poor workmen, who will be a drawback rather than a help to their employers.

Advices from Irondale (Ohio) to-night say that the place is as quiet as any country village in Ohio. The men are waiting upon the United States Marshal from Cleveland, with injunction papers which they think Manager Banfield and Attorney Earskine are in Cleveland to obtain, and they openly boast that they will violate it if new men are brought in. The Amalgamated Lodge held a meeting this afternoon and admitted five new members. All the office employes deny any knowledge of Mr. Banfield's whereabouts.

LOOKS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Secretary Joseph Bishop of the State Board of Arbitration, who returned from Pittsburg this afternoon, said the prospects are favorable for a settlement of the strike. Negotiations are under way, he said, for a conference between the officials of the Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association at which he believed a settlement would be effected. He declined to give further information at this time, saying that he was pledged to secrecy.

A BIG SOUTHERN LAND DEAL.

Northern Capitalists to Get 2,000,000 Acres, Mostly in Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 28.—A deal involving more than 2,000,000 acres of oil and mining lands in West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky is being negotiated by Attorney Willard Stier at his office in the Pike Building, where he is at present engaged in examining a vast number of title deeds.

The deal, which will involve at least $10,000,000 and possibly $20,000,000, is being conducted with the utmost secrecy, Stier not even disclosing the names of the Eastern capitalists whom he represents.

Those who employ him are J. D. Parker of Chicago and a New York man, whose name he refuses to disclose. The owner of the land is a West Virginian, more than ninety years old, who acquired the property twenty years ago as a speculation.

As he had not the funds to develop his purchases, the old man had decided to sell. The lands are located in five different counties, subdivisions of what was formerly Russell County, Va. The major portion is in the county which retains the original name, but 62,000 acres are in Morgan County, Ky., and a big part in the corner of West Virginia, adjoining Russell County, Va. The Kentucky tract formerly contained nearly 100,000 acres in Wayne County, which were recently purchased by the Standard Oil Company. Railroad men of New York are said to be back of the deal.

Three Miners Crushed to Death.

DENVER, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Silverton, Col., says that a cave-in occurred in the fifth level of the North Star Mine, on King Solomon Mountain, to-day, burying four men who were engaged in retimbering the shaft. Three of the men were crushed to death, the fourth escaping without serious injury. The North Star, which is the highest mine worked in the United States, is operated by the Smuggler Union Company, being owned by Boston and New York capitalists.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

ESCAPED BY SWIMMING

Prisoner on Governors Island Makes a Dive for Freedom.

Supposed to Have Been Picked Up by Passing Tug—Third Escape of Notorious Deserter.

Ex-Private George Harvey of the Second Cavalry, United States Army, who, up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was a military prisoner on Governors Island, and who is notorious throughout the service as a deserter, escaped yesterday by swimming half way across Buttermilk Channel, where he is supposed to have been picked up by a passing tug.

It was the third time that Harvey has eluded the vigilance of the authorities. All the afternoon and last night a squad of men, under Sergt. Way, the Supervisor of Castle Williams, were searching for the escaped prisoner in Brooklyn, where he is supposed to be in hiding. That he was picked up by a tug was vouched for by several civilians, who averred that they had seen the man when he jumped into the water, and had watched his subsequent movements up to the time he was fished out and carried away. They did not get the name of the tug.

On Tuesday night an order was published approving a sentence of two and a half years in prison, imposed on Harvey for desertion. The prisoner was made acquainted with that fact yesterday morning, and immediately began to scheme as to how he could best evade the sentence.

He was put to work at noon yesterday in the coal shed on the southeastern corner of the island. A sentinel had charge of the gang. Harvey exhibited no signs that he was going to make a dash for his freedom. The sentinel was thrown off his guard, and did not watch his man as closely as he would otherwise have done. About 3 o'clock Harvey managed to slip away from the gang unnoticed, and, going to the end of the shed, quickly removed his clothing, with the exception of his undergarments, jumped into the water, and struck out in the direction of the Brooklyn shore. He had been gone probably half an hour before he was missed.

Some of the men were rather skeptical about the escape of the prisoner, one or two stating that they thought he was still in hiding on the island, others expressing themselves that even if he did swim away he may have become exhausted and drowned.

Harvey's record is one that nearly every man who has been in the service for any length of time is familiar with. He first enlisted on Jan. 25, 1895. He got along very well as a soldier, and managed to keep out of trouble until Aug. 25 of the same year. On that date he disappeared from the garrison. His description was sent to all the posts, but he was not heard of again until the 22d of April, 1898. He then showed up at Fort Hamilton, surrendered, and asked that he be allowed to re-enlist, as he wanted to take part in the war with Spain. He was then court-martialed and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and forfeiture of pay. This sentence was commuted to three months, and at the end of his time Harvey was allowed to re-enlist. He was sent to Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., as a member of the Second Regular Cavalry. When the camp was broken up Harvey went before the medical authorities and asked that a sick leave be granted him. His request was granted.

Six weeks ago he returned from that furlough. On that occasion, which was the 15th of last month, a man in civilian attire walked into the recruiting office in Brooklyn and told Major Wheeler, the officer in charge, that he desired to enlist. The Major thought the features of the applicant were familiar, and had the records of Harvey and his description looked up in the files. The result was that Harvey was arrested and sent to Castle Williams to await trial by court-martial. On his trial he pleaded the statute of limitations, and was much surprised when he found that the statute did not commence to run in his case until the date of the expiration of his first enlistment, which, if he had not deserted, would have been a few months ago. Harvey came from Long Island City, where he was known as George Ayeling. This latter name is said to be his right one. Why he changed it on entering the service is not known.

MARSHALL FIELD DISCOVERED SILK FRAUDS.

Chicago Merchant Found that He Could Buy Fine Fabrics Cheaper Than He Could Import Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Marshall Field is the man who laid bare the alleged frauds which United States Appraiser Wakeman declares have been committed in the Customs service of New York's port.

Mr. Field found that he could buy Japanese silks, duty paid, from New York wholesale dealers cheaper than he could import them himself. He investigated until he was forced to believe his competitors were enjoying privileges in the Appraiser's office.

To test the matter he selected thirty-two samples of silks in which there was the most ruinous competition. Pretending he had been charged too much duty on them at Chicago, he had them sent to New York for classification.

Appraiser Wakeman, it is alleged, turned them over to Deputy Appraiser Sherwood, who referred them to his silk examiners, and they, it is said, virtually sustained the Chicago ruling. Inquiry was then sought by Mr. Field as to the regular rate for silks when entered in New York. The answer was this:

"We appraise them when we see them."

Mr. Sherwood, pressed for a statement, is alleged to have said, "As a matter of fact, we received but few silks of such high grade at this port. The great bulk is of vastly inferior grades."

This was exactly what Mr. Field had suspected. He at once laid the matter before Appraiser Wakeman, and the frauds were discovered.

LOCAL MONEY GOES WEST.

A Million or More Sent to Chicago to Move Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Shipments of currency from New York to Chicago to-day, to aid in the moving of crops, were unusually large. The New York Sub-Treasury transferred $750,000 during the day to Chicago, of which $500,000 was engaged by the Continental National Bank. This amount is about the largest received in any one day on the present movement from the Sub-Treasury.

In addition, however, other banks made arrangements for shipments direct from their correspondents without going to the New York Sub-Treasury, and with these transactions at least $1,000,000 was sent from the East to Chicago banks during the day. New York exchange was quoted yesterday morning in Chicago at 50 cents discount, which is the shipping point, and in the afternoon it was at 60 cents, so that it was cheaper to make shipments than take exchange.

CINCINNATI INSURANCE RATES.

General Advance Begun with Increase for Department Stores.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The first advance in insurance rates, which has been threatened for some time, was made to-day, when the Cincinnati Fire Underwriters' Association sent out notices to all its agents of an increase in the rates for all the large department stores in this city. The advance is in some instances $1.50 on the $1,000, with an allowance, however, of 5 cents on buildings and 15 cents on contents for automatic sprinklers and alarms.

The next advance, it is said, is to be made in insurance on the wholesale clothing houses, and following this, the rates will go up on all business property. The department stores have protested, and threaten to carry their business to New York, ignoring the local association entirely.

MORE TROOPS FOR PEKING.

British Authorities Have Telegraphed for Reinforcements.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the British authorities at Peking have telegraphed for more British troops.

MISS HELEN MORTON TO WED COUNT DE PERIGORD.

Engagement Rumored Last Week Officially Announced—The Count the Duc de Talleyrand's Younger Son.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The engagement is officially announced of Miss Helen Morton, daughter of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton of New York, and Comte Boson de Périgord, second son of the Duc de Talleyrand-Périgord.

It was announced last Friday that the engagement of Miss Helen Morton and the Comte de Périgord was rumored in Paris.

Miss Morton is the third daughter of Levi P. Morton, and, like her sisters, is a great favorite in New York society. Comte Boson is the younger of the two sons of the Duc de Talleyrand-Périgord. The latter, famous for many years as the Prince de Sagan, acknowledged leader of Parisian society, succeeded his father in March, 1898.

Some time before he succeeded to the Dukedom the then Prince de Sagan was one of the principal figures in an affair which created an immense sensation not only in Paris, but throughout Europe. The present Duke was born in 1832, and married a daughter of the Baron de Seillière, the famous (and notorious) contractor. When the fact that the Baron had profited dishonestly by the Franco-Prussian war became known, the Prince de Sagan refused to allow his wife to accept any part of the money left by her father. The latter, when the scandal in regard to war contracts became public property, had blown out his brains.

The sensation referred to occurred in November, 1897. The old Duke was on his death bed, and the heir, the Prince de Sagan, was a physical and mental wreck. If he died before his father the immense estate in Germany would pass to his elder son, whom the Princess de Sagan, now Duchesse de Talleyrand-Périgord, dislikes. She wanted them to go to the younger son, Comte Boson, who is to marry Miss Morton.

The Prince with his attendants was living at the Cercle de la Rue Royale, a fashionable club. One day the Princess, who had not spoken to her husband for twenty years, with a physician and her younger son, called at the club. A few moments later a helpless bundle was carried down the stairs, and the Princess and her companions hastily followed, entered the carriage, and drove away. Hours later all Paris knew that the wife had abducted her husband.

The Princess took the Prince to her house. She announced to the world that in doing so she was moved only by motives of pity and compassion. There is no doubt that the Prince received the most solicitous care. But there were few persons who did not believe that the Princess abducted her husband in order to try to keep him alive till his father's death, when he could be persuaded or forced to make a will in accordance with her wishes.

Comte Boson was born in 1867. He is said to have been a suitor for the hand of Miss Anna Gould, now Countess Boni de Castellane, and of Miss Virginia Fair, now Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. In 1897 his engagement to a Russian Princess was announced.

NEW GEO. H. PHILLIPS COMPANY

It Will Be a "Grain" Concern—Old Creditors to Represent $200,000 of Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—George H. Phillips will at once begin the organization of his new house. It will not be the old George H. Phillips Company revived, but a new concern, under a new charter, which will have the name of the George H. Phillips Grain Company.

The use of the word "grain" in the name of the house is to avoid confusion with the affairs of the concern in the receiver's hands, and to secure a distinct charter. Mr. Phillips said to-day:

"I am naturally gratified that the special committee and the Board of Directors found our statement of the May corn deal all right. I knew there could be nothing except a technical violation of any rule, and that unintentional and unavoidable.

"The old creditors will represent about $200,000. We will have subscriptions of at least $100,000 new stock for a working capital. There will be but about $15,000 for creditors who have not consented to take stock."

DIVORCE IN TEN MINUTES.

Chicago Woman Files Bill at 9:30 A. M. and Gets a Decree, With $1,500 Alimony, at 9:40.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—It took less than ten minutes for Mrs. Henry William Krueger to convince Judge Dunne to-day that she should get a divorce from her husband.

At 9:30 A. M. she filed a bill in the Circuit Court charging that Krueger, to whom she was married last April, had treated her cruelly. An appearance was filed by Mr. Krueger, who is a saloon keeper, at 293 Division Street, and the litigants hurried to Judge Dunne's courtroom.

Mrs. Krueger testified that when she married Krueger she had $3,000. Of this amount, she declared, $330 was spent in preparations for the wedding, and later she turned over $670 to her husband, depositing the remaining $2,000 in a bank in her own name. Soon after, she said, her husband sought to possess the $2,000, and told her that she could not live with him unless she would give the money to him.

Though he was present in court, Mr. Krueger said not a word in his own defense.

The decree was signed by Judge Dunne at 9:40 A. M., and directed Krueger to pay $1,500 alimony to his wife. This was done before the party left the courtroom.

CHICAGO'S INTEREST RATES.

Three Loans by an Insurance Company Shows Their Decrease.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The tendency toward lower interest rates was illustrated again to-day in three loans made by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and filed for record.

One of the loans was for $56,000 at 4½ per cent., to Horace H. Stoddard. It runs for five years, and covers 473 acres of land in the town of Lyons, between Lyons and La Grange. A year or more ago this loan could hardly have been placed for less than 6 per cent.

In the other two cases existing loans drawing 3½ and 4½ per cent. were refunded at 3 and 4 per cent., respectively. One was for $75,000, to the Catholic Bishop of Chicago, for ten years at 4 per cent., covering property at the northeast corner of Paulina and West Seventeenth Streets, 125 by 121 feet. The other was for $25,000, to De Witt H. Curtis, and runs five years at 4 per cent.

The Philippines, China & Japan
are best reached by the "Overland Limited" to San Francisco via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. and fast steamers beyond. Diversity of routes. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 B'way.—Adv.

CAPT. GANNON CAUGHT IN A RAIDED RESORT

Protests of Residents Against Disorderly Places Had Been Vain.

APPEAL TO JUSTICE JEROME

He Issued Warrants and An Assistant District Attorney Made a Descent Upon An East Fifteenth Street House.

Police Captain James Gannon of the East Twenty-second Street Station was discovered in the rear room of an alleged disorderly house known as the Webster Hotel, at 140 East Fifteenth Street, raided last night by Assistant District Attorney Sandford and two of the Captain's policemen on warrants issued by Justice Jerome.

Capt. Gannon, in explanation of his presence, declared that he had seen his men enter and followed them in. He did not make clear, however, how his entrance was not perceived by Mr. Sandford or any of those accompanying him. "I am afraid they're after me," was his plaintive comment.

Thirty-two respectable residents of the vicinity of this house, including many married women, united in May last in a petition couched in the strongest terms to Capt. Gannon requesting him to abate the nuisance of disorderly women in the block. The Webster Hotel was named as the most offensive resort in the vicinity.

THE RESIDENTS' PETITION.

Receiving no satisfaction from Capt. Gannon and the complained-of condition continuing unabated, the residents appealed to Justice Jerome a few days ago, inclosing the disregarded petition sent to the Captain and requesting the Justice to effect an amelioration of the unbearable conditions as he saw fit. The petition to Capt. Gannon read as follows:

"We, the undersigned taxpayers, room tenants, and rent payers, living on Fifteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, are daily and nightly annoyed by the presence of lewd women on the streets openly soliciting men to come with them to their resorts, the principal one of which is the Webster House, a so-called hotel, located at 140 East Fifteenth Street.

"They have become so notorious and noisy that it is impossible to obtain even needed rest and sleep, especially when compelled to open our windows on account of warm weather. It is next to impossible to sleep between the hours of 11 o'clock P. M. and 3 A. M.

"These street walkers have become so bold and boisterous that they seem to be almost in complete control of the two blocks on Fifteenth Street, and many have moved away in disgust to save themselves and their children from the demoralizing plague in our midst which is a constant menace day and night.

"It affects every taxpayer by lowering the value of every house and lot in the neighborhood and drives away respectable people, and is an invitation to the vicious to take their places, which is an addition to this evil so overpowering, many of us are led to believe that they are protected by those who should give their best efforts to us who are taxed for police protection.

"We have addressed this to you as Captain of this precinct. If we do not have speedy relief from the shameless abomination we shall appeal to those who have power to stop the nuisance and prevent the daily and nightly annoyance of these women who quarrel, fight, and hold their revels under our windows."

The thirty-two signers of this petition are business men of reputation and respectability, taxpayers, and wives of many of these. Three months after this communication was sent to Capt. Gannon Justice Jerome received the following, dated Aug. 14:

"As it is impossible with the united efforts of the people on these two blocks extending from Third to Fourth Avenues, on Fifteenth Street, to abate the nuisance daily and nightly of lewd women openly soliciting on the streets, we appeal to you, believing you have the will and the power to mitigate perceptibly this outrageous nuisance.

"We leave the matter in your hands and fervently pray you for relief, which we have been unable to obtain from Capt. Gannon or the police under his control."

THE WARRANTS ISSUED.

Justice Jerome immediately instituted an investigation, and on yesterday issued two warrants. One was for Bertha Hipperling, the alleged proprietress, the other was for "Jane Doe," the housekeeper.

Assistant District Attorney Sandford personally supervised the execution of the warrants. With Messrs. Copeland and Silverman, who have been interested in the police investigation, Mr. Sandford drove in a closed carriage to the East Twenty-second Street station at about 9 o'clock last night. Of the desk sergeant Mr. Sandford inquired for the Captain.

"Capt. Gannon is out on patrol," replied the Sergeant. "He has been out some time. About twenty minutes ago he telephoned me from the vicinity of Fourteenth Street."

Mr. Sandford made known his identity and requested the aid of two men to serve the warrants.

"All the plain clothes men are out," said the Sergeant. "I can give you two uniformed policemen."

"I don't care for uniformed men," said Mr. Sandford. "Can't some of them put on citizens' clothes and come with me?"

"Yes, I guess so," said the Sergeant, and he had two men of the reserve squad waiting up stairs awakened. Ten minutes later two policemen in plain clothes joined Mr. Sandford and got into the carriage with him. No information was given to the policemen.

When the carriage drew up in front of the Webster Hotel Mr. Sandford got out, gave the warrants to one of the officers, and directed the other to watch the basement.

The Webster Hotel is a three-story, high-stoop house. As Mr. Sandford went up the steps two women sitting on the balcony said: "Come in, boys."

Mr. Sandford, accompanied by one of the policemen and his associates, went into the front parlor. In the parlor were a number of women. Mr. Sandford had the two women for whom the warrants were issued pointed out and he then notified them that they were under arrest.

When the women realized that the place was raided there was much excitement and much lamentation.

Almost immediately upon entering the parlor one of the gentlemen accompanying Mr. Sandford perceived in the rear room a short, stout man, with an iron-gray mustache. Mr. Sandford's attention was directed toward this man and he approached him.

"Are you one of the plain clothes men?" asked Mr. Sandford.

The man with the iron-gray mustache appeared much agitated.

"No, I am Capt. Gannon," he replied, flushing.

"Oh, are you?" asked Mr. Sandford, in surprise. "I am glad to know you, Captain."

THE CAPTAIN'S EXPLANATION.

"I saw my men entering the place hurriedly," explained Capt. Gannon, "and I followed in to see what was up."

Mr. Sandford smiled.

"I'm afraid they're after me," continued the Captain. "I don't know what for. This is a perfectly respectable house. I never had a complaint against it. It was always run respectably and quietly.

"Well, Captain, we've got the evidence against it," said Mr. Sandford.

At this juncture the music from a Fourteenth Street theatre was clearly audible. "Now, there's a real nuisance," said Capt. Gannon. The Captain added that the proprietress was a sick woman. He did not explain how he knew this.

The woman vainly wanted to know for what she was arrested.

"You may see the warrants if you want to," said Mr. Sandford.

"I don't want to see the warrants," replied the woman hysterically. "I want to know what I'm arrested for."

"You are charged with keeping a disorderly house," said Mr. Sandford. The women then put on their street garments.

Capt. Gannon then sent both officers back to the station house and assumed charge. Mr. Sandford offered to take the Captain back to the station house in a carriage. When the women were ready the proprietress requested that they be allowed to go into the cab first, so that neighbors would not see them taken away under arrest.

"All right," said Caut. Gannon. "Minnie, look out of the front window and tell us when to get in." The Captain did not explain how he knew that the girl's name was Minnie.

"Is this all right, Captain?" inquired Mr. Sandford, dubiously.

"Yes, I'm responsible," said Capt. Gannon.

The party then got into the carriage and drove to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where the women were much reassured when Mr. Sandford told the Sergeant that he might accept bail in $500 for each of them.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, with Capt. Vredenburgh's assistance, raided an alleged disorderly house at about the same hour at 96 Cherry Street, arresting Tony Lorenz, the reputed proprietor. Mr. Garvan drove up to the Oak Street Station in a cab, and handed the warrant to Capt. Vredenburgh, asking that it be executed. The Captain said that all his plain clothes men were out in the precinct, but he would go out and find some of them. He went out, and in ten minutes returned with the prisoner, who was locked up.

On the warrant Justice Jerome had indorsed an order directing that bail only in $1,000 be accepted. This prevented bail being given at the station house. Mr. Garvan declined to state for what reason this raid was made. The prisoner will be arraigned before Justice Jerome at 2 o'clock to-day.

NON-UNION MEN STRIKING.

Allis-Chalmers Plant Losing Its Substitute Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The men imported by the Allis-Chalmers Company to take the place of strikers have begun to strike themselves. This was upon the condition that the union men would protect the men who struck.

Early to-day the imported men began to leave the plant, and at noon officials of the machinists stated that ten had already come out.

AUTOMOBILE FOILS STRIKERS.

Philadelphia Employer Takes Substitutes in His Own Conveyance to Avoid Pickets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 28.—The novelty of the owner of a big industrial establishment conveying workmen to his mill in his private automobile so that they would escape molestation on the part of strikers was witnessed this morning in Germantown.

An attempt to deduct from the wages of employes for goods damaged in making resulted yesterday in a strike of about sixty operatives at the mill of Simon Friedberger, Eighteenth Street and Fisher's Lan This morning the strikers congregated about the mill with the intention of inducing other employes to join their ranks.

Anticipating trouble, a detail of policemen was sent to the mill to disperse the strikers. The pickets were thus forced to change the base of their operations to points remote from the mill. Fearing that the strikers would capture some of the men who had refused to join them, Mr. Friedberger put his private automobile into service and conveyed several of the men from their homes to the mill.

The sight of the workmen being whizzed along in the rapid automobile was an immense surprise to the pickets, who were unable to reach the men they most wanted to interview. Mr. Friedberger said this morning that work was progressing favorably in spite of the strike.

PROJECT FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR.

"Aerial Globe," 700 Feet High, Planned —Company Formed to Secure Its Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Active steps have been taken to have as a World's Fair feature what is known as the Friede Aerial Globe. Beside it, the promoters say, the Eiffel Tower and the Ferris Wheel are crude engineering feats.

The Aerial Globe will be an immense steel sphere, 700 feet high from the stone base to the roof of the observation tower on the top. At a height of 110 feet will be a roof garden about 1,000 feet in circumference. On this floor will be two restaurants, one German and the other American, and two theatres.

At a height of 295 feet a coliseum will be located, with iron-bridged walks around the globe, giving a complete view of the grounds. Below will be two regular circus rings and a race track surrounding them, and underneath the tiers of seats will be a menagerie viewed from the circular walk. At an elevation of 420 feet will be a great music hall, and at 450 feet a palm garden. The observation tower will be above, and in it a weather bureau and searchlight apparatus will be located. Occupying the space above this will be the wheelhouse for the huge elevators.

C. F. Blanke, President of the tea and coffee company of that name, resigned from the World's Fair Concessions Committee yesterday in order to work for the aerial globe feature. Mr. Blanke and Samuel M. Friede have organized a company with $1,500,000 capital, and have begun active work to have this feature constructed.

SEARVATION IN TEXAS.

Zapata County Representatives in Legislature Distrust Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 28.—F. W. Seabury and W. J. Russell, who represent Zapata County in the State Legislature, have received no word from their constituents or authorities of that county of suffering among the people there, and they do not give credence to the reports which have been published concerning starvation and destitution among the Mexican population of the county.

Neither has Gov. Sayers received any appeal for aid from the people of the county or in any way been advised that help is needed. Messrs. Seabury and Russell say that the drought on the Rio Grande border has been severe and many cattle have died for lack of water. There is always more or less destitution among the Mexican population of that section, but it is not thought to be any worse than usual.

WOMAN A POLICE OFFICER.

She Is Mrs. Severance of St. Paul, Wife of Late Senator Davis's Partner.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Severance of 589 Summit Avenue was to-day appointed a special police officer. She is the wife of C. A. Severance, once a law partner of the late Senator C. K. Davis, and is one of the most energetic and active among the women of St. Paul in their efforts to improve the condition of dumb animals and prevent cruelty to children.

She secured the appointment in order to get the authority which will enable her to carry out more effectively the aims of the Women's Humane Society. Armed with her new authority, Mrs. Severance will act at once upon seeing a brutal teamster beating his horses.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on having it.—Adv.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST IN STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION

City of Trenton's Boiler Bursts on the Delaware River.

FOUR MISSING; MANY INJURED

Passengers Are Hurled Into the Water and Many Rescues Are Made—Report that Boats Were Racing.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—While the steamboat City of Trenton of the Wilmington Steamboat Company was on her way from here to Trenton, N. J., this afternoon her port boiler exploded, killing 11 persons and injuring more than a score of others. Four passengers are reported missing. The dead are:

CHEW, J. D., assistant engineer.
GREEN, ELIZABETH, Philadelphia.
FIVE PASSENGERS, names unknown.
LANSING, ARTHUR, molder, Trenton, N. J.
O'CONNELL, JAMES, fireman, Wilmington, Del.
MABLE, MATT, fireman, Philadelphia.
MABLE, AUGUST, deckhand, Philadelphia.

The missing are:

MATTHEWS, Mrs. JOHN, Philadelphia.
CROSS, MATILDA, Philadelphia.
TWO CHILDREN, who were seen to jump overboard.

The following are the injured, whose homes are in Philadelphia:

PANSCHOICK, LOUISA, fatally.
REIN, THERESA, fatally.
MAGROGAN, CECELIA.
MAGROGAN, HENRY.
KEPHART, S. E.
MATTHEWS, ALICE E.
SMITH, Mrs. G. E.
BROWN, BESSIE.
REID, JEANETTE.
MECKE, WILSON.
HASTINGS, J. W.
DE LACEY, F. A.
DE LACEY, Mrs. F. A.
LEE, ALBERT.

The injured from places other than this city are as follows:

SMITH, J. S., Camden, N. J.
BARRETT, Mrs., Camden, N. J.
HOOVER, Mrs. ANNA, Camden, N. J.
STRATTON, JESSIE, Trenton, N. J.
VAN SCHACK, EDNA, Heightstown, N. J.
ROBINSON, LOUISA, Camden, N. J.
MERSBAUM, W. C., Morrisville, Penn.
LANSING, WHITE, Trenton, N. J.
CAMINADE, Mrs. LEWIS, Trenton, N. J.
CAMINADE, CARRIE, Trenton, N. J.

During the afternoon only seven bodies were recovered, and it was thought that no more had been lost. Late to-night, however, two more were found around the wreck, and still later the city police, who are searching the river, caught the body of a boy on their grappling irons in the channel of the river where the explosion occurred. There is a strong belief that more victims are in the river, and the search will be kept up until every part of the stream in the vicinity has been gone over by the grapplers.

After the explosion the boat caught fire and ran aground, and

but the injured had all been cared for, and the boats proceeded.

None of the injured was able to give an intelligible account of the disaster. Chief Engineer Murphy, who was on watch when the accident happened, reported to the officials in this city to-night that the boiler which exploded carried only 150 pounds of steam. Murphy, along with an oiler named Bryson, had just left the boiler room when the explosion occurred, and both are positive that the boiler did not carry the limit of steam allowed by law. Murphy was slightly injured, and Bryson escaped without a scratch. Assistant Engineer Chew and a fireman, who were off watch and were on deck, were killed.

The boilers of the City of Trenton were inspected in June by Federal Inspectors and stood a hydrostatic test of 263 pounds to the inch. She was allowed to carry 175 pounds, and her safety valve, the company officials say, was so arranged that steam blew off at 160 pounds. Engineer Murphy also maintains that there were seven inches of water in the boiler at the time of the explosion.

Late to-night Horace Wilson, Vice President and manger of the Wilmington Steambont Company, issued the following statement:

"As near as we can ascertain at this time, the accident to the steamer City of Trenton was due to the explosion of her port boiler, setting fire to the vessel. The surviving engineers report ample water in the boiler within two minutes prior to the explosion. Just what caused the explosion we are unable to determine at this time."

The City of Trenton was launched at Neafie & Levy's shipyard last March. She was built for the Wilmington Steamboat Company to ply between Philadelphia and Trenton, and was designed for speed in shallow waters, her draught of less than five feet permitting her to run at top speed in low tide. She was 162 feet long, with a thirty-two-foot beam.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—There was considerable excitement here this afternoon when word first reached the city that the City of Trenton had been blown up. Miss Jessie Stratton, one of the injured, is a school teacher here. Mrs. Lewis Camindade is also a resident of Trenton.

J. Wilson Vandever, who was at the wheel of the City of Trenton, lives in this city. He was badly injured, but was able to come home by train. His physicians will not allow him to talk much, but he says that the City of Trenton was not racing with the Twilight. He was thrown down by the shock of the explosion and, although badly injured, regained the wheel and headed his boat for the shore.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—It is said here that a river boat disaster was long expected by rivermen, although it was not thought the new City of Trenton would be the victim. There has been much competition between the river lines, and races between rival boats are said to be of daily occurrence. River men say that all slower craft have to look out for themselves when the fast boats get a chance to race, and that for some time past the races have been very exciting, equal, in fact, to those that took place in Western rivers years ago.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

Engineer Chew Told His Wife of "Presentiment" of Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 28.—Capt. Worrel said to-night that the City of Trenton was running nearly on schedule time.

"We were but fifteen minutes late in starting," he said. "It was 1:45 o'clock when we pulled out from the dock, with about 100 passengers aboard. Forty minutes later the explosion occurred. I was in my office at the time, and First Mate Edward Curry was at the wheel. The majority of the passengers were on the forward decks. The explosion stunned everybody, and therefore there was no sign of excitement for a few minutes. It was the port boiler that burst, and as near as we can judge, the end blew aft, tearing the entire stern part of the boat out.

"Curry kept his head and turned her ashore. In three minutes we had the steamer beached, and were managing the work of rescue pretty well, aided by people on shore, having started most of the passengers on the way to safety when fire burst out. As far as I know, not a passenger was killed, but the two firemen, Moble and O'Connell, were caught like rats in a trap. Engineer Chew and a deckhand, Mable, who were below, were also killed. Chief Engineer Murphy, Purser Raybold, Second Mate Vandever, and the other deckhands escaped.

"I have no idea what caused the explosion. Our ship was brand new and was fitted with splendid boilers and machinery."

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hastings, passengers, had an almost miraculous escape from death.

"We had been on the second deck," said Mr. Hastings, "and went forward because the breeze was better in front. Just as we were about to take seats near the entrance to the front cabin, the explosion occurred. Myself and my wife were blown apart. I was knocked down and stunned, and when I came to myself I saw that the boat was afire. Then I saw my wife pinned under a beam of wood near the entrance to the cabin.

"Debris was scattered all around, and at first I thought there was no hope of extricating her from her perilous position. I do not know how I did it, but I managed to get her out after some hard work. Getting hold of a rope, I told Mrs. Hastings to hold on to it, and she and I slid down the side of the boat and waded out of the water."

Mrs. Hastings was severely burned and bruised, and her husband also was painfully injured. A peculiar coincidence in connection with the fact that he and Mrs. Hastings were taken to the House of Correction for treatment is that Mr. Hastings's son, Dr. Hastings, who was killed by a railroad train nine years ago, was once a physician at the institution. Dr. Bowman, who succeeded him as physician, dressed the injuries of Mr. and Mrs. Hastings.

Miss Jeanette Reed of 6,068 Kingsessing Avenue, West Philadelphia, who was on an excursion to Newark, was one of the injured. "My impression of it all," she said, "was that the boat seemed suddenly to be lifted out of the water. Then I was thrown violently against something, and hurled overboard. I saw people fly through the air. I can't say how many. I remember some man pulling me through the water to safety."

"A great many people must have been killed who will never be heard of or identified."

John B. Chew, assistant engineer of the boat, who was instantly killed, lived at 627 Clinton Street, Camden, N. J. When he left his home on Tuesday he told his wife that he had a presentiment of an explosion and his own violent death. She reports him as having said when leaving the house: "Lizzie, I may never see you again. I have a presentiment of an explosion on the boat, and if it happens I will be unable to escape." Chew was forty-nine years old and leaves four children.

FIGHTS FIRE COMMISSIONER.

Owner of Building Asks Court to Decide If Mr. Scannell Can Order Use of Certain Protective Appliances.

Henry Corn, who owns a twelve-story building at 508 Broadway, was recently notified by Commissioner John J. Scannell what he would have to do in order to comply with the law regarding the providing of means for the protection of the building against fires. It seems that the law gives the Commissioner almost unlimited authority in this respect, and in the letter which he sent to Mr. Corn recently he demanded that the building be fitted out with hose, buckets, fire extinguishers, &c.

It also mentions a three-inch stand pipe from cellar to top with a two-way three-inch standard Fire Department Siamese connection with valves and a two-and-a-half-inch outlet, and also a passenger elevator which shall be ready for use by the Fire Department at all hours of the day or night, including Sundays and holidays.

Mr. Corn thought that Commissioner Scannell had exceeded his authority in demanding that an elevator be kept running day and night, and he engaged the services of Levy & Unger, who argued the matter yesterday before Judge Moore, in the Third Municipal Court. Judge Moore reserved his decision.

ALABAMA LYNCHER CONVICTED.

Man Who Aided in Killing a Negro Goes to Prison for Life—Betrays His Comrades.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Aug. 28.—George Howard, a member of the mob which lynched Robert White, a negro, in this county some months ago, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The case was called in the Circuit Court to-day. After the State's evidence was submitted the attorney for the defense announced that Howard desired to make a statement to the court. Upon being sworn Howard admitted his participation in the lynching and gave the names of the members of the mob, which numbered thirteen. After being out almost two hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

TURKEY MAY GO TO WAR

The Sultan Said to be Studying Plans for Defense.

Ambassador Constans Asserts that Abdul Hamid Tried to Prevaricate Up to the End of the Negotiations.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The Tageblatt publishes mail correspondence from Constantinople, which says that the Sultan will go to war rather than yield to unreasonable demands.

It is added that the Sultan is studying plans for defense, and that he has ordered 300 guns from Germany.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27. — The French flag was hauled down from over the Embassy of France after the departure of the Ambassador, M. Constans, and it will not be hoisted again until diplomatic relations are restored. The staff of the Embassy remains here, but there is no Chargé d'Affaires. The French Consuls in Turkey have been directed to continue to protect French interests.

Besides the immediate causes of the disagreement, it is pointed out that constant difficulties have been placed in the way of French commercial interests in Turkey, which fact contributed to M. Constans's resolution. All the embassies complain of vexatious interference with trade.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from its Vienna correspondent, who boarded the Orient express and interviewed M. Constans in regard to the Franco-Turkish diplomatic situation. The correspondent says.

"The French Ambassador declared that even at the last hour the Sultan tried to prevaricate. He asserted that the whole matter was now in the hands of the French Government.

"'Any other than an inexorable attitude,' continued M. Constans, 'would be most injurious for future negotiations with the Porte. If Turkey could obtain the slightest success in this case she would easily yield to the temptation to try the same game with other powers, who might not display the same patience as France has displayed.'"

"Before M. Constans left Constantinople," says a dispatch to The Standard from the Turkish capital, "he received a letter from the Sultan himself, begging him to consider his Majesty's feelings and not to act in a manner his Majesty thought uncalled for. M. Constans declined to alter his decision.

"The British Ambassador was invited to the French Embassy Sunday night, and he remained there until 1 o'clock Monday morning, presumably trying to arrange an amicable settlement.

"It is freely rumored here that the real reason for the action of M. Constans was his pique at the Sultan's refusal to buy the quays."

THINKS WORLD'S END NEAR.

Seventh Day Adventist's Conclusion from Franco-Turkish Dispute.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The annual camp meeting of the Seventh Day Adventists of New York State began here to-day with about 600 persons from all parts of the State in attendance.

John S. Wightmore, a prominent Adventist, asserted that the Franco-Turkish troubles were signs that the end of the world was approaching. He said that the difficulties between these two nations would result in a general European war, the destruction of the Turkish Empire, and world-wide suffering, ending with the second coming of Christ. He based his belief in his prophesies on Daniel xii., 1 and 2.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S WILL.

Estate Worth $2,600,000—Schloss Freidrichshof Left to Princess Margaret of Hesse.

HOMBURG, Aug. 28.—The will of the Dowager Empress Frederick was opened today. Her fortune totals 11,000,000 marks, (about $2,600,000.) Her six children receive 1,000,000 marks each. To the youngest, Princess Margaret of Hesse, (wife of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse,) is left Friedrichshof Castle, on which the Dowager Empress spent the whole of the 3,000,000 marks bequest which she received from the Countess Galliera.

The Dowager Empress destroyed only her most private papers. The remainder were deposited in the library of the Schloss.

The fortune of the Dowager Empress included nothing from Queen Victoria, the Dowager Empress having renounced all claims on her mother's estate.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Dowager Empress Frederick's estate is larger than was supposed, and shows that she increased her fortune through skillful management and by investing her income.

The Tageblatt prints an authoritative denial of the report that the Dowager Empress was married to Count von Seckendorff, her secretary.

The Berliner Post announces that Emperor William has conferred upon Count von Seckendorff the Star of a Commander of the Order of the Royal House of Hohenzollern.

Count von Seckendorff, under the will, receives numerous valuable tokens of the esteem in which he was held by the Dowager Empress. He will quit the service of the Court and retire to private life.

DISORDER IN JAMAICA.

Force Used to Prevent Fruit Growers Selling at Reduced Prices.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—The fruit situation on the north side of the island is becoming serious. A majority of the growers decline to sell at the reduced prices. Force is being used to prevent the minority taking bananas to the shipping centres. Thousands of bunches have been destroyed by machetes along the roadways.

Extra police precautions have been taken and several people arrested on charges of rioting.

A representative of the United Fruit Company has arrived from the United States to inquire into the situation. Great excitement prevails in the fruit districts.

Mr. Reid's Newfoundland Company.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 28.—Mr. Reid, whose far-reaching contracts with the Colonial Government were the subject of so much discussion until he recently surrendered a number of his franchises in order to secure Governmental sanction in creating a limited liability company, will constitute the new organization in St. John's to-morrow. He and his three sons will act as provisional Directors. The concern will be capitulized at $25,000,000, the stock being largely held in London. It is understood that the company will raise $5,000,000 on mortgage bonds for development purposes.

"German Dreyfus Case" to be Reopened

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Court of Appeals has decided to reopen the case of Sergt. Marten, who at his second trial was sentenced to death for the murder of Capt. von Krosigk. Gen. von Alten bases his application for a revision of the sentence on the ground that Sergt. Hickel, who was tried and acquitted at the same time as Marten, was wrongly acquitted. General satisfaction, however, is expressed at the fact that a rehearing of the case is assured.

Warships to Greet Duke of Cornwall.

HALIFAX, Aug. 28.—Five ships of the British North Atlantic Squadron, the Crescent, Proserpine, Psyche, Pallas, and Quail, will sail on Saturday for Quebec to make preparations for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The Indefatigable and Tribune will remain here until the royal yacht Ophir is due off the coast. They will then go out to meet her and escort her to Quebec.

Legislative Tangle in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 28.—In the Peruvian Senate to-day a motion to impeach the Cabinet was defeated by one vote. The Cabinet is now boycotted by the Chamber of Deputies, while the conflict as to the censure passed upon the Cabinet by the Chamber continues between that body and the Senate.

Cotton Afire in Steamship's Hold.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Fire has broken out in the cotton in the second hold of the British steamship Mineola, Capt. Dickens; which sailed from Galveston on Aug. 5 and Norfolk on Aug. 13, and arrived at Havre yesterday, bound for Rotterdam.

MORE MURDERS BY BOERS.

British Officer and Two Privates Shot After Surrendering—Instructions to Kitchener.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Aug. 25, says:

"Sworn evidence has been brought to my notice by Gen. Elliot that on June 6 Lieut. Mair of the New South Wales Artillery and Privates Harvey and Blunt were shot down after surrendering at Gras Pan, near Reitz. I have forwarded to Steyn and Botha copies of these statements."

The War Office has telegraphed to Lord Kitchener as follows:

"We understand that you have not yet received satisfactory assurances respecting the murder of our wounded at Vlakfontein. In view of the occurrences referred to in your telegram of Aug. 25, we are of the opinion that you should notify by proclamation that the members of any commando by which such an outrage is committed who may be captured and, after trial, proved to have been present on such occasion, will be held guilty, whether they actually committed the deed or not; that the leader of the commando will be sentenced to death, and that the other members will be punished with death, or less, according to the degree of complicity."

Secretary Brodrick's instructions to Lord Kitchener are generally approved. The Daily Chronicle, however, thinks them too sweeping in holding all the members of a commando responsible. The Standard, while it considers the Government justified, foresees that a great outcry will be raised and the Government accused of a desire to wage a war of extermination. It says:

"Of course rigorous punishment of this kind may lead to violent retaliation. Lord Kitchener must be the judge of what is prudent. In any case, the blame for giving the struggle a harsher character must rest with the Boers."

The Daily News, which denounces the measure, accuses the Government of being in a hurry to discover that a policy of reprisals ought to be resorted to.

The Times, in the course of an editorial expressing doubt whether Mr. Brodrick's dispatch will serve any useful purpose, says:

"It is imperative that such criminals should be punished as soon as caught, and probably any General who caught them would convict them, short of hemp; but it seems hardly worth while to proclaim what the enemy must know well enough already, namely, that if he allows the war to degenerate into murder he must expect the penalty of murder."

Great Gas Well Found in Indiana.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 28.—One of the greatest gas wells ever discovered in the gas belt was struck a mile east of Parker City on Monday night by the Farm Land Oil Company, which was boring for oil in the new oil territory. The well is estimated to have a flow of 3,000,000 cubic feet a day.

Another Fatality in the Alps.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Geneva, a German named Hinschler, while climbing the Ober-Sauen, in the Alps, fell over a precipice and was killed. His body was terribly mutilated.

Training Ship Buffalo at Greenock.

GREENOCK, Aug. 28.—The United States training ship Buffalo, Commander Charles T. Hutchins commanding, which sailed from New York July 17 on a cruise, has arrived here.

PROSPERITY IN ST. LOUIS.

More Business Being Done by the Big Dry Goods Houses Than Ever Before.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Statements were given out to-day by officials of the five great dry-goods companies in Washington Avenue, which show that all talk of bad business on account of drought is incorrect.

Forrest Ferguson, President of the Ferguson-McKinney Company, said:

"This is the largest week in the history of the St. Louis dry goods business."

Jonathan Rice, President of Rice, Stick & Co., said:

"Not only will this be the largest week in sales in the history of the St. Louis dry goods business, but the month of August will also be a record breaker."

William H. Walker of the Ely & Walker Company said:

"Our sales this week have been the heaviest in the history of the house, and we shall clear up the month of August with the record for any one month's business."

J. R. Curlee, Secretary of the Carleton Company, said:

"Our trade this week has been immense, far greater than it was in the corresponding week last year, when we broke all records. We expect to increase last year's business for the month of August also."

E. S. Lewis of the Hargardine-McKittrick Company said:

"This has been the best week in the history of our house, and August will be a record breaker for one month's sales."

Last year's dry goods business in St. Louis has been estimated at from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000, and it is said that the business of 1900 was $10,000,000 greater than that of any other year in the history of the city. This year the business bids fair to exceed by far that of last year.

Dry goods are cheaper this year than ever before, and this will cut no little figure in the year's business. Jonathan Rice states that goods in his line are 4 to 5 per cent. cheaper, and that an increase of 6 per cent. on the business done is necessary to insure that the year's business may be as big as last year.

URGES NEGRO EMIGRATION.

Bishop Turner Says the Solution of the Lynching Problem Is to Send the Black Man to Africa.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 28.—Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Church, in an interview with regard to the best manner of preventing the crime of asaulting among negroes, said:

"I am as much convinced as ever that African emigration would be best for the negro and the best for the white man. There is an irresistible conflict between whites and blacks that nothing but separation can reconcile and put an end to.

"Our children are generated and nurtured under a malignant and misanthropic excitement that will wreck this country and make our civilization a by-word. And if it is a fact that the negro will not let white women alone, then white men owe it to their manhood and honesty to get rid of him, and if they will open up a highway to Africa millions of the black race will go.

"Rather than shed so much blood, and possibly some innocent blood, you had better enact laws to brand those fools and scoundrels, and crop their ears and banish them to Africa. If the country will turn over all these criminals that they are burning, hanging, and shooting to me and brand their cheeks and carry them to Africa, I will give the world another Rome or establish a country like Australia, which was founded and built up by English cutthroats and penal convicts."

MICHIGAN'S FRUIT CROP.

Quantities Shipped to Chicago Show that It Is to be a Good One.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Fruit in great quantities is being brought into the city from the Michigan orchards by way of the boat lines, and each morning sees every available foot of dock room taken up with crates and packages containing the different varieties of the product for which Western Michigan is famous.

Although the harvest has not yet reached its maximum, to-day's receipts have been the largest of the season up to date, 92,455 packages of all sizes arriving on the different lines, recent rains having changed the conditions in the fruit belt. At first a failure seemed certain everywhere, but now a fairly good crop seems to be forthcoming. The South Haven region will yield about one-third of its usual supply, while around St. Joseph from 30 to 40 per cent. of the ordinary crop is to be harvested. The grape crop promises to be large, and the late field-planted melons will show a good yield.

The principal receipts of fruit by the boats this morning, itemized according to variety, were as follows: Peaches, 50,000 one-fifth bushels, 3,400 half-bushels, and 1,700 bushels; grapes, 24,600 one-fifth bushels; apples and melons, 1,330 bushels, and 1,105 barrels; miscellaneous fruit, 1,320 half-bushel crates.

GERMANY IS TREATING PRINCE CHUN HARSHLY

Members of Chinese Mission Not Allowed to Leave Hotel.

Minor Officials, All of Them Prominent Nobles, Compelled to Accept Poor Accommodations.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The immediate attendants of Prince Chun are decidedly indignant at their treatment by the German officials. Herr von Rauch, who is managing the journey of the mission on behalf of the German Government, is calmly completing the traveling arangements, in spite of the Chinese travelers' assertions that they may not proceed to Berlin. Some of the minor Chinese officials objected to lodging on the fourth floor of the hotel, but Herr von Rauch promptly intervened and compelled them to accept the quarters to which they had been assigned. Seeing that the lowest in rank of the members of the retinue are prominent nobles, such coercion is not relished.

Prince Chun has dropped his pretense of indisposition, and is keeping up constant telegraphic communication with Peking. One cable message cost him $300.

It is now generally conceded that the delay is due to the severe exactions of Emperor William in connection with the expiation ceremonial.

The members of the mission are not permitted to leave the hotel. This, it is alleged, is due to the personal orders of Emperor William.

CHINA'S DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

Wording of Edict Prohibiting Importation of Munitions of War Allowed to Stand.

PEKING, Aug. 28.—The imperial edict forbidding the importation of arms and munitions of war is not satisfactory to some of the foreign Ministers, although it has been accepted. It ignores the vital fact that the prohibition applies to the Government, and that it is part of the punishment of China. The edict makes it appear that it is merely the Government's voluntary act, Chinese subjects being prohibited from importing arms and munitions, as the country is disturbed by brigands.

In spite of this it was announced to-day that the Ministers had decided to accept the edict, but to omit the first paragraph, publishing it as part of the appendix to the protocol.

It is understood that the British Minister, Sir Ernest M. Satow, proposed to return the edict to the Chinese Peace Commissioners as unsatisfactory, but the proposal failed.

Several of the diplomats, including United States Commissioner Rockhill, opposed this feature of the protocol. Among their reasons was that it was impossible to enforce the edict, and that it was illogical while insisting that the Chinese Government maintain order to deprive it of the means of so doing.

Whereas a month ago the Chinese Commissioners were importuning the Ministers to conclude the negotiations, it is now the Ministers who are daily visiting Li-Hung-Chang on a similar errand. Several of the Ministers expect to be transferred to more pleasant posts at the conclusion of their labors, and all are wearied with the confinement in Peking during the tropical months.

The Chinese may take advantage in the forthcoming decrees of the Ministers manifest anxiety to wind up the business.

If the other Governments had kept troops at Peking until the protocol was signed, as Great Britain is doing, it is regarded as probable that the Chinese would display greater willingness to carry out the spirit of the protocol.

DROWNED IN OIL.

Three Men Succumb to the Fountain of Petroleum at the Palestine-Beaumont (Texas) Well.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Aug. 28.—The Palestine-Beaumont well, which broke on Monday, is still throwing a stream of petroleum as high as the top of the 70-foot derrick, and it had added the life of another man to its achievements of destruction, making a total of three fatalities.

James Smith and John McDaniel were drowned in oil Monday night, and last night Peter Gallagher met the same fate. Two other men were dragged out and finally restored to consciousness.

F. W. Chase, an expert submarine diver, came in from Galveston yesterday. He found no difficulty in staying in the spray while incased in his diving suit, but he had to work slowly. It is believed that the well will be closed to-day without difficulty.

MUST WORK FULL TIME.

Elaborate Plan for Keeping the Records of Service Performed by Post Office Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Post Office Department has issued to many Post Offices an order that conveys a sharp intimation that the Government must obtain a full day's service from each one of its employes. W. S. Shallenberger, acting Postmaster General, signs this order, and in it he insists that former orders about the use of time recorders in Post Offices must be obeyed.

The time of employes, as taken from the records made by themselves, shall be regarded as the official time. The recorders are to be used by the Assistant Postmaster, Superintendents, clerks, carriers, and all other employes in reporting for duty, on leaving for or returning from trips or meals, and at the close of the day's work.

At least once daily the aggregate time (total number of working hours and minutes served by each employe) must be entered in a time book, and the tapes with the original record securely pasted in a scrap book furnished by the Department for that purpose. The failure of an employe to register will be treated as a violation of the regulations and must be reported to the Department by the Postmaster for action.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Manufacturing Centres of Massachusetts Said to Desire It.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The manufacturing centres of this State are in favor of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada, according to Secretary L. G. Preston of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who on behalf of that body is laboring in the interest of a treaty. In order to sound the feeling in other places, Mr. Preston was instructed to visit the mill cities, where he interviewed mill owners, members of business associations, and editors. He says:

"I was greatly encouraged by finding among those on whom I called an interest which was hearty and spontaneous. Many of the manufacturers evinced the keenest interest in the announcement that an effort would be made to have the Joint High Commission reconvened for the purpose of framing a reciprocity treaty.

"A large number of the commercial organizations in various parts of the country have declared themselves in favor of such a treaty. The Boston Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the President to take such steps as will provide reciprocity between the two countries, by reconvening the Joint High Commission or otherwise, and it has asked other commercial bodies to do likewise."

Held for Cruelty to Horse.

Policeman Shibles of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw a team of horses drawing a truck along Seventh Avenue at Twenty-first Street yesterday afternoon. Noticing that one horse was limping, he stopped the team and examined the animal. One foreleg had been badly cut and was bleeding. The horse's collar, stuffed with straw, was broken and the wisps of straw were cutting into the horse's neck, which was also sore.

Shibles arrested the driver, Edward J. Riley, twenty-one years old, of 1,120 Second Avenue, and took him to the Jefferson Market Court, before Magistrate Cornell. The Magistrate commended Shibles for making the arrest and held Riley in $300 bail for examination.

ANTI-POLICY SOCIETY'S RAID.

Supt. Reardon Secures One Prisoner in a House Where He Expected to Find Many.

Agents of the Anti-Policy Society pounced on the alleged policy shop at 115 West Twenty-ninth Street yesterday evening and arrested the reputed proprietor, John Watson of 61 Charlton Street.

Preparations for raiding the premises and two others in that neighborhood were made early in the afternoon by Superintendent Reardon, who called on Magistrate Olmsted at the Centre Street Court and told him that he desired three warrants for policy shops that were doing a rushing business in that vicinity. Magistrate Olmsted went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and left the three warrants with Sergt. Sheils.

Superintendent Reardon secured the assistance of Policeman Burke, and, stationing him in front of No. 115, he himself went through the house at 117, a one-story frame cottage, occupied by Mrs. Charles McJones, a negress. The woman was badly frightened, but upon learning that her house was to be used only as a passageway, opened her rear door to the agent.

Reardon entered the backyard of the dwelling, and climbing over a high fence crawled through an alley across heaps of rubbish, and jumping a second fence, landed in the rear of the house at No. 115. Reardon broke his way into the premises, expecting to find a crowd of policy players, but not one was there. He searched the house thoroughly, and finding Watson took him to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he was locked up.

ACCUSED BY THE SOCIETY.

Timothy Moran Held Charged with Conducting a Policy Shop.

Timothy Moran of 241 East Thirty-third Street was arraigned yesterday morning in the Centre Street Court, charged by Superintendent Reardon and Agent Brennan of the Anti-Policy Society with having conducted a policy shop in the rear of the cigar store at 303 East Forty-third Street.

O. P. Baidney, who appeared for the society, told Magistrate Olmsted, before whom the case was called, that Moran had been convicted once before for the same offense, and that he had served six months in the penitentiary.

The prisoner was represented by Lawyer James Oliver. Moran at first asked for an adjournment of the examination until to-day and was held in $2,000 bail. Later, Lawyer Oliver consulted with the Magistrate and the case was recalled. This time Moran waived examination and the bail was reduced to $1,500.

CEMETERY ESCAPES TAXATION.

Conflicting Laws Exempt Mount Neboh Association from Several Years' Payments.

Owing to the existence of two laws which are in conflict with each other regarding the exemption of cemeteries from taxation, the Mount Neboh Cemetery Association has escaped the payment of taxes on its property for the years 1888, 1890 to 1897, and 1899. The association also asked an exemption for 1886, which was not allowed.

It appears from the testimony in the case that the Cemetery Association violated the law by applying the funds received from the sale of lots to the payment of dividends on its capital stock. This was in disobedience of the provisions of the act of 1847 under which the association was organized. Section 10 of this law exempts the cemetery and association formed under it from all taxes.

The law provides, however, that the proceeds of all sales of land shall be applied to the improvement and preservation of the cemetery and for incidental expenses, and to no other purpose or object.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, to whom the matter was referred for advice by Controller Coler, held that the Cemetery Association could not claim relief under the act, because it had not complied with its provisions, but he found that there is a later enactment of the Legislature which supersedes the Act of 1847 in Chapter 310 of the Laws of 1872. It is in part as follows:

"No land actually used and occupied for cemetery purposes shall be sold under execution or for any tax or assessment, nor shall such tax or assessment be levied, collected, or imposed.

This act forbids even the assessment of a tax, consequently the Corporation Counsel sees no way out of it, and advises the Controller to grant the request for release from payment. As the property in question was not acquired until February, 1887, the tax for the year 1886 must stand.

GUSHER HAS CEASED TO GUSH.

Lucas Well in Texas Clogged Up—This Fact Used as an Argument Against the Proposed Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 28.—The bill providing for a tax on the gross receipts of oil producers, refiners, and dealers in Texas was to-day reported favorably by the Committee on Revenue and Taxation of the House of Representatives. The proposed tax, however, is reduced from 2 to 1 per cent. The measure as amended is unsatisfactory to the oil men, and they will make a strong fight against its passage.

Mayor D. P. Wheat of Beaumont, in his statement before the committee, said that the celebrated Lucas gusher, which was the first well brought in in the field, and was reported to have a capacity of 70,000 barrels a day, has ceased flowing. He said that the well was clogged up, and that there were two other former gushers in the field in the same condition. He cited these facts in illustration of the position taken by the oil men that the business is in an experimental stage, and should not have a tax burden placed upon it.

BIG WATER TANK COLLAPSES.

Deal Beach's Supply Curtailed—The Cottagers Will Not Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, Aug. 28.—A large tank, in which was stored a portion of the water supply of this resort, collapsed late last evening and 35,000 gallons of water fell upon the brick powerhouse and another building directly beneath the tank, completely demolishing them and flooding the vicinity. The engineer of the powerhouse, E. J. Rogers, hearing the noise made by the escaping water, rushed from the building just in time to save his life. A large stone, which formed part of the foundation for the engine, was swept from the building and carried to the yard, a distance of twenty-five feet.

The main water supply is furnished by the Long Branch Water Company, so the accident will not cause any inconvenience to the cottagers and hotel guests.

Western Rich Man's Heir Missing.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 28.—A legal battle has been begun here for the possession of the $150,000 estate of John Gould, near Seattle, Washington. R. W. Ruffin, a Seattle lawyer, has instituted habeas corpus proceedings to compel Howard Hartzell, ex-Mayor of Easton, and executor of the estate, to produce Edward C. Bruce, grandchild and heir of the testator. It is claimed that Mr. Hartzell, who is now in Seattle, has young Bruce confined in Easton, in order to deprive him of his rightful share of the estate. Gould went West from Easton during the gold craze of 1849 and became rich.

Seven-Year-Old Heiress Kidnapped.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Margaret Lyler, seven years old, and reported to be heiress to $100,000, was kidnapped yesterday from the home of Mrs. M. E. Green, where she had been cared for since her mother died a week ago. Her captor, driving at breakneck speed, was pursued by policemen in a patrol wagon to Ravenswood. There all trace of him was lost.

Miss Oliver to Become a Nun.

Miss Julia L. Oliver, Sister Jerome, of the nuns of the St. Ursula Order at Bedford Park, will take the final vows of the order this morning at 10 o'clock, when the Very Rev. Mgr. Mooney will call at the convent to administer the vows to a number of novitiates. Sister Jerome is a daughter of Francis V. S. Oliver.

B. Altman & Co.

Will continue to close their store on Saturdays in September, as usual, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

On other days, until September 14th, the store will continue to be opened at 8:30 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

Fall Styles Now on Sale.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
Derbys $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats $5.00 and $6.00
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS MEET IN CONVENTION

Gov. Savage Rebuked for Paroling ex-State Treasurer.

Parole Revoked and Prisoner Returned to Jail—Ticket Named and Platform Adopted.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 28.—Republicans of Nebraska in State Convention this afternoon, after a night of conflict and a morning of uncertainty, nominated Samuel H. Sedgewick of York County for Justice of the Supreme Court and Carl J. Ernst of Lancaster and H. L. Goold of Keith for Regents of the university, adopted a platform in harmony with party policies, and made a new record for industry in the disposal of business.

The action of Governor Savage in paroling from the penitentiary former State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley, furnished, as was expected, the only real excitement of the convention. An effort to dispose of the vexed question of an indorsement or disapproval of the Governor's action, outside the convention, signally failed.

Supporters of the Governor did succeed in having all resolutions referred to the Committee on Platform without debate, but the committee itself reported in turn against the parole, and, while not impugning the motives of the Governor, demanded the return of the ex-Treasurer to the penitentiary, and was sustained by the convention.

Gov. Savage to-day issued a statement in explanation of his action, in which he says:

"I granted the parole with the understanding on my part that he (Bartley) was to proceed to reimburse the State, and, in addition, was to render an accounting of the funds lost in banking which he was unable to recover.

"I have given Mr. Bartley an opportunity to right the wrong, and my action as regards the extension of further clemency in the premises shall be conditioned solely upon his compliance with my requirements." The final chapter in the release of Mr. Bartley came late this evening, when Gov. Savage, following the action of the Republican State Convention, this afternoon cancelled the parole of the ex-Treasurer, surrendered him to the Sheriff of the county, and ordered his return to prison.

The platform reported by the committee on resolutions was adopted, as presented, by the convention. The only argument was on the Bartley resolution, which without impugning the motives of Gov. Savage, deprecated the use of executive clemency to create the false impression that the party is disposed to condone embezzlement of public funds, and requested the immediate recall of the parole granted to Bartley.

On national issues the platform commended the policies and achievements of the national administration, which had created a world-wide market for American products, which had made the United States a creditor instead of a debtor nation, and had given America industrial supremacy among nations.

It noted the successful conduct of the war with Spain, adding new glory to the flag, and it applauded the position of the United States in the negotiations in China, which had added new lustre to the brilliant history of American diplomacy.

It declared the right of every man to enjoy the fruits of his labor, undisturbed by the blacklist or the boycott, which are contrary to the spirit of American institutions. It recognized the right of wage-workers to organize for mutual protection, and demanded for them a safeguard against coercion in any form. It drew the line at violence and lawlessness, and declared for a preservation of the liberties granted to all citizens alike.

MR. HULL ON THE FILIPINOS.

Iowa Congressman Says They Are Not Fit for Self Government—Spooner Bill a Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Among the passengers who arrived from Manila on board the United States transport Hancock at this port to-day was Congressman Hull of Iowa, who has been making an extended tour of the new possessions in the Orient. In an interview this evening he said:

"Most of the Filipinos are peculiar and desire simply to be let alone. At present they are absolutely unfit for self-government. They have no conception of what government means. The rule of the Spaniards consisted simply of tax collecting, and this is all the Filipino knows about law. His idea of liberty is license to inflict on his enemy such punishment as he pleases.

"It would be most unwise to withdraw any considerable number of the troops at present. While I was in the Islands Gen. Chaffee proposed that the soldiers be withdrawn from some of the districts where civil government had been organized, but the people made a protest. If the troops were withdrawn the civil government would fall at once, as they are only maintained by the presence of the soldiers. The bandits would soon have things their own way if there were no troops to keep them in check and restore the courage of the people. We are badly handicapped by the Spooner law, which, in my opinion, was most unwise legislation."

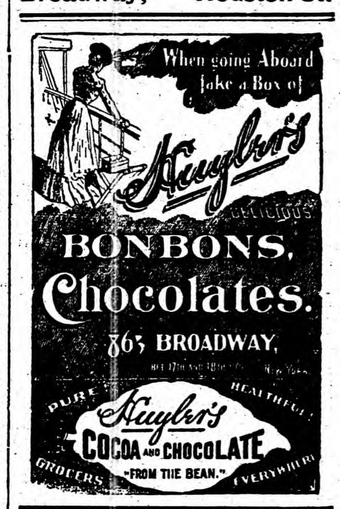
BOSTON EXPRESS IN COLLISION.

Passenger Train Runs Into a Freight Just Out of New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—The New York and Boston express train leaving New York at 8 A. M. and New Haven at 10:03 A. M. was in collision with a freight train while passing out of the city through the Cedar Hill yard this morning.

A drawing-room car and the express locomotive were somewhat damaged. No one was seriously injured, but several passengers sustained slight scratches. The collision was caused by an open switch.

Of course the old straw hat looks dingy—
About time—Alpine time—that is between straw hat and derby time.
The new Fall shapes and shades are all here.
Yes, the derbies are all here, too, if you prefer them,—all the new blocks, $1.85 and $2.85.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.


When going

HELEN C. BRUSH'S WILL ORDERED PROBATED

Surrogate Fitzgerald Finds Testatrix Was of Sound Mind.

Also that There Was No Undue Influence and that the Christian Science Church Is Entitled to Bequest.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of the will of Helen C. Brush, who left the greater part of her fortune of $90,000 to the First Church of Christ, Scientist. He sustains the will and admits it to probate.

He begins his decision with a history of the life of the dead woman, beginning at the time of her first interest in Christian Science, eleven years before her death. After this he goes over in detail the contest over the will giving the testimony of the witnesses bearing on the points in contest—which were undue influence and the unsoundness of the decedent's mind. Then he goes fully into the beliefs of the Christian Scientists as brought out in the contest over the will and in their book of belief, "Science and Health," and says:

"It is therefore evident that however opposed these teachings may be to the beliefs or actions of others, they are founded on the religious convictions of those professing them. This being so, the Court cannot say that those persons are mentally unsound. The truth or falsity of a religious belief is beyond the scope of a judicial inquiry, (Keeler vs. Keeler, 20 N. Y. St. Rep., 439.) Thus, the Court has often been asked to pass upon the falsity of spiritualism, and to hold that a follower of this faith, which, like Christian Science, is contrary to the convictions of most men, was of necessity laboring under an insane delusion; but it has uniformly refused so to declare or hold, (Matter of Halbert, 15 Misc. Rep., 306; Robinson vs. Adams, 62 Me., 369, 404.)

WHY SHE LEFT MONEY TO CHURCH.

"There can be no doubt that the decedent's belief in the religion which she had adopted and her strong adherence to the church wherein she worshipped were the cause of the making of her will. Consequently, the only question which concerns us is as to the effect of this belief on her mind, the belief itself not being any evidence of insanity. Did it unseat her judgment, dethrone her reason, and thus deprive her of capacity to make a will? If it did, if, by reason of the effect of this belief on her mind, she became the victim of insane delusions from which her will resulted, then it follows that the contestants must prevail, (Taylor vs. Trich, 163 Penn. St. Rep., 586, 606; Orchardson vs. Cofield, 171 Ill., 14, 30; Matter of Beach, 27 App. Div., 411, 419.)

"In this connection it should be borne in mind that while, generally speaking, an insane delusion is a demonstrably false belief founded on supposed facts which really have no existence but as to the falsity of which the person laboring under the belief will not and can not be convinced, yet, as the Court of Appeals has said, 'if there are facts, however insufficient they may in reality be, from which a prejudiced or a narrow or a bigoted mind might derive a particular idea or belief, it cannot be said that the mind is diseased in that respect.' And it matters not whether such idea or belief be utterly ridiculous or illogical, it is still not evidence of insanity. (Matter of Will of White, 121 N. N., 408.)

"There can be no doubt that the decedent used the word 'persecution' in describing the conduct of her sisters toward her. Indeed, she told Mrs. Holden that it was because of the persecution of her sisters that she desired to change her former will. As has been shown, the testatrix became fervently devoted to Christian Science after her recovery from pneumonia. While she did not by any means give up her interest in current topics, in literature and art, and while she retained her great liking for music, yet she devoted far less time to these matters than formerly, her chief interest in life now being to study the religion which she had embraced and to associate with its followers.

"Mrs. Findlay testified that she found no fault with her sister because of this change; still, it must be inferred from the entire case that the decedent's sisters were greatly dissatisfied with her course. One of them had gone to the Christian Science church for amusement and entertainment. They had claimed that the views held by this belief were preposterous, and there can be no doubt that they often spoke in terms of ridicule of the decedent's faith, both to her and to her friends. The testatrix was a keenly sensitive woman and her religious convictions were exceedingly strong and fervent. Such a person naturally would be wounded by unfriendly criticism of the mildest character directed against her.

"The decedent complained to several of her co-religionists because of the lack of sympathy that was shown by her family with regard to her religious beliefs. She seems to have been very much attached to her sisters, but she evidently felt that by reason of the conflicting views which she and they entertained respecting the religion which she professed she could not be happy or contented in their society or live in the same household with them. It has been pointed out that in January, 1899, the decedent finally wrote a letter to her sisters in which she went over this trouble and said that she would not return to them.

"Mrs. Findlay's reply to this letter is significant. She writes the decedent that the step thus taken by her is unloving and her criticism is unchristian; that there is no need of words or eloquence when the daily life shows coldness and lack of sympathy and interest, and that the past has shown how unwilling the decedent has been to look at those things fairly.

TESTATRIX NOT INSANE.

"The separation which ensued was by no means a severance of the other ties which existed between the testatrix and her sisters. They corresponded with each other in the most affectionate terms and sent one another gifts. Indeed, a genuine and deep-seated affection existed between them, the only cloud that darkened their lives being this difference as to religion. While, probably, the decedent entertained exaggerated notions as to the treatment accorded to her on this subject, yet, in the face of all the facts disclosed, I fail to see how the conclusions she arrived at can in any sense be called an insane delusion or the result of one. There was certainly some continued opposition to her views, and under the rule above enunciated, her belief that the conduct of her sisters amounted to persecution, while perhaps not justified, cannot be termed an evidence of insanity.

"With regard to the other delusions which, it is claimed, affected the mind of the testatrix, it appears that on one occasion, in the Winter of 1898, Dr. Ball, who had been her physician, requested her to answer certain hypothetical questions, which he desired to ask her in connection with Christian Science, telling her at the same time that he did not care to discuss the subject with her. He then asked her several questions, as, for example, what she would do if a foreign body were imbedded in her eyeball, and she replied that she would go to a Christian Scientist, who would remove the pain, so that it would make no difference whether the foreign body were in her eye or not. He also asked her what she would do if she were bleeding to death by having her leg cut off, or what effect it would have if the blood were extracted from her body, and she said that she would not die if her mind were in harmony with the Divine mind.

"The next day Dr. Ball received a letter from the decedent, which he destroyed, and wherein she sought to explain at length her views upon Christian Science, but unfortunately he could not remember its contents. It will be at once observed that the defendent was merely expressing her belief as to certain supposititious cases, and that no argument was used to show to her that she was in error. She was held down to almost categorical answers, and although she afterward gave her interrogator an explanation of her views that explanation has been lost. It is fair to infer from what has been testified as to the teaching of Christian Science, that the decedent meant that, since everything was possible in her faith, life could be preserved even in the miraculous manner supposed, providing that in any given case the healer could adequately realize the powers of, and place herself in sufficient harmony with, the Divine mind.

"There is nothing to show that the views involved in her answers to the doctor were acted on, and if the belief in Christian Science itself is not an insane delusion, I fail to see how mere conviction of the efficacy of its powers, in supposed cases, can be termed evidence of insanity. Nor will the decedent's repeated declarations that she had been healed of disease by Christian Science be termed an insane delusion. It is argued that she added to these declarations that physicians had abandoned her case, but the evidence is not at all convincing that she made such statements. Even if she had, it will be explained by ascribing them to a proneness not unusual with people of magnifying events and occurrences with which they have been associated, especially if there have been present some elements of novelty or of strangeness or of personal peril or danger.

"So far as concerns this belief in her cure, she certainly had been ill, she appealed to Christian Science and she believed she had recovered her health. Upon a careful consideration of the voluminous testimony taken on this trial I am of the opinion that the burden of proof on the issue of testamentary capacity, which is on the proponent, has been fully sustained, and that at the time of the execution of her will the decedent was of sound mind.

UNDUE INFLUENCE NOT PROVED.

"The contestants further insist that this will should not be probated for the reason that it was the result of undue influence exerted upon the testatrix by Mrs. Stetson and other Christian Science healers. In aid of this contention the rule is invoked that where a testator ignores the natural objects of his bounty and gives to strangers, the proponent should come into court prepared to show that the will represents the unconstrained wishes of the decedent and should furnish some proof besides the factum of the will, particularly if a former will made while the testator was in good health has been superplanted (Carland's will, 37 N. Y. Supp., 924; Matter of Way, 6 Misc. Rep., 84; Tyler & Gardiner, 35, N. Y. Supp., 559).

"The rule is also invoked that where the beneficiary under such a will occupies a position of confidential relationship to the testator a presumption of fraud arises (Marx & McGlynn, 38 N. Y., 357-371). Even if it be granted that this presumption exists in the present case, it is one of fact only, subject to being overcome by evidence, in a case of the length of this one, involving the examination of nearly forty witnesses, circumstances are very apt to crop out here and there which, when deftly welded together, appear to spell out a suspicion of fraud, yet which, when regarded in the light of all the facts, become of little or no moment.

"I have given careful consideration to the argument of contestant's counsel, and have thoroughly examined the testimony upon which he relies, but I fail to find any substantial evidence tending to show undue influence. On the contrary, when all of the facts present are considered, the conclusion seems inevitable that no restraint whatever interfered with the expression of the decedent's testamentary intentions. So far as concerns Mrs. Stetson, it was shown that, excepting as the decedent met her in church, as other members did, she saw very little of the testatrix socially during that time that she knew her, and, despite the earnest contentions of the contestants, I am convinced that she was entirely innocent of the fraud that has been sought to be fastened on her.

"If undue influence existed, it must have been wrought through the medium of a conspiracy, in which various healers, who attended the decedent, and particularly her friend, Miss Duncan, took part. The testimony of these witnesses, absolutely negatives the existence of any such conspiracy. I was impressed with the truthfulness of their statements, and nothing that these women said or did anywise indicates that any plan was formed or existed to coerce the volition of the decedent and to procure her to make a will.

"The circumstances present in this case clearly show how it came about that the will in contest was made. The sisters and brother of decedent were not dependent on her bounty. The property was equal to that inherited by the testatrix, and, so far as appears, they were as independently situated as she was. During the last four years of her life the church which she made her residuary legatee became deeply rooted in her affections. She felt that she owed to it a debt of gratitute, for she believed that it had given her new health and strength and happiness, and, feeling in this wise, she doubtless thought that she could best aid it in the promulgation of its teaching by giving to it the bulk of her estate. She was, in my opinion, thoroughly aware of what she was about when she made this disposition, and she clearly knew the contents of her will, which was in absolute accord with her free and unconstrained intentions and wishes.

"Whether her determination not to give her fortune to her family was unwise, whether the residuary legatee herein has deserved the affection and gratitude which the testatrix has so bountifully given evidence of, are not questions for this Court to consider in arriving at its decision. Decedent, being of sound mind, and free from restraint, had the right to do with her own as she pleased, and her will must therefore be admitted to probate."

The Surrogate, in closing, decides adversely the question raised by the contestants that the will is void because made within two months of her death, contrary to the provisions of Section VI. of Chapter 319 of the Laws of 1848, and decides that the legatee is entitled to take the bequest.

TROUBLE FOLLOWS MRS. EDDY.

Many Accidents on New Hampshire Fair Grounds After She Arrives.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 28.—Gov. Jordan and Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy had much to do with gathering 20,000 people at the Concord State Fair to-day. It was Governor's day, and Gov. Jordan and his military family came after dinner, being welcomed by Edward N. Pearson, First Vice President of the Fair Association.

Later in the afternoon Mrs. Eddy visited the grounds, accompanied by Judge William G. Ewing of Chicago, and Mrs. Ewing. Mrs. Eddy drove upon the track in her handsome turnout and was welcomed by the fair officials.

Aeronaut Stevens made his descent in a balloon shot from a cannon. The balloon and cannon fell across the main feed wire of the electric lighting plant that supplies the city, and as a result the plant was disabled. While attempting to repair the break, Harry Quint, a lineman, received a shock from a live wire and fell dead to the ground. About the same time William Sheehan, twelve years old, who was track walking not far away, was killed by a train.

NEW McPHERSON WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Muir, Late Senator's Daughter, Appeals to Washington Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Edla McPherson Muir, daughter of the late United States Senator of New Jersey, to-day filed a contest of the will of her mother in the Probate Court of this city. She charges undue influence on the part of the beneficiaries under the will. Her action is entirely independent of the proceeding begun some time ago in the New Jersey courts.

The suit is instituted here because about $80,000 of the $750,000 worth of property left by Mrs. McPherson consists of Washington property. Mrs. Muir says she believes that the action of the New Jersey Surrogate Court in admitting her mother's will to probate was ineffective because Mrs. McPherson at the time of her death was not a resident of New Jersey. She contends that her father, in his will leaving his property to his wife, virtually left instructions that their children should be provided for.

Hence arises the contention that Mrs. McPherson was without power to make such disposition of the property as would give Mrs. Muir, the only surviving child, a mere life interest in the property.

Arraigned Before Justice Jerome.

Bertha Johnson of 116 West Twenty-ninth Street and Fannie Eisen of 117 West Thirty-third Street were arraigned yesterday before Justice Jerome on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. They waived examination and were held in $500 bail each for trial. Later, Charles Wilson, Jacob A. Fish, and Harry Mann, who were arrested several days ago, charged with maintaining a poolroom at 109 West Thirty-seventh Street, were arraigned for examination. After the testimony had been heard, Wilson and Mann were held in $2,000 bail each for trial and Fish was discharged.

Police Records Not Delivered.

A patrol wagonload of station house records from the Tenderloin Precinct was delivered at Police Headquarters yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Garvan requested that the records be delivered at the District Attorney's office, and was astonished to find that they had been taken to Police Headquarters.

First Mrs. Brigham Young Dead.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Zina D. H. Young died to-day, aged 80 years. She was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1821 and was one of the pioneers in the Mormon movement. Her first husband was Joseph Smith of Nauvoo, Ill., and after his death she became the first of the wives of Brigham Young. There are now but four surviving widows of the Morman leader.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED.

Increase of 2 1-2 Cents a Hundred Pounds on Grain for Domestic Use, Chicago to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Two important meetings of traffic officials were held here yesterday for the purpose of advancing grain rates. One was in regard to rates from Chicago and lake ports to the Atlantic seaboard, and the other regarding a restoration of rates from Kansas City to the East and to the Gulf of Mexico.

The conference regarding the east-bound rates from Chicago and St. Paul was participated in by the traffic officials of the Chicago and St. Paul lines, the lake and rail lines, and the Central Freight Association's lines. A compromise was effected and a resolution adopted that all grain rates should be advanced on Oct. 21 to the following figures:

Chicago to New York, for domestic use, 17½ cents a hundred pounds; for export, 16 cents. The present tariff rates are 15 cents, both domestic and export.

The other meeting was participated in by the traffic officials of all lines west of the Mississippi River and the Gulf roads. Rates on wheat from Kansas City east had been badly demoralized for some time past, and to meet the competition the Santa Fé, during the last two weeks, had found it necessary to make an open rate of 7 cents a hundred pounds from Kansas City to Chicago.

It became apparent that unless rates were speedily restored, a general rate war would result. The gulf lines were blamed by the east-bound lines for causing the trouble, as they had been making a rate of 13 cents from Kansas City to New Orleans instead of charging the tariff of 18½ cents.

After an all day's argument it was decided to advance the rate on export wheat from Kansas City to Gulf ports to 15 cents a hundred pounds; 7 cents to the Mississippi River, and 10 cents to Chicago.

WABASH RAILROAD WINS.

Court Decision Allows Its Monongahela Bridge to be Built.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 28.—The Wabash Railroad Company scored the first decisive victory to-day in its fight for entrance into Pittsburg. Judge S. A. McClung handed down an opinion in the injunction suit brought by the city to prevent the erection of the proposed bridge across the Monongahela. The injunction is refused, the court holding that the wharf is a public street, and that the railroad has a right to cross it. Work on the bridge will proceed at once.

Within a short time bids will be asked for the construction of the second ten miles of the railroad. This work completed, the Pittsburg and Carnegie Railroad will be connected with the Wheeling and Lake Erie at Mingo Junction, Ohio, and when the first ten miles are completed there will be very little work to do to bring the road into this city after the Monongahela River bridge is constructed.

RESIGNATION TIES UP ROAD.

Traffic Is Suspended When Official of Small Line Withdraws.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—General Manager Frank Patterson of the Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg and Eastern Railroad has resigned his office, and traffic on the road is suspended pending the appointment of his successor. He is located in Altoona, Penn., and his resignation was received late yesterday by President P. S. Langdon, whose office is in this city.

In resigning the General Manager said he declined to take the responsibility of running trains. President Langdon, on receipt of the resignation, left immediately for Altoona to select a successor and put the company's trains in operation.

An accident occurred on the road last week, resulting from spreading rails, and this is said to be the cause of Mr. Patterson's withdrawal. The railroad is a line thirty miles long between Philippsburg and East Frugality and another fifteen miles long between Altoona and East Frugality. It connects Philipsburg with the New York Central. All the employes have gone on strike, claiming that their salaries have not been paid.

Eight passenger and freight trains are on the schedule, and a large number of people stopping at the Summer resort hotels and cottages along the line are greatly inconvenienced.

FIVE HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Members of E. P. Thompson's Family Injured Near Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 28.—In a runaway accident to-day on the Versailles Pike, about two miles from here, five people were badly hurt.

Mrs. Edward Porter Thompson, wife of the well-known Kentucky writer, was injured internally. Elliott Orr, her four-year-old grandchild, had his skull crushed and will die. Edmund Orr, another grandchild, was injured internally and will probably die. Miss Kate Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Thompson, sustained a broken leg and was internally injured. Miss Una Sudduth came out with some bad bruises.

Five Dollars' Fine for Acrobatic Feat.

George Thompson, twenty-six years old, of 96 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, who was caught hanging from one of the riders of the Brooklyn Bridge last night, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court, charged with intoxication, yesterday. "I work for the Brooklyn House Cleaning Company," said Thompson. "I worked yesterday and caught cold. I then took some whiskey and cocaine and do not know what I did." When told that he was caught hanging from one of the girders, Thompson looked startled. "Well, I don't remember anything about that," he replied.

Magistrate Olmsted fined the prisoner five dollars.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. Lloyd Phillips, First Life Guards, London; P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, and George A. Huhn, Philadelphia, and Senator Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia.

HOLLAND—Dr. G. Fulton Taylor, Salem, Mass.; Dr. J. M. Massury, Beverly, Mass.; H. A. Garfield, Cleveland; Lou Payn, Chatham; W. H. Rose, United States Navy, and Victor J. Loring, Boston.

WESTMINSTER—Dr. Angelo Pope, Bolivian Consul General.

NAVARRE—Judge Richard J. Lennon, Philadelphia.

NORMANDIE—A. Feintach, Los Angeles, and M. Inowye, Tokio, Japan.

PARK AVENUE—H. E. Marvel, Hartford, and W. T. Ormiston, Constantinople, Turkey.

IMPERIAL—W. B. Hurst, Baltimore; Charles H. Bacon, Boston; Charles Wadsworth, Cleveland; E. J. Roche, Philadelphia; C. W. Goodrich, Mexico; E. L. Kenyon, Chicago; F. Fallenstein, Bremen, and E. C. Forrest, Buffalo.

GRAND—Capt. A. C. Ducat, United States Army, and Capt. L. S. Upton, United States Army.

VICTORIA—J. L. Adrien, Syracuse; State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton; Carrie A. Nation, Kansas, and M. Peon Casares, Marida, Yucatan.

ALBEMARLE—Alexander W. Meigs, Philadelphia; W. P. Robinson, Baltimore, and D. L. Cobb, Corsicana, Texas.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton, and George C. Gill, United States Government Collector, Holyoke.

SAVOY—E. V. Wilbers, Cincinnati; Gates Barnet, Albany, and Reginald Ward, London.

NETHERLAND—H. H. Swan, Detroit; F. A. Payne, Boston; Roger T. Sullivan, Detroit, and Alexander Hecht, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland; Thomas Clement, Glasgow; George Belcher, South Orange, and C. L. Barrow, London.

MURRAY HILL—Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson; F. J. White, London, and William Lewis, Sydney, N. S. W.

ASTOR—Ex-Congressman E. V. Brockshire, Washington; A. R. Palmer, Cleveland; the Rev. J. Moffett, Ballybay, Ireland; James Watson, British Guiana, and J. Q. Walton, United States Revenue Cutter Service.

EMPIRE—S. J. Masaki, Japan, and J. P. Nelson, Buffalo.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Fire discovered in the packing house of the Vacuum Oil Works, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, damaged the plant to the extent of $20,000 early this morning. The company carries its own insurance.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Fire in Munroe gutted the Munroe Mercantile Company's dry goods house in Grand Street today. Losses on stock alone amount to $50,000, the insurance being $35,000. Several adjoining buildings were damaged.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Aug. 28.—Nelson Story & Co.'s flouring mill, elevator, and warehouse were burned yesterday. The loss will aggregate $100,000, partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

CITIZENS' UNION CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR

Committee of Twelve Will Meet and Prepare a List.

Six Names Will Be Selected to Be Submitted to the General Conference of Anti-Tammany Bodies.

Col. Willis L. Ogden, Chairman of the Committee of Twelve selected by the Campaign Committee of One Hundred and Seven, appointed at the Citizens' Union Convention, yesterday, issued a call for a meeting to-night of the Committee of Twelve.

At this gathering six names will be selected for each of the city offices to be filled—Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen.

The belief is generally expressed that the name of Seth Low will be among those on the Mayoralty list. These names will be submitted to the Committee of One Hundred and Seven at a meeting to be held next Tuesday.

It had been the intention to postpone the discussion of candidates until that time, but as two of the anti-Tammany bodies have already published lists, the leaders of the Citizens' Union deemed it advisable to prepare a list forthwith.

PRIMARY ELECTION FRAUDS.

Superintendent McCullagh Says More Prosecutions Will Follow.

Additional criminal prosecutions will soon be instituted as a result of primary election frauds, alleged to have been perpetrated in the interest of ex-Alderman Hackett in his aspiration to succeed Franklin Miller as Republican district leader of the Seventh Assembly District. John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District, yesterday said he had gathered testimony enough to convict Lawyer Bernstein of forgery and Caesar Barry and Stephen Roberts of conspiracy. All three have already been held for trial on the latter charge.

Special Deputy Attorney General Hedges has been looking up the evidence and examining witnesses, who have been found by detectives, and, it is said, that out of 600 voters registered by Hackett, only 22 admit that they have been enrolled by him, while 175 of the names registered are of persons who are not known in the district.

Dead men's names and names of those who have long been out of the district appear on the lists.

About 400 of the registered voters declare that they never enrolled for Hackett. Superintendent McCullagh says that will sustain the forgery charge against Lawyer Bernstein, for he acted as Notary Public in the cases and swore that the men appeared personally before him.

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S EXCURSION.

Madison Square Organization Has an Outing at Boynton Beach.

Two barges drawn by a tug left the pier at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street yesterday morning for the free excursion given under the auspices of the Madison Square Republican Club.

The excursionists went to Boynton Beach, S. I., where a programme of sports was carried out. It was estimated that nearly 6,000 people from the Thirty-fifth and neighboring Assembly districts attended. On the way to the beach dancing was the chief amusement.

There were about 1,200 negroes on the excursion, constituents of McDougall Hawkes, the leader of the district.

When the beach was reached luncheon was served in a grove. The excursionists returned to the city at 10 o'clock last night.

William McEwen was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and Harry Birrell presided over the Reception Committee. Thomas J. Quinn, Secretary of the New York Newsdealers' Association, had charge of the games at the grove.

Keahon Club's Outing.

The Keahon Democratic Club of the Seventh Assembly District, of which Patrick Keahon is leader, held an outing yesterday at Witzel's Grove, College Point, L. I. Nearly 4,000 men embarked on the steamer Cygnus at West Eleventh Street pier, North River, yesterday morning, and spent the day in the grove. When the excursionists returned last night the Seventh Assembly District was ablaze with fireworks, and an ovation was tendered to the leader and the prominent Tammanyites who went on the outing.

Among those who marched at the head of the line when the excursionists paraded to the clubhouse, at 240 West Fourteenth Street, were Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Senator Bernard Martin, and Coroner Edward Hart.

QUEENS DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Joseph Cassidy Defeated in Primary Representation Contest—Stormy Session.

Councilman Joseph Cassidy was defeated at Queens Tuesday night in the meeting of the Democratic County General Committee. The committee on representation in the committee to be elected at the coming primaries reported. In the voting which followed Judge T. C. Kadien and one other of Cassidy's old followers voted with the opposition.

The convention dates were fixed for Oct. 8, 9, and 10.

The borough convention will be held in Schwalenbach's Hall, Long Island City.

The First Assembly District convention will be held in Corona; the Second in Flushing. The Third is usually held in Mineola. The First Aldermanic District convention will be held in Long Island City, and each of the others in the wards in which the districts are located, save the Fifth Ward, which will unite with the Fourth, in the old Town Hall at Jamaica.

After the County Committee adjourned the First Ward General Committee, composed of followers of Cassidy and Kadien, convened and had a stormy session. A resolution was offered requiring each member of the committee to make an open declaration whether he would be with Kadien or Cassidy. John J. Sullivan, Chairman of the committee, refused to put the resolution, and finally he left the chair and retired from the hall. He was followed by Counselor Benjamin J. Lyman, Building Inspector John Chapman, and others.

Judge Kadien, it is said, will head the Wissel ticket at the primary election, and Councilman Cassidy his own ticket.

County Judge Candidates in Westchester

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—It is said here that the Democrats have decided to nominate ex-District Attorney William Platt, of White Plains, for County Judge, in opposition to County Judge Smith Lent, against whom a portion of the public is in open revolt. The name of Supervisor Hebert D. Lent, of East Chester, is also being used as a candidate for the same office. It would be a little confusing to have two candidates of the same name for the same office, as the illiterate voter might vote for the wrong man.

NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

Republicans to Nominate Candidate for Governor on Sept. 26.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Republican State Committee met here to-day and fixed upon Thursday, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock, and the Taylor Opera House, Trenton, as the time and place for holding the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. This and the apportionment of delegates to different counties were the only matters taken up.

The basis of representation will be as heretofore, and the total number of delegates will be 823. Among those present were State Chairman Franklin Murphy, United States Senator Kean, State Controller William F. Hancock, Congressman Loudenslager, and State Senator Stokes, Vice Chairman of the committee.

The informal talk among the members of the committee, both before and after the meeting, pointed strongly to the nomination of State Chairman Murphy, without opposition. Nothing was said at the committee meeting about the election of a new State Chairman.

Trade Conditions

are such that we demand the choice of the market's offerings—the selected qualities in the latest patterns and color effects; this, combined with a perfect system of designing and finishing, is how we offer values true in mark and shorn of all fancy percentages.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Eisenberg, A., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Wasserman, cloaks and suits; Miss L. Jandorf, muslin underwear; 10 Astor Place.
Isaacson, N. W., & Co., Princeton, Ill.; N. W. Isaacson, carpets; Hotel Albert.
McMillan & Treadwell, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. E. McMillan, notions; Hotel Albert.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. H. Down, cloaks and suits; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. R. Lester, neckwear; 454 Broome Street.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss Clarke, millinery; F. N. Wright, suits and muslin underwear; W. E. Warner, shoes; E. G. Miller, dry goods; H. J. Barnes, notions and hosiery; Miss M. Connell, dress goods and silks; E. Hine, wall paper; E. Heglaw, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway.
Freed, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; W. C. Clark, laces and white goods; E. R. Hague, blankets, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Bowen, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss Jones, millinery, 2 Walker Street.
Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; M. J. Fox, cloaks and suits; Everett House.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, white goods; Victoria Hotel.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. W. Hibbard, furniture, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, optical goods, 104 Worth Street.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Hickey, millinery; Miss McGinn, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kinnane Brothers' Company, Springfield, Ohio; F. J. Fabien, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; Sinclair House.
Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, laces and trimmings, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Carroll & Cooney, Lima, Ohio; W. M. Cooney, cloaks and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Kingsley, William W., Mexico, N. Y., general merchandise; N. Kingsley, L. Kingsley, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.
Tobey, H. A., Toledo, Ohio, general merchandise; A. B. Tobey, general merchandise; Holland House.
Barney, George B., & Son, Charlotte, Mich.; F. R. Barney, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Goebel, dress goods; Hotel Navarre.
Kling, John, Amsterdam, N. Y., dry goods.
Van Cleave & Morton, Paris, Tenn.; F. M. Van Cleave, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Rosenthal & Lehman, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Rosenthal, general merchandise; Savoy Hotel.
Rahe, Miss A., Cincinnati, Ohio, millinery, 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Roberts, C. D., Company, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. P. Stanley, suits and furs; Hotel Cadillac.
Schmitt, Herman, Danville, Ill.; S. H. Goldberg, jewelry and notions; S. E. Allison, clothing; Mrs. S. E. Allison, millinery.
White, Duke & Co., West Point, Miss.; W. G. White, general store; H. Dugan, general store.
Saginaw Dry Goods and Clothing Company, Saginaw, Mich.; A. E. Browne, dry goods; F. Fumost, dry goods.
Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; R. A. Briggeman, millinery; 27 East Eleventh Street.
Parker, Thomas W., Dubuque, Iowa; furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.
Graves, E. J., Peoria, Ill.; M. Spencer, millinery; C. Kohler, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.
Celtin Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, silks; Hotel Navarre.
Kingsbury, R. S., Xenia, Ohio; clothing; Waldorf-Astoria.
Jobe, C. L., Xenia, Ohio; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Baader & Zurcher, Chillicothe, Ohio; William Zurcher, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.
Sellening, A., Chillicothe, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Belvedere.
When the beach was reached luncheon was served in a grove. The excursionists returned to the city at 10 o'clock last night.
Willis, G. C., Champaign, Ill.; H. A. Johns, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Zukeski, Louis, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Roesir, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ludwig, Coe & Co., Portland, Mich.; W. E. Ludwig, dry goods; B. E. Ludwig, dry goods; Hotel Bradford.
Bair, A. W., & Co., Monroe, Mich.; A. W. Bair, dry goods; O. Bair, dry goods; Hotel Bradford.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; G. S. Holloway, dry goods; 337 Broadway.
Richardson, C. W., Herkimer, N. Y.; commercial merchant; 86 Warren Street.
Voris, M. J., & Co., Franklin, Ind.; M. J. Voris, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Dalmbert, M., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; M. Dalmbert, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Huff, Charles S., Martinsville, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Allen, M., Buffalo, N. Y.; millinery.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. L. Shan, dress goods; Hotel Albert; S. A. Clairmont, linens and domestics; Herald Square Hotel; B. Knight, silks; Hotel Albert.
Townsend, J. H., Buffalo, N. Y.; general merchandise; 47 East Ninth Street.
Enoch, J. C., Mount Sterling, Ky.; general merchandise.
Beall, W. P., Gallipolis, Ohio; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Minear, S. P., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; R. Ketchum, dry goods.
Uhrig, Charles W., Gallipolis, Ohio; A. H. Uhrig, jewelry.
Wall, Claude M., Gallipolis, Ohio; jewelry.
Scherl, A. & M., Joplin, Mo.; A. Scherl, dry goods; A. Woolf, dry goods.
Barrett & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; K. Mahon, millinery; E. Mahon, millinery; M. Barrett, millinery; B. Flanigan, millinery.
Miller, W. E., Company, Winchester, Ind.; J. W. McCamish, department store; W. Norvell, department store; Olive Miller, department store; Mrs. W. E. Miller.
McMillan, M. M., Spencer, West Va.; department store.
St. Louis Pants Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Kahn, clothing.
Hensafield, M., & Sons, Dundee, Mich.; H. A. Hensafield, hats and furnishings; Hotel Cadillac.
Payne, the H., & S. Company; Cincinnati; M. Baker, dry goods; N. Baker, dry goods.
Beckwith, O. W., Beatrice, Neb.; drugs and wallpapers; Herald Square Hotel.
Hyde Drug Company, Malone, N. Y.; J. E. Rogers, drugs; 90 Madison Lane.
Wolff, B., Newport, Ky., dry goods.
Hanson, C. B., Company, Gallipolis, Ohio; T. W. McCormick, dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Goodwin Clothing Company, Evansville, Ind.; S. W. Cook, clothing; I. Cook, clothing; L. Cook, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, R. M. Murrell, dry goods, 621 Broadway.
New York Racket Store, Tiffin, Ohio; E. E. Clement, general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; R. Field, dry goods.
McLaren & Co., Limited, St. Catherine, Ontario; O. O. Borrowman, dry goods.
Famous, The, Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. A. Marks, general merchandise; Hotel Gerard.
Arnold, H. H., & Son, Huntington, Ind.; Charles Arnold, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Purman & Johnson, Montpelier, Ind.; I. N. Purman, dry goods.
Farthing, J. M., St. Catherine, Ontario; dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.
Gardner, W. H., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery and ribbons.
Benker, George, & Co., Piqua, Ohio; George Benker, department store; Herald Square Hotel.
Thedieck, I. H., Sidney, Ohio; department store; Herald Square Hotel.
Abel & Bach Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Bach, trunk manufacturers; Hotel Normandie.
McCabe Store Company, Dillonvale, Ohio; S. Mitchell, general store; T. McCabe, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
McCabe Store Company, Maynard, Ohio; J. McCabe, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Allen's Bargain Store, Wellsville, N. Y.; F. Allen, dry goods; 115 West Thirteenth Street.
Kean Cash Store, Mansfield, Penn.; A. W. Kean, dry goods.
Allman & Putman, Massillon, Ohio; J. E. Fordt, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Drummon, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Stearns, L. L., & Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; G. L. Stearns, dry goods.
Brownstein, H., Cazenovia, N. Y., clothing.
Hastings Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company, London, Ontario; G. E. Forsythe, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Taylor-Wolfender Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. A. McDonald, dry goods; D. D. Doyle, dry goods; Broadway Central H

Store Closes Daily at 5 o'clock. *Latest information about Merchandise at Wanamaker's* Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

To Tourists Especially

With the ebb and flow of pleasure travel we receive many visitors from distant points. This in itself is gratifying, but the resulting sales of goods are also more than pleasing.

It indicates the general recognition of this store as a place of resort that satisfies both popular curiosity and refined taste.

The Picture Gallery attracts. It contains many very important works. Ask for a catalogue—you'll get it gratis. Fifth floor.

The Piano Store attracts. If an Angelus is being played, take a chair and listen. Fifth floor.

The show of Art Costumes attracts. Second floor.

Check small baggage at Bureau of Information. First floor.

Eyes Not Ears The Sanctum Speaks

Advertisements are unpopular. Readers are not hungry for them. For us it is important to create a demand for advertising as general reading. Our appeal is through the eye to the will. In hotels the awful detonation of the gong no longer announces meals and galls the ear. The bell is silent at the auctioneer's door; the tinkling of the scissor grinder's bell and the blast of the fish-seller's horn are rare in city streets. Advertising, high and low, invokes the eye and ceases to claim the ear.

In general literature hacks abound. They are of all degrees, great and little. Frequently pay depends on padding. Padding is often stilted, mysterious, heavy—comically serious. Intelligent merchants cannot afford hacks as advertisers. Every word must tell directly. Lines are costly in metropolitan papers. The advertising literary man must earn his pay by packing—not padding. The story must be briefly told—success attends word saving and not word wasting. How much rest would come to the reading Public if all writers and authors had an advertising training! Paper makers and printers would lose heavily, but the world would gain much.

This is simply an attempt to advertise our advertising—to make clear some reasons that should lead you to read it regularly.

Ten Model Wraps From Paris

Here follows some very positive assertion. Each season we show in this store the richest productions of the best Paris Costume Composers in advance of corresponding expositions in Paris.

It is stated upon high authority outside of our own staff that we regularly take more of the highest-grade Model Costumes and Wraps from Paris than any other house in any country.

Our relations with Paris and prominence in this country give us special and exclusive command over the highest class of Paris dress designers. Many great Paris reputations have been achieved through the Wanamaker Exhibitions.

To-day two of our small Salons, second floor, are devoted to an exhibition of ten Wraps and Gowns from Paris that were received and opened yesterday. They come from Artes & Paillard, Hubert et Riqueur, Sara Mayer and Francis.

In addition the previous collection that has proved so interesting to editors, dressmakers and the public.

By Hubert et Riqueur. A coat of black Velour du Nord, handsomely but simply embroidered with black braid. Knots of black velvet ribbon, with flowing ends, add a graceful touch. The collar and facing are edged with a white chiffon ruffle, while the flowing sleeves are finished with chiffon ruffle and lace, which fall over the hands. The coat is lined with white peau de soie.

By Artes et Paillard. A coat of robin's-egg blue—an exquisite shade. Its chief charm lies in its simplicity—a wide flounce, which, with the gored seams, is emphasized by narrow bands of brown velvet. The flaring collar, with wide revers, are of sable; the sleeves are flowing, with deep turnover cuffs. A delicate lining of moire-striped white satin gives the finishing touch.

By Sara Mayer. A coat of broadcloth, of a light shade of gray. The deep cape, with scalloped edges, outlined with pale blue chenille and gold embroidery, falls to the waist. Further ornamentation is given by star-shaped applications of pale blue velvet, embroidered with gold. The collar and cuffs, of chinchilla, blend admirably in the color scheme. The coat is lined with white moire striped satin.

By Sara Mayer. An exquisite evening wrap of white satin; three-quarter length; lined throughout with white taffeta. Half way up the cape is a striking trimming of leaves and flowers appliqued on gold net, and completed by a deep chiffon ruffle. The short collar, of the same trimming, is finished with chiffon ruffle.

By Sara Mayer. A magnificent coat of black Velour du Nord—a study in richness. Long and loose flowing, lined with white satin, moire striped, and with collar, deep cuffs and facing of royal Russian Ermine, it is a garment fit for a Princess. Flowing lace finishes the sleeves, and a simple embroidery of rows of black silk gives the only additional decoration to this stately garment.

Hubert et Riqueur. A delicate coat, for evening wear, of pale blue taffeta, lined with white silk. The back and front are in clusters of narrow plaits, divided by bands of black velvet, embroidered with blue silk, running down to the chiffon flounce. The corded yoke is cut in Van Dyke point design; the deep collar and cuffs are inlaid with white corded silk, heavily embroidered with black velvet beading, gold and blue. Two rosettes of blue chiffon and black velvet give an attractive finishing touch.

By Artes et Paillard. A three-quarter coat of the palest shade of lavender taffeta. The entire garment, from yoke to bottom, is composed of circular ruffles, edged with black velvet and narrow gold braid. The yoke and high flaring collar are embroidered with white broadcloth and black velvet in a striking floral design.

By Francis. A tailor-made coat of pastel-blue broadcloth, fascinating because of its severe simplicity. New treatment of the yoke effect and double cape over the shoulders only, is noticeable. The high standing collar, with band of gold braid, has turnover of blue velvet. The coat is trimmed with small pearl buttons, and lined with white Liberty satin.

By Francis. A coat of paste-blue broadcloth—a somewhat darker shade than the foregoing. The garment falls full and extremely loose from the shoulder; with Raglan sleeves of a new design. The high turnover collar is of brown velvet, on which appear the bees of the Empire. The facing of the coat and the wide turnover cuffs are edged with a striking design in brown velvet ribbon, and ornamented with a beautiful pattern of bees and garlands; lining is of figured satin.

By Francis. Another coat by the same designer is three-quarter length of exquisite tan broadcloth—almost completely covered with gold-and-white braid in vertical lines, except for a border of horizontal braiding around the skirt. The effect, though simple, is daring to a degree. Lining of figured white taffeta. Second floor.

Paris Bonnets

We are in the business of eternal fitness. When you enter the region of eternal pie you find it associated with eternal cheese. To divorce them would shock the eternal verities.

So there must be Parisian completeness, French bonnets to complete French costumes.

You will go to the Salons (second floor) for the costumes from Sara Mayer and all the rest. Afterward go north a little and contemplate the hat models from Alphonsine, Carlin, Virot. The following hints may entice you to the hats. They cannot be described.

From Madame Carlier.—A Turban of shirred green velvet, trimmed with a real lace scarf and black bird of paradise. $30 from $45.

From Alphonsine—A carriage hat of amethyst velvet; the brim trimmed with knot of green panne velvet, and a bunch of roses with foliage. $30 from $45.

From Mme. Virot—A Turban of black velvet, trimmed with bands of white felt and scarf of green, with large black and white bird. $30 from $45.

From Camille Roger—A large hat of black velvet, turned off the face, and trimmed with rosettes of black satin and quills. $30 from $45.

From Mme. Carlier—A flat Walking Hat of brown velvet and chiffon, trimmed with a Chinese bird on crown, shading from deep green to light brown. $30 from $45

Second floor, Broadway.

Matchless Quartette--- Chickering, Vose Crown, Campbell

A Piano Store—broad, complete, dignified, legitimate. To create such a store was our purpose at the start. The purpose is realized.

"Department Store!" A cheap sneer. Falsehood about the Chickering's trademark! The sneers and the untruth are dead together. They were never given life by respectable competitors. Our stock of four sorts is full—the nobility of pianos:

Chickerings—Elegant exteriors. A complete change in finish of exterior. Cases such as never seen before. Perfect interiors—instruments for artists. Honorable lineage—seventy-eight years—splendidly sustained in present achievement.

Vose—Splendid second to Chickerings, with friends and partisans that claim for them the first place. The rivalry between these two leading names is generous, friendly, broad.

Crown—These instruments are unique.

First—A high-class piano in the usual use of that word, perfect in construction, rare in tone.

Second—Various combinations of stringed instruments—especially the mandolin and harp. A Crown piano gives to the thoughtful musician an opportunity for study and command of such combinations as would hardly be possible to an organ or string orchestra. To the amateur the chances for social entertainment are great.

Campbell—A triumph of real cheapness in good pianos. Good enough to satisfy cultivated taste. Cheap enough and sold upon such terms as will easily bring them within the means of a narrow income.

The range of prices included in the foregoing is from $180 to $925. Each instrument the best for the price. In all cases where credit is satisfactory pianos may be paid for by deferred payments, the balance being carried at four per cent. interest.

Our great piano sales bring many trades for pianos that have been more or less used. They are for sale at low prices.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

About Carpets and Oriental Rugs

About the Carpets first—merely a word of advice, warning and information.

The advice: If you are planning extensive Autumn furnishing schemes for your house, remember the important part the Carpet plays in the success or failure of the general effect. Don't ignore its influence; don't imagine that *any* carpet that is "near enough" in color will do. Begin with the carpet and *work up*—then will your results gladden your labors.

Which brings us to the information: The new Carpets for Fall furnishing are arriving, in a variety of new styles and handsome colorings. We shall be glad to help you in your search for the right one.

Then the Rugs. They offer a simple, yet effective way of supplying the basis for a well-furnished room. And these particular Oriental rugs offer considerable price-economies at a most opportune time. They are in carpet sizes, in India, Persian and Turkish qualities, at much reduced prices, ranging from $45 to $135. Sizes range from 8 by 10 to 12 by 16 feet. Here are a few examples of the many fine carpet rugs in this collection:

14 ft. 7 in. by 9 ft. 1 in., from $185 to $98.
12 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft. 5 in., from $145 to $90.
11 ft. 9 in. by 9 ft. 4 in., from $148 to $75.
14 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft., from $165 to $98.
13 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft. 2 in., from $125 to $85.
12 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 2 in., from $168 to $95.
16 ft. 11 in. by 9 ft. 9 in., from $248 to $130.
15 ft. by 9 ft. 9 in., from $158 to $90.
16 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft., from $210 to $145.
14 ft. 9 in. by 10 ft. 11 in., from $138 to $95.
14 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., from $195 to $115.
13 ft. 10 in. by 11 ft. 8 in., $138 to $75.
13 ft. 5 in. by 10 ft. 8 in., from $145 to $90.
13 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. 8 in., $155 to $95.
14 ft. 10 in. by 12 ft., from $220 to $155.
14 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft. 3 in., $155 to $98.
15 ft. 1 in. by 12 ft., $230 to $135.
16 ft. 2 in. by 11 ft. 4 in., $198 to $105.

Also two hundred fine selected Shirvans, averaging one-third less than their real value, ranging in sizes from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. in length and in prices from $20 to $45.

Third floor.

Moderately-Priced Dress Goods For Autumn Wear

They are all fabrics that you know and appreciate; for they are the ones on which you depend for serviceableness, hard wear, and, withal, good appearance. Fabrics that make excellent dresses for school and every-day wear for young girls, and offer splendid value at their modest prices.

These are here in excellent variety; and in the new colors, or variations of the old stand-bys, that are going to be most worn this Fall. The following list hints of some of the kinds you will be most likely to want:

At 50c a yard—All-wool Serge, 40 in.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Granites, 36 in.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Venetian Cloths, 38 in.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 40 in.
At 65c a yard—All-wool Granites, 38 in.
At 65c a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 46 in.
At 65c a yard—Worsted Serges, 45 in.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Granites, 44 in.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Dress Cloths, 50 in.
At 75c a yard—Worsted Serges, 50 in.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 50 in.
At $1 a yard—Broadcloths, 50 in.
At $1 a yard—Worsted Serges, 50 in.
At $1 a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 48 in.
And with these three attractively under-priced lines of handsome corded Autumn Suitings:
At 50c a yard, regularly 85c—Corded mixed Suitings.
At 75c a yard, regularly $1.25—Corded Prunella Suitings.
At 75c a yard, regularly $1.50—Silk stripe Amure Suitings.

Tenth street and Rotunda.

Some New Brilliantine Waists

They testify to their recent arrival, do these handsome Brilliantine Waists, by the manner in which they illustrate the new Fall styles. They have not yet grown used to their new surroundings, and we fancy you won't let them, once you have seen them. For in good looks, splendid wearing qualities and inexpensiveness, they appeal strongly to most women. This hint of some of the styles and prices:

Brilliantine Waists—

$1.75—Full front, plaited back, bishop sleeves; waist unlined.
$2.25—Entire waist plaited; plain bishop sleeves.
$2.50—Front and back with stitched box plaits.
$2.75—Neck to bust plaited; plaited back and sleeves.

Second floor.

These in the basement:

Percaline Petticoats—

$1—In two styles; percaline with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with knife-plaited ruffle; cluster cords above; sateen umbrella ruffle trimmed with plain ruffle and three stitched folds above.

Tailor-made Suits For Girls Sharply Reduced

Approaching cool weather demands preparation in the way of heavier clothing. The group of stylish Tailor-made Suits offered today solves the problem of Fall dresses nicely for mothers who have girls of 14 or 16 years to provide for.

These suits are handsomely tailored, of homespun, cheviots and brilliantines, and, to a large extent, have the well-liked Eton jackets.

They must be hurried out, to make room for the incoming Winter dresses, and so they bear a revolutionary price,

$6.50 a Suit

for dresses that have recently been $10 to $13.50. Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' Bicycle Suits at Sharp Reduction

While they are originally intended for bicycle suits, these excellent, sturdy suits make ideal clothing for a boy to enjoy himself in. They are well made of mixed cheviots in attractive patterns, and are here in sizes from 7 to 11 years. But lots are broken—here's the rub—so prices are like this:

$5 to $7.50 Suits now $3

The same state of things—broken sizes—is responsible for a similar reduction on some good Bicycle Trousers for boys of 6 to 12 years. Materials are mixed cheviots, and values are $2 to $2.75. But the new price is $1 for choice.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Furniture For Your Descendants

We are reading and thinking about "Furniture of Our Forefathers" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) Today's descendants are tomorrow's ancestors, and Furniture that you are buying here now may furnish subjects for antiquarian investigation in the twenty-first century. Posterity has done little for you in Furniture, but Wanamaker Furniture Store gives you chances in furniture buying never approached elsewhere at any time.

Think of this: Our store is an institution. We are building the business for a long future. Under these circumstances dare we risk exaggeration or mis-statement? Therefore our claim that we are giving you three dollars' worth for two dollars is based upon our plans for next year and all future years.

At high noon Saturday, August thirty-first, the present sale will expire by limitation. Just some little items follow. The Furniture Store is its own catalogue.

Here are about twenty parlor suites that have done duty as samples, and have fulfilled their mission. From the low August prices we have taken another slice and made them just *half price*.

Parlor Suites—

At $35, from $70—Three pieces; imitation mahogany frames; divan, arm and wall chair; spring seats; inlaid panels; upholstered back; covered in light tapestry.

At $55, from $110—Three pieces; Colonial design; mahogany frames; sofa, arm and wall chair; spring seats; upholstered backs; tapestry cover.

At $57.50, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany frames; crotch veneer top panels; carved arms; shaped legs; sofa, arm and wall chair; spring seats; upholstered back; tapestry cover.

At $70, from $140—Four pieces; mahogany frames, inlaid; overstuffed backs; spring seats; sofa, arm, wall and Roman chair; tapestry cover.

At $75, from $150—Three pieces; mahogany frames, Louis XVI.; handsomely carved; sofa, arm and wall chair; upholstered backs, spring seats; silk damask cover.

At $77, from $154—Three pieces; mahogany frames, Louis XVI.; sofa, arm and wall chair; spring seats; upholstered backs; silk damask cover.

Fourth floor.

Parlor Suites—

At $77.50, from $155—Three pieces; mahogany frames; handsomely carved; sofa, arm and wall chair; upholstered backs; spring seats; silk damask cover.

At $125, from $250—Five pieces; mahogany frames of large and graceful design; sofa, arm and wall chair with upholstered backs; arm and wall with panel and carved backs; claw feet; tapestry cover.

Odd Sofas—

About a dozen odd sample sofas also go at half price. They are fine goods and the day should end the lot.

At $25, from $50—Mahogany frame sofa; shaped legs and arms; marquetry panel in back; spring seat; upholstered back; embossed velour cover in red.

At $27.50, from $55—Mahogany frame sofa; crotch veneer panels; shaped legs with carved claw feet; spring seat; tapestry cover in rose color.

At $30, from $60—Mahogany frames; handsomely carved; upholstered back and arms; spring seat; embossed velour in rose color.

At $40, from $80—Mahogany frame sofa; brass inlaid lines; marquetry panels; carved legs; fancy colored, raised figured velour cover.

Unusual Values in Handkerchiefs And Embroidery

Seems as though there were as many handkerchiefs lost daily as there are pins. That's slightly overstated; but nevertheless it is nearly impossible for any man or woman to possess too many of them.

And when excellent handkerchiefs can be bought for as little as these we tell of today, it becomes the best sort of economy to lay in a surplus supply, even if you have no immediate needs for them. Of course, they are all pure linen, or else they would not be here.

Handkerchiefs—

At 12½c each—8,400 Men's All-linen Handkerchiefs, unlaundered, with hand-worked initials. All perfect goods. A full assortment of initials.

At 18c each; worth 25c—Women's All-linen Handkerchiefs, unlaundered, with hand-worked initials, decorated with medallion and fleur-de-lis. A fine quality of sheer linen. Their usual price is 25c each, now 18c.

Here is also an interesting offering of Embroidery, Beading and insertion, in good patterns, at half their usual prices:

Embroidery—

4,000 yards of embroidery, beading and insertion, in pretty patterns; worked on a good quality Swiss muslin, nainsook and cambric.

At 10c, from 20c 12½c, from 25c 15c, from 30c 20c from 40c

Main aisle, Broadway.

New Silks And Velvets From France and America

For months the makers of Silks and Velvets, here in America, and in the great silk centres of Paris and Lyons, have been preparing for your demands upon them this Fall. Now the result of the labors of their skilled designers and deft workmen are taking tangible shape.

Day by day the beautiful fabrics are pouring in, and the first arrivals are already here to delight you.

Many of the new silks are of the more practical sorts, that will be used for entire costumes. Among the prominent features of this season's goods are the rich novelties in combinations of black and white, of which we already show a large variety.

From France—

Rich pure dye Taffetas with embroidered figures, for waists or entire gowns. The designs are all neat, such as buds, sprays, dots and clover-leaf embroidered in color or white, always outlined with black; on either black or white grounds. $2.75 a yard.

Rich Novelty Velvets, in delicate color grounds, with raised allover patterns of white; six choice colorings. $2 a yard.

Printed Panne Velvets; hair-line stripes of white on pink, light blue and black grounds. $1.50 a yard.

Printed Panne Velvets, in six choice shades, printed in four colors on white, Dresden designs outlined with black tracings. $1.50 a yard.

Rotunda.

From America—

Rich wide brocaded Satins; made especially for costumers and furriers; in ten choice light and medium shades; allover patterns, and no two alike; 27 in. wide. $3.50 a yard.

Fine Black Dress Taffetas, which are absolutely the best ever offered at the various prices. They will be known as the "Gilt Edge" Taffetas. A pure gold thread is woven in one selvedge to designate the goods; on the other selvedge is woven "Wanamaker Wear Insured," which is an absolute guarantee as to the wear of the silks. We believe them to be without a rival.

21 in., $1. 27 in., $1.50.
23 in., $1.25. 36 in., $2.

The wide ones especially recommend themselves for the long coats so much in style.

Pocket Books and Chatelaine Bags

The Pocket-books are handsomely made of colored seal, walrus and Texas steer leathers, calf-leather lined; with very attractive art mountings in sterling silver, in dull gray or Colonial gilt finish. They would be fairly priced at $2.50. **$1.75 each.**

The Wrist and Chatelaine Bags form an alluring collection in all the newest leathers, with gun metal, silver and gold-plated frames. Some styles have clasps, mounted with various jewels. $1.50 to $8.

Also a group of wrist and chatelaine bags, of different kinds, at 25c and 45c.

Main aisle.

Souvenir Spoons From the Pan-American Exposition

Many of you have already visited the Exposition at Buffalo, while many others have the pleasure of a trip still in prospect. In either case, or even if you're not going at all, these pretty spoons, typical of the American spirit that pervades the "Rainbow City," are worthy of your interest. For the travelers they will form attractive souvenirs of the Pan-American; for the stay-at-homes, they will, in any event, help to deck out the tea-table in effective fashion.

There are six patterns of these teaspoons, showing the head of the American Indian, the characteristic buffalo and the show-piece of the Exposition—the Electric Tower. They are of sterling silver, with French gray finish, and good weight. $1.35 each.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Everybody's Magazine

The September number is out with the first part of General Funston's account of the Capture of Aguinaldo. The edition for September is greatly increased, but it is needless to advertise it. The August number was sold out quick, and so it will be with September.

This Magazine has arrived, full-fledged, the leader of its class. More than this it ranks with the great leaders of periodicals regardless of class. Ask it of your newsdealer, but ask quickly.

Book Store, Main floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BOX BLUE RIBBON TABLE SALT FREE THIS WEEK WITH ONE POUND BUTLER'S TEA.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 58th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
418 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
854 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1735 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

BUTTER SPECIAL

The greatest sale of fine Butter ever undertaken in the history of our business begins to-day in all of our stores and will continue without restriction or limit as to quantity, regardless of the extremely low price we name, until the close of business on Saturday next. Butter such as ours is indeed a treat to those who have an appreciation of perfect quality, and this fact is best evidenced by the enormous quantity we sell.

OVER 100,000 POUNDS A WEEK.

The reason for this is easily explained, we being direct receivers of the finest Butter coming to this market, having our own connections with the most famous creameries in America, who ship us only their choicest grade. The price we quote speaks for itself. No store or stores throughout Greater New York, or anywhere else for that matter, can match the quality we give at any such figures. At the price made for this sale other grocers will not be supplied.

VERY BEST FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER,

SPECIAL 19 CENTS A POUND.

FLOUR.

THE WORLD'S FAMOUS

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS BRAND

This Flour is milled for us by the largest and best mill in America, so we gladly guarantee every pound sold. The special price we name is for this sale only.

A BAG (24½ pounds)...49c

A BARREL.....$3.95

FREE THIS WEEK.
Pound Package XLCR Corn Starch
WITH ONE POUND
Butler's Famous Fresh Roasted Coffees,
In the Bean, at 15c., 20c. or 25c. lb.

FREE THIS WEEK.
Box Blue Ribbon Table Salt,
The Highest Grade of Fine Salt Made,
WITH ONE POUND
Butler's Famous Teas at 29c. to 35c. lb.

FREE THIS WEEK.
Bottle Eagle Lemon or Vanilla Extract,
WITH ONE POUND
BUTLER'S BEST COMBINATION COFFEE,
AT 15 CENTS A POUND.

FREE.
UNEEDA BISCUIT.

Every customer during this sale who purchases one pound of our very best New York State Full Cream Cheese at 13c. will be presented with a package of Uneeda Biscuit.

CRACKERS.

Fresh, crisp Ginger Snaps, Nic-Nacs or Lemon Crackers, a pound 3c

Alpha Pudding, made in a moment, all varieties, special, a package	4c.	Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, fine quality, pint bottle, 9c.; ½ pint	5c.
Seeded Raisins, extra fine and large, a package, 9c., or 3 for	25c.	Salad Oil, finest domestic bottling, quart bottle	15c.
Prunes, choice Santa Clara, good meaty fruit, special, a pound	5c.	Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, our best, pint bottle 10c.; half pint	7c.
Lemons, finest juicy Messina, special, a do zen	10c.	Root Beer Extract, Peerless Brand, extra fine, bottle	6c.
French Mustard, Butler's Best, extra large bottle	8c.	Black Pepper, our own packing, ¼-pound can	6c.
Granulated Yellow Meal, made from choicest Southern corn, 3½ pounds	7c.	Ammonia, large bottle, good, strong ammonia	5c.
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, the finest oats packed, 2-pound pkge	9c.	Violet Ammonia, for toilet or bath, very fine, extra large bottle	10c.
Laundry Starch, finest quality, special, a pound	4c.	Laundry Soap, Butler's Best Borax, a cake 4c.; 2 for	7c.

New Peas, Hubbard's Early June, special, a can	10c.	California Pears, extra heavy syrup, a can	16c.
New Peas, Berry Brand, early June, a can	8c.	Macaroni or Spaghetti, Peerless Brand, ½-pound package, special	4c.
French Sardines, Clement Brand, ¼s, with key, a can	9c.	Medicated Toilet Paper, large 1,000-sheet package or roll, special	5c.
French Sardines, Les Columbiennes, large, ¼s, with key, a can	15c.		
California Apricots, extra heavy syrup, a can	15c.		

POUND PACKAGE XLCR CORN STARCH FREE THIS WEEK WITH ONE POUND 15c., 20c. or 25c. COFFEE.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER, 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BOTTLE EAGLE LEMON or VANILLA EXTRACT FREE THIS WEEK WITH ONE POUND BEST COMBINATION COFFEE.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1515 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
690 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Colès St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

389 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TRIPLER COMPANY DISPUTE

Sale of Private Stock by Senator Jones Is Followed by Dissensions.

Charge that Threats Were Made—Meeting of Directors Called to Investigate the Transaction.

Internal dissensions in the Tripler Liquid Air Company, which have been agitating the Board of Directors for nearly six months, have at last become public property.

The company, which is capitalized at $10,000,000, under the laws of Arizona, was formed to push the discoveries and inventions of Charles E. Tripler of this city. Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and Stephen W. Dorsey, who was involved in the Postoffice Star Route scandals, are large stockholders, as well as Directors of the company. The development of the internal dissensions came through an attack made on them.

The first public intimation of the troubles of the company came on Tuesday afternoon, when some person telephoned from the offices of the company, at 11 Broadway, to Police Headquarters, asking that a detective be sent there at once.

Sergt. Aloncle answered the call. He found Israel Goldberg of 29 East Broadway in a dispute with Mr. Tripler and the clerks in the office. This dispute was about $2,000 worth of stock, which he had purchased from the company. He had purchased the stock through Senator Jones, and supposed it was treasury stock. When he could find no entry of the sale in the books of the company he became alarmed, especially when he found out that his check had been cashed by ex-Senator Dorsey.

Sergt. Aloncle decided that the matter was one for the civil courts, so retired from the scene.

From this on criminations and recriminations began to fly thick and fast, with the result that a special meeting of the Board of Directors will be called to-day, providing a quorum can be obtained, to investigate the whole transaction.

Senator Jones and ex-Senator Dorsey are now in California. They are represented here by Samuel M. Gardenhire, who, up to six months ago, was actively connected with the General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company, a rival corporation.

Mr. Gardenhire explained the stock transaction with Mr. Goldberg by saying that, at the incorporation of the company, his clients received 100,000 shares of a par value of $10, and that they, like other Directors, had sold some of this private stock to individual purchasers. At the same time, Mr. Gardenhire declared that the company was in a bad way, and that it would have to be reorganized.

"Neither Dorsey nor Jones has been guilty of any moral or legal impropriety," said Mr. Gardenhire. "There has been a strong effort to get them in trouble by Mr. Tripler and his advisers. They have been repeatedly threatened that if they did not pay over to the company the money they realized from the sale of their private stock they would be taken into the courts and into the public press."

Mr. Gardenhire declared that the real trouble was caused some six months ago, when Mr. Dorsey, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, had tried to have the expenses reduced and had wanted to cut the salary of Mr. Tripler, which was $1,000 a month.

Mr. Gardenhire gave a brief history of the company, as follows:

"With Senator Dorsey, Senator Jones formed a ten-million-dollar company to exploit Tripler's patents. The stock was divided into a million shares of a par value of $10 each.

"Tripler got $2,500,000 worth of stock for his patents. Half of the stock was distributed to the Directors, $200,000 worth was given to the Directors to sell for their own benefit and the rest was treasury stock to be sold.

"A contract was made with Gerald M. Fennell & Co. by which they were to sell the stock on a big commission. They agreed to turn into the treasury $2,000 a month in cash.

"Fennell & Co. filled the country with glowing advertisements, and stock was sold rapidly at prices ranging from $4 to $6 a share. About 52,000 shares were sold and $250,000 so raised. Of this money there is nothing left. About a third of it went for advertising, another third went to Fennell & Co. for commissions, and the rest reached the treasury. Of this latter sum $55,000 was spent for an exhibit at the Paris Exposition, some was spent to begin a factory at Fifty-ninth Street, and the rest went for office expenses and in the effort to start subsidiary companies to exploit the patents in various States.

"Fennell & Co. ceased turning in money about Jan. 1, and since then trouble has been brewing. Senator Dorsey had charge of the office. He and Jones both sold some of their stocks when the boom was on.

"Since the money ceased coming in Mr. Dorsey tells me he has spent all he got for his stock in keeping the concern going, and he now has a claim against the company for money lent amounting to $27,000. Senator Jones has put in $8,000 in the same way."

The law firm of Sheldon & Gwynn represent both Mr. Tripler and the company, and all inquirers at the offices of the company were referred to Mr. Gwynn.

Mr. Gwynn said:

"The charges presented by Mr. Goldberg have been considered serious enough for us to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors. The meeting will be held to-morrow if we can get a quorum. After this meeting we may tell the facts. We hope that Mr. Dorsey will come East and explain his position. I want to deny that any demands or threats have been made to either Mr. Dorsey or Senator Jones.

"I would call attention to the fact that their counsel was the promoter of the General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company, and that that company would be better off if it could break up the Tripler Company."

Mr. Tripler would not discuss the troubles and none of those interested in the company would tell of what had taken place at the Directors' meetings, but intimated that now the trouble had become public all facts would soon be known.

The Directors of the company are Charles E. Tripler, who is also President; J. B. Grosvenor, Senator John P. Jones, Senator Frank J. Cannon, H. P. Layton, Stephen W. Dorsey, and William A. Vincent.

The stock of the company is widely distributed among small holders. It has never paid any dividends. Work is still in the experimental stage. The company is about to open up a new laboratory in West Fifty-ninth Street.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL SESSIONS

New Institution Will Offer Many Advantages to Students.

Sessions of the Brooklyn Law School, which was organized July 1, as the first institution of the kind in that borough, will commence Sept. 30. Norman P. Heffley is President and W. Payson Richardson the Dean of the Faculty. Although the Faculty has not yet been completed for the full three years' instruction, those already secured are practitioners of years of experience at the New York Bar. Provision has been made for many lectures by eminent specialists. It is the avowed aim of the Trustees to make this the foremost law school in the country.

Both lecture and case methods will be embraced in the system of instruction. The lectures will be given in the Heffley School Lecture Hall, at 243 Ryerson Street, which contains 2,000 square feet of floor space, and is commodious and well ventilated. The school library contains both State and Federal reports and books by recognized authorities on the various subjects of the course; the Brooklyn Law Library, located in the Brooklyn Court House, is also at the convenient disposal of the students.

GEORGE H. DANIELS NOT DEAD.

Rumor Set at Naught by a Personal Message from Him.

There was a rumor here yesterday that George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was dead. In response to a message of inquiry, Mr. Daniels sent the following reply from Lake Geneva, Wis., last night:

"I am in perfect health, and will be at the office ready for business next Tuesday morning."

THIRTEEN PERSONS HURT

Collision of Cars in Brooklyn Results in Many Injuries.

One Man May Die—Charged that Company's Inspectors Offered No Aid to Injured.

A collision of cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company occurred yesterday morning in the busiest section of the borough and at a time when traffic was heaviest. Thirteen people were injured, one of them so seriously that it is believed that he will die.

The scene of the accident was at the Borough Hall. There is a switch at this point which diverts cars coming down town to a loop, which runs around the hall to Joralemon Street and then back to the up-town track. This switch was open when it should have been closed.

About 10:30 in the morning a Fulton Street car, bound down town, was caused by the switch to suddenly swerve and cross over the up-town track. At this moment a Greene and Gates Avenue car, bound up town from Manhattan, arrived at this point, and the cars crashed together with terrific force. The passengers were thrown in every direction.

A crowd immediately gathered, among whom were several physicians, who rendered such assistance as they could, while a call for ambulances was sent to both the Brooklyn and Long Island College Hospitals. The injured were taken to the Borough Hall Police Station, and, after being attended by the ambulance surgeons, all left for home except Arthur Mende, twenty-nine years old, of 1,656 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He was so seriously hurt that it was feared he would die. He was removed to the Brooklyn Hospital. He was suffering from concussion of the brain, and both his legs were severely injured.

The other persons injured were:

BLANCHARD, Mrs. JAMES, 27 years old, of 77 Christopher Street, Manhattan; laceration of head and face.

BOSTWICK, O. D., of Scranton, Penn.; contusions.

CLARK, JAMES, clerk in Department of Buildings, living at 210 High Street, Brooklyn; shock, contusions of body, and laceration of face.

FLEMING, ELIZABETH, 60 years old, of 490 Lenox Avenue, Manhattan; shock.

JORDAN, Mrs. ANNA, 30 years old, of 888 Union Avenue, Manhattan; shock and injuries about the head.

JORDAN, HANS, her son, 3 years old; laceration of head.

KEENE, JAMES P., 364 Broadway, Manhattan; contusions.

KALJEAN, J. S., 50 years old, of Second Avenue, Manhattan; contusions.

LESLIE, ANDREW, 442 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn; injuries to legs.

McTIERNAN, W. H., of 61 Clifton Place, Brooklyn; injuries and shock.

STEER, Mrs. FRANK, of 39 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn; shock.

SANDERMAN, OSCAR, 27 years old, of 77 Christopher Street, Manhattan; shock.

There was a temporary blockade of traffic on Fulton Street after the accident.

The Gates Avenue car had the front platform completely stove in, but the Fulton Street car escaped with a few scratches. No arrests were made.

The charge is made that after the accident the Inspectors, instead of aiding the surgeons and police in caring for the injured, made every effort to get those who could walk to the offices of the company, in Montague Street, and there to get them to sign papers releasing the company from any liability for damages.

CAR AND TRUCK CRASH.

Driver Killed Almost Immediately and Motorman Arrested.

Jeremiah Conway, thirty-seven years old, a truck driver, of 23 Bedford Street, was killed at West Broadway and Broome Street, last night, by a south-bound Sixth Avenue car, which hit his truck, throwing him off. He leaves a widow, six children, a mother, and a mother-in-law, all of whom where dependent on him.

Conway was in the employ of John Curry, a truckman, of 374 West Broadway. He was sent to Thomas Barrett's paper house, at 500 Broome Street, for his last trip of the day, to get some paper, which Barrett wanted taken to a cellar in West Broadway. Conway only had to take the paper around the corner. As he turned into West Broadway he had to cross the track for south-bound cars.

Car 2,543, in charge of Motorman Patrick C. Judge of 138 West Fiftieth Street, was coming down at a high rate of speed. The motorman turned off the current and put on his brake, but not in time to prevent the collision. The impact was so great that Conway was thrown off his seat. He went head first and struck on his head, lying still as if dead. He was carried into a store and an ambulance summoned, but he died in five minutes.

Policeman Riley of the Macdougal Street Station rode on the car to the end of the route and arrested Judge.

DEUTSCHLAND BROKE RECORD.

Arrived Off Sandy Hook Lightship at 1:20 o'Clock This Morning.

The great transatlantic record-breaking liner Deutschland, which left Hamburg Aug. 22 and Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 23, commanded by Capt. Albers, was sighted off Fire Island at 11:44 P. M., last night, and reached the Sandy Hook lightship at 1:20 this morning with more laurels to add to those already gained for she has broken all previous records for the passage between Cherbourg and New York. The record she broke of 5 days 12 hours and 20 minutes was made by the Deutschland on Sept. 1, 1900.

At 12:07 A. M. the liner was about seven miles east of Fire Island, which place is thirty miles distant from the Sandy Hook Lightship, where the Deutschland is due to arrive at 1:44 A. M. to equal the record.

It is probable also that she has broken the highest west-bound hourly average speed of 23.07 knots the highest west-bound day's run of 601 knots, which she made on her last trip over.

A NEW ELECTRIC SWITCH.

St. Louis Lines Try One Which Will Save Time and Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The long delay caused by motormen having to get off their cars to throw a switch or two or three will soon be a thing of the past. The Transit Company has installed a new automatic switch, an electric device, which throws the switch for the track the car is to take before the car arrives within twenty-five feet of the switch.

For many years electricians and mechanics generally have recognized the value of an automatic switch that would switch, but have until now failed to devise one that would stand the wear, tear, and exposure and continue to do its work. The device is very simple, consisting of two circular electro magnets mounted tandem in a cylinder, with a pistol rod or plunger of brass having a steel piston. The two magnets act on the steel piston alternately, attracting the piston to themselves when the electric current is passing through the coils of either magnet.

The advent of the automatic switch will mean much to those street-car systems operating lines with large numbers of switches, as much time is lost by motormen in stopping at every switch to throw it before the car can pass over. Besides the great saving in time on the schedules, a considerable sum will be saved to the companies annually in the matter of wages to switch boys, who are now employed on almost every line where traffic is heavy.

FORTUNE MAY AWAIT HIM.

Charles Bartels of 115 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, believes that he has fallen heir to a California estate valued at $100,000, though he is not yet quite certain about it. He received a letter yesterday from a lawyer of San José, asking if he was related to George Bartels, who died in that city several weeks ago, leaving no will and no heirs so far as his friends there knew. In looking over his effects, however, there was found the address of Charles Bartels of Jersey City.

Mr. Bartels could not say positively that he was related to the deceased Bartels, but he stated that he had an uncle named George Bartels, who went to California forty years ago, and from whom he had not heard since 1885. He will go to San José as soon as he can arrange his business affairs and inquire into the matter.

PEAPACK SMITHS' REUNION

Descendants of John Schmidt Assemble in Great Numbers.

Encouraging Number of Infant Smiths Indicates No Dearth in the Family —A Plea for Home Life.

PEAPACK, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Peapack Smiths held their twenty-sixth annual reunion here to-day at the old Smith homestead, near the headwaters of the Raritan River just east of the village, where stood the old log cabin of Zachariah Smith over one hundred years ago.

The property, it was said, is to be sold, it being the last tract of land in the vicinity not bought by the Ravine Association Syndicate. It was expected the transfer would occur during the year, but as the property is still in the hands of the Smith family, they decided to continue the celebration on the old spot at least once more. The valley, however, is building up and the surrounding hills are dotted with magnificent residences of wealthy New York people, so that it is safe to say there will be many more unions at the old homestead.

The business meeting was held at 10 o'clock. The following officers, who are also the General Committee, were selected to serve for the following year: President, Isaiah Smith of Millburn; Vice President, Abraham Smith of Peapack; Secretary, James Smith of Peapack, and Treasurer, John Dayton Smith of Peapack.

During the day about 2,000 of the family and its descendants registered, and there was a gratifying number of newcomers whose ages were less than a year. Many members of the Northern New York branch of the family, as well as others from almost every part of the United States, were present. At 11 o'clock the Hill City Brass Band of Summit came to the grove, headed by the officers of the reunion and a large number of the family. The President, Isaiah Smith, after a few words of welcome, introduced as the speaker of the day the Rev. Mr. Conover, rector of the Episcopal Church of Bernardsville. Mr. Conover, taking for his subject "The Family, the Mother of the Nation," made a plea for the family and home life, and said he hoped he would be forgiven for claiming relationship to the Smith family because "our respective ancestors came from the land of windmills and canals." Holland, he said, has carried to her colonies across the seas the love of home. Continuing, he said:

"There is no service which a man can render to his country greater than the offering of a good home. No deed of bravery on the battlefield, no fight for justice in the Senate or law courts, no marvelous achievement in the world of science can be of as great value to a nation as the quiet upbuilding of a pure and healthy home life. There is need for us in America to guard our home life, as never before. Time was when America might have pointed with pride to her homes, when a man thought more of his home than he did of his club, when mothers thought more of tucking their children in bed than they did of parties, when young people would gather about the old fireplace instead of seeking their fun and recreation elsewhere, and when home meant more than simply a place in which to eat and sleep."

"New Jersey," continued the speaker, "has been called contemptuously the dormitory of New York, but I prefer to think of it as the State of good homes.

"All of us must feel the inspiration which this reunion gives us for a more devoted home and family life. Such occasions knit more closely the old love of home, and made better citizens and nobler men."

Short addresses were also made by the Rev. William Johnston, the Rev. Mr. Anderson of the Gladstone Methodist Church, and others.

Over the speakers' stand hangs the time-worn banner, with the words, "Welcome to the Smith Family and Friends' Reunion," which has done service for a score of years. Another banner, which made its appearance for the first time last year, has on it paintings of Zachariah Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, and, under the portraits, the words, "In Memory of Our Ancestors." The Stars and Stripes wave from a flag pole, which is on the exact spot where lay the hearthstone of the old log cabin of Zachariah Smith.

Long tables, at which almost 2,500 people could eat at once, were set, but no more than 1,000 occupied the seats, as many preferred eating their luncheon under the trees on the banks of the new lake of the Ravine Association, which runs along the grounds for about a mile and a half.

The founder of the family of Peapack Smiths was John Schmidt, a Hollander, who came to this country more than 150 years ago, and settled in Long Island. Later, he secured a place on the farm of Christian Hassel, in Stanton, Hunterdon County, this State, and shortly after married the farmer's daughter.

After marriage he changed his name to Smith. The pair had seventeen children, nine sons and eight daughters, all of whom married, and also reared big families. The youngest of the seventeen children died at the age of sixty years, while the longest lived was Mrs. Charity Sheats, who lived to be 104 years old.

That many of the descendants inherited the long-livedness of their ancestors was shown to-day in the group of white-haired men and women who gathered around Abraham Smith, the Vice President of the family association, who is more than three score and ten himself.

When the association organized twenty-six years ago there were still twenty-two Smiths of the third generation living. There is a branch of the family in Seneca County, N. Y., which has a membership of 400. They hold a picnic every year, and it is said if the New Jersey reunions are abandoned the Seneca County branch will continue them.

VANDERBILT'S QUEER VISITOR.

Woman Called at the Fifth Avenue Residence and Demanded $300,000 —Sent to Bellevue.

The servants of the Vanderbilt home, at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon were startled by the demands of a well-dressed woman, who had been ushered into the reception room of the millionaire's home.

The woman drove up to the house in a cab. To the butler who answered the bell she presented a card, and he, thinking her a friend of the family, showed her into the reception room and called one of the servants to see what she wished.

"Is Mr. Vanderbilt in?" the woman inquired.

"He is not," the servant replied, "all the members of the family are out of town, and there is nobody home but the servants."

"Well, I must see some member of the family. The Vanderbilts owe me $300,000 and I must get it at all hazards. If I get it in bonds I will be satisfied, in fact any way will do as long as I get the money."

It dawned on the servants then that the woman was demented, and the butler quietly left the house and called Policeman Charles Raffky of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who was on post in Fifth Avenue. The policeman went back to the house with the butler, but his presence in the reception room caused the guest no concern.

"It does not matter whom you call in," she said, looking straight at the policeman, "I will not leave the house until I get the money that is due me."

"Well, come with me," the officer said to her, "and we will go to the bank together and draw the money. Do you want it in large bills?"

"It's immaterial to me," she answered, as she arose and accompanied Policeman Raffky from the room. Speaking kindly to the woman he got her to get into the cab, which still was standing in front of the house. The policeman then directed the cabman to drive to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where the woman was made a prisoner.

Later she was taken to Yorkville Police Court, where she was committed to Bellevue Hospital by Magistrate Mott to be examined as to her sanity. When asked her name, she said she was Catherine Malone, thirty-three years old, and that she lived at Riverdale, N. Y. She was well dressed and of evident refinement.

The woman at the hospital said that she lived in Barth Street, in Riverdale, and gave as her nearest friend her brother John. A reporter who went to Riverdale could find no such street, and could not find any one who knew a Catherine Malone.

TUNNEL CAVES IN ON A SCORE OF WORKMEN.

Great Trench at Union Square Gives Way—One Man Badly Injured—Car Traffic Long Delayed.

With a roar that was heard for blocks about fifty feet of the side of the excavation for the Rapid Transit tunnel on the east side of Union Square tumbled in at 10:30 o'clock last night upon a score of workmen.

The cutting here is forty feet deep, and the workmen had time to see the avalanche coming and fled in every direction, only one being struck, Samuel Post, of 221 West Sixteenth Street, the foreman. He was bruised all over the body by a mass of stones and dirt, and one piece of stone struck him on the back of the head and rendered him unconscious. He was taken to New York Hospital.

The cars of the Fourth Avenue line run over a temporary trestle at this point and when the cavein came it carried down the tracks about three feet. Wrecking wagons came with men, who worked like beavers to prop up the tottering tracks, but it was not until nearly 1 o'clock that the road was declared safe for cars, and even then they ran very slowly.

Holbrook, Cabot & Daly are the contractors for this portion of the route. The workmen said last night that the section was supposed to be of solid rock, and the accident was probably due to their having struck through into a pocket of fine sand.

INSPECTOR CORTRIGHT TO RETIRE

Not Going to California, He Says, and Owns No Property There.

Police Inspector Moses W. Cortright was seen at his home, 529 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, last night, and asked about a published story to the effect that he had purchased a large tract of land in Southern California and was the very next high official to be retired; that as soon as he was out of the department he would go to his new demesne to spend the rest of his days.

He said that, so far as his going to California was concerned, the story was absolutely untrue, as he had no idea of going there, and owned no property in the State.

"I expect to be out of the Police Department before long," he said. In answer to a question he added that he had not yet put in his application for retirement. "When I do, everybody will know it," he said.

CHICAGO'S POLICE INQUIRY.

Chief of Detectives Testifies Against His Lieutenant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—After both sides had concluded, this evening, in the civil service investigation of the City Detective Bureau expense account scandal, Capt. Luke Colleran, Chief of Detectives, at his own request, took the witness stand.

The Chief's testimony, while as a whole shielding the Detective Bureau, practically sacrificed Lieut. Joyce, who is on trial.

Colleran testified that if Joyce made out the expense account, knowing Tracy was in Chicago, and had never left for Cleveland, he was guilty of making an improper report, and if Joyce did not know the whereabouts of Tracy at the time in question, he was guilty of neglect of duty.

Commissioner Powell asked the questions which placed Colleran in a position where he had to sacrifice his lieutenant or bear the brunt of the neglect. This ended Capt. Colleran's testimony.

Argument in the case closed this evening and the commission adjourned until Friday morning to consider the evidence. It is possible a decision may be rendered on reconvening Friday.

Dismisses Extortion Complaint.

Because of the non-appearance of the complainant, Henry M. Miller, an insurance agent, at 56 Pine Street, Magistrate Pool to-day, in the Essex Market Court, dismissed the complaint of extortion against John L. Bough and Frank W. Anthony. Miller alleged that the two men threatened him with a suit for forgery unless he gave them a sum of money. He also claimed that Bough had assaulted him in the street. The case had been called three times before Magistrate Pool within a week, but each time Miller failed to make his appearance. The prisoners were released.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

OUTGROWTHS OF THE STEEL STRIKE

It is generally understood in trade circles that the United States Steel Corporation has no idea of ending the strike now in progress by granting the Amalgamated Association what it was quite willing to agree to before the strike began. Mr. SHAFFER formulates the momentary ultimatum of the association as follows:

> If the Trust will sign the scale for the mills that were signed for last year, make no discrimination against the men who went out on strike in those mills, agree to pay the union scale rates to other mills where the men have proved they want to be recognized, we can settle the strike.

It is scarcely necessary to quote historical precedent to show that it is not usual to grant as the terms of peace after a long and costly war exactly what might have been conceded in an honest diplomatic effort to avert war. SHAFFER must be a monumental egotist to overlook the fact that by such talk under existing circumstances he is not only rendering impossible any settlement of the strike which shall leave the Amalgamated Association a foothold in the mills of the Steel Corporation, but that he is intensifying the bitterness with which he is regarded by the membership he has misled by his bombastic promises.

The greatest danger which now threatens the Amalgamated Association is not from the Steel Corporation, but from the disgust and disappointment of the men who were induced to strike under conditions which rendered success impossible. If the Steel Corporation treats them rightly, and under fair rules establishes the fact that a skilful and industrious workman suffers no disadvantage from an alliance with his employer as compared with one whose alliance is with those of his own rank who seek to discourage and penalize individual enterprise and ambition, it will be a long time before any enthusiasm for a revival of the Amalgamated Association, or for a society to succeed it, will be displayed by those in the iron and steel trades who are entitled to represent them in labor councils.

It would be a narrow view of the present strike to see in it only what appears upon the surface. It involves a principle of the deepest significance to labor, and perhaps marks the beginning of an epoch in industrial history. Great consolidations have changed all the conditions, and the betterment of those affecting the workingman must be sought by other means than were effective up to five years ago. Isolated tribes can make war upon one another every year, or even oftener, without reversing the wheels of the chariot of progress. But when isolated tribes have been welded into homogeneous nationalities, so great in size and resources that their wars involve the world, the matter presents itself in quite another aspect.

One important result of these changed conditions is likely to be that labor unions which aim to be anything more than local will have to incorporate. Mr. J. P. MORGAN is credibly reported to have declared that so far as he, or any interests he represents, are concerned, no further dealings in the way of contract agreements will be had with societies which are not put upon a basis rendering them eligible to be sued as other corporations might be for breach of contract. This will change all the conditions for organized labor, and result in bringing a better class of leaders to the front. As we stated in our editorial yesterday Mr. MORGAN and his associates of the United States Steel Trust are not alone in their unrelenting hostility to organized labor in its present phases. To what extent the present labor leaders will co-operate with wiser men in wiser measures to benefit labor we do not know, and there will be no chance to determine this until it is established that organized labor is capable of choosing wise leaders and initiating wise measures. Thus far it has shown very little capacity in either direction.

EXPATRIATION FOR THE NEGROES.

An idle and almost forgotten dream of impracticable philanthropy is called to mind for no profitable use save reminiscence by Bishop TURNER'S belated conversion to belief in the policy of negro emigration "as best for the negro and best for the white man." Bishop TURNER is of the African Methodist Church and may be supposed to have the welfare of his race at heart; he may also be supposed to have studied the history of the black man in America. It is therefore surprising that at this late day he should hit upon a solution of the negro problem that was long ago tried and rejected and which has now become so impossible of application as to put it quite outside the pale of practical discussion.

It is easy to agree with his premises. There is, indeed, something like "an irrepressible conflict between whites and blacks." We may even take the next step and feel the inward conviction that "nothing but separation can reconcile and put an end to" this irrepressible conflict. In view of the awful mistake, the original sin, of bringing the African to this country as a slave and of the crime and blunder of the Republicans in giving him the suffrage, an act committed during the period of heat and passion born of the civil war which has done infinite harm to the Nation and proved a curse to the negro himself, and in view of the social and economic evils his presence begets, for which the best minds seem incapable of finding a remedy, we may say in the deep tone of full conviction that the country would, indeed, be better off if all the black men should take ship and sail away to the home of their ancestors.

But when Bishop TURNER says that "if they will open up a highway to Africa millions of the black race will go" assent stops short and the teachings of all experience rise in confutation. As an abstract proposition the expatriation of nine millions of people, most of whom are very well content with their present condition, must appear to every reasoning man as an impossibility. No picture of the delights of life in the Dark Continent could be painted in colors sufficiently alluring, no appeal to the supposedly inextinguishable love of fatherland could be made in terms eloquent enough to set in motion a refluent flood of African migration such as has presented itself to the fancy of Bishop TURNER. An apostle of the Bishop's doctrine who should go forth to preach it to the blacks would make himself a laughing stock the first week.

If the policy of expatriation should be resorted to Bishop TURNER gives the audacious assurance that he "will give the world another Rome, or establish a country like Australia, which was founded and built up by English cutthroats and penal convicts." But Liberia was founded by peaceable black men, under the fostering care of American philanthropists and Government protection, which is certainly a better start than criminals could give. That was eighty years ago, in 1822. The capital of the little republic is Monrovia, named for JAMES MONROE, who was then President. Good men saw in that day and in that way the solution of the negro problem, certainly not in that remote time a serious one. But Liberia, which blossomed into independence and recognized sovereignty forty years ago, is one of the dying nations, which we think of, when we think of it at all, as an unsuccessful little experiment in the impossible. Its population is decreasing, only a little over a million now, and only 2,000 of its people have gone there from this country. The rest are lazy savages. It does not pay its debts, it is continually sliding down hill to ultimate extinction. The promise of free passage, forty acres, and a mule would fail to entice more than a handful of black men to leave their homes in the South to grow up with that miserable little country.

African migration is a delusion. The black is here to stay until his vices, his idleness, his sloth, and his incapacities shall so weaken him and put him so far behind in the struggle for existence that his race will fade away, some centuries hence, before the successful races by which he is environed. The problem will be with us, too. Future generations of philanthropists will cudgel their brains over its solution, perhaps with better success. A period of creative industrial development in the South, the establishment of great industries, the building of railroads, the upbuilding of big cities, and the inflow of a great population of whites working hard for their living and transforming the business and social life of the Southern States would powerfully affect the negro. If he continued to be lazy and slothful, improvident and vicious, it would pretty rapidly crowd him to the wall. The race would diminish in numbers and finally cease to present a problem of serious dimensions. That is the natural solution of the negro problem, and the most probable.

THE MAYOR OF M'KEESPORT.

The astounding performances of Mayor BLACK of McKeesport warrant the conclusion that the laws of the State of Pennsylvania are radically defective, or that the Governor is culpably negligent in their enforcement. That the Mayor of a city can go on in the way which has seemed good to Dr. BLACK and not be called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from office, the average citizen will find it difficult to understand. His views and his personal sympathies are of no especial public interest, but his official acts are quite another matter. To assume the right to arrest any stranger found in town and subject him to the inquisition, to the end that if he cannot clear himself of the suspicion that he is a "strike breaker" in search of work he may be locked up as a vagrant or run out of town with a warning not to return, establishes conditions which are new in this country and not wholly consonant with the spirit of our institutions or the constitutional rights of our citizens.

The most recent of the evidences of the truth of Mayor BLACK'S statement that he is a law unto himself is the arrest of one SHERIDAN, a workman in the Wood mill who has been idle so long that he is in need. He was suspected of wanting to return to work, and when observed talking to some newspaper reporters by the strikers' pickets and told to "move on," he refused to do so. At the earliest opportunity offered by his reappearance on the street, he was surrounded by a mob which made a disturbance, was arrested, haled before the Mayor, fined $25 and costs, and committed to the workhouse for thirty days in default of payment. Questioned about the strict legality of this unusual magisterial procedure, Mayor BLACK said: "I don't care what the law is. I make my own laws"; also: "We do not hold hearings in McKeesport. We just arrest men and send them to the workhouse. Witnesses are unnecessary."

That the citizens of McKeesport are content to tolerate such high-handed proceedings is incomprehensible; that the Governor does not find it consistent with his duty to take action in the matter is surprising. Even our municipal Ursa Major, Mayor VAN WYCK, would scarcely venture to declare that in anything except the amenities of life he is a law unto himself, or that he is as indifferent to State and local statutes as he is ignorant of them. Mayor BLACK needs looking after. If, as is very likely, there are rioting and bloodshed on the part of the strikers, who have sworn that no non-union workman shall be permitted to enter the Demler mills, dead or alive, Mayor BLACK will be in the highest degree responsible therefor. That he is frightened at his own official temerity and is now anxious to make a show of doing his duty is evident from his act in stationing the police as a guard to the Demler plant when it was threatened with destruction on Tuesday night. Such tardy and perfunctory attention to his official obligation can scarcely be held to balance such an account of ostentatious dereliction as Mayor BLACK has to his debit, and if he gets through without inviting indictment and criminal prosecution it will be because his friends, the strikers, are more observant of the law than he is.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN LARGE CITIES.

The Electrical World has much fault to find with THE NEW YORK TIMES for its lack of information on the subject of the telephone service in this city. We might in turn find cause for adverse criticism in its disingenuous presentation of the facts which it undoubtedly has at command. For example, with reference to the statement made in these columns that Stockholm has a telephone service at about one-tenth the charge made for a business telephone in New York, The Electrical World says: "Putting aside the fact that Sweden is one of the cheapest countries of the world, we may point out that Stockholm has only one-thirteenth the population of New York, and that everywhere in the world the cost of operation increases with the size of the city."

The new telephone system for London, under Post Office control, will extend from Chipping Barnet and Enfield on the north to Bromley, Croydon, and Redbill on the south; and from Erith and Crayford on the east to Harrow and Hounslow on the west. This covers an area of about 640 square miles, with an estimated population of about 6,000,000. An installation under this system will cost $10, and the rate per message will be two and three pence, according to the distance covered, and, presumably, the number of central stations to be called upon for the necessary connections. It may very well be that the officers of the London Post Office do not know what they are at, and that they are about to bankrupt the department by undertaking the impossible; but we should prefer to learn this from authoritative British sources. The mechanical difficulties encountered in laying the underground cables have been as great in London, with its network of sewers, pipes, and conduits of one kind or another, as in any city of the world.

It may be clear to the electrical expert why a telephone service should cost more per unit in a district closely connected and densely populated than in one less compact and containing fewer people, but the average layman will find it difficult to understand why this should be so, or to believe that it is so. In any other business the conditions are exactly the reverse of those claimed to exist in the telephone business. Gas and electric lighting may be taken as illustrations. It might very well be true that at a scale of charges so high as to discourage the use of the telephone the relatively high cost of city installations and operation would appear to show that the cost of operation increases with the size of the city, but probably that is not what our technical contemporary means. If, however, it means anything else, we shall be compelled to insist that we think it mistaken.

ENTER MRS. NATION.

It was not ALEXANDER the Great who wept because there were no more saloons to be smashed in Kansas. It was the female Alexander whom we are at present entertaining, not unawares, though possibly unwillingly, "in our midst."

But what is it, except to collar a few dollars, that the apostolic "crank" expects to do here? She preaches against the saloon as a hated rival of the home. There are many women who do that. There are many thousands more who preach it in practice, by making the home a loved rival of the saloon. Saloon smashing, and not home making, appears to be the energetic Mrs. NATION'S forte. We judge from the reports that reach us from the Commonwealth which she adorns by her domiciliary relation. It seems that her husband, who might perhaps be described as Stag NATION, has applied to the courts of Kansas for a divorce upon the ground that the partner of his bosom has subjected him to odium, ridicule, and contempt. The plaint indicates that the perceptive faculties of the good man are better developed than his combativeness. "A quiet life was all his joy." But tranquillity is evidently impracticable within sight or hearing of this energetic female.

Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, in a supposititious letter from a Mohammedan Prince of India sojourning in London, attributes to the "barren women" that fervor of interest in other people's business which, according to him, has done much harm to the British Empire. We really do not know how many olive branches cluster and sprout about the table of Mrs. NATION, or whether any. But we do know that, if there be any, they are entitled to far more than the sympathy which has gone out to the offspring of the fictitious Mrs. Jellaby. Everybody must feel sorry for them.

As an exhibition of what may be done by a woman unsexed largely by nature and still more by habit, these performances are of a somewhat revolting interest. But there is no reason why anybody, except a policeman, should take Mrs. NATION seriously. She is evidently here for no other purpose than to work her Western notoriety for what it may be worth, and to advertise herself, in lieu of or in addition to more legitimate measures, by disorderly conduct. The really serious fact about her is that an American township once actually proposed to run itself in accordance with her "ideas." That is not only serious, but seriously sad.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In summing up what it has been able to ascertain in regard to submarine boats, French and American, The Electrical World and Engineer declares that "the modern electric submarine boat functions excellently from merely an operative standpoint, but has a very tough time in finding her way about." This high authority is therefore of the opinion that the utility of these vessels is extremely limited, and that the probability that they will soon fulfill the hopes of their inventors is small. Against a ship at anchor in a known position they ought to be fairly effective, "but," says the expert, "an attack on even a slowly moving vessel would be, in most waters, something after the manner of chasing a black cat around a coal cellar at midnight." In cable-cutting, too, such craft might perform in comparative safety work which men in open boats find of great peril, as was illustrated on the Cuban coast while we were at war with Spain. The submarine boat, however, is of some value merely as a threat. It is at least a terrible possibility, and hidden dangers terrify even those who have courage enough to face anything which they can see and fight against. It is admitted that against the attacks of submarine boats few or no effective precautions can be taken except flight from or rapid motion in the field of her operations, and there is always the chance that she will blunder upon the object of her search. It is suggested that perhaps the true place for the submarine boat is not just below the surface, but on the bottom, all the peculiarities of which in a given harbor can be learned and used in the determination of direction and position. But the inconsiderate enemy will always insist on keeping in motion, and as the bottom of most harbors consists of deep mud, easily disturbed, progression there would not be either easy or pleasant. The problem of underwater navigation is an interesting one, and certainly the men engaged in solving it show more intelligence than do those who seek to conquer the air by means of balloons. The former avail themselves of all the resources of science, while the latter persistently follow a course the end of which is known to be inevitable failure.

—There is no doubt as to the effectiveness of petroleum, either crude or refined, as a means of destroying immature mosquitos and rendering stagnant pools and like breeding-places incapable of sustaining this most dangerous form of insect life. Petroleum and kerosene, however, are unpleasant things to handle, as well as rather expensive in the large quantities necessary for a vigorous campaign against the mosquitos, and after a rural district has been generously sprinkled with oil its appearance and odor are almost enough to fill people of delicate sensibilities with regret for their malarial perils. Attention is deserved, therefore, by a letter published by The Medical Record, the author of which, Dr. RICHARD WAGGENER, writing from the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, Md., says he long ago found that the addition to water of a little lime would quickly rid it of the larvae of mosquitos. "Recently," the doctor declares, "I accidentally discovered a rain-barrel full of water which was alive with the larvae and pupae of mosquitos, the former being vastly in the majority, and I immediately seized upon this opportunity to watch the effect of lime upon them. As I was not trying to ascertain the minimum quantity of lime necessary to kill the larvae, but only to redemonstrate to myself that lime would do the work, I dumped my two hands heaping full of air-slaked lime into the barrel. This was done at 2:30 P. M. On inspection the next day at 7:30 A. M. there was not a single live larva in the barrel, but the number of pupae was apparently undiminished. Another inspection at 5 P. M. the same day showed no live pupae or larvae, and the water, which before the introduction of the lime was dark and foul, was clear and dead larvae were plainly discernible on the bottom." The doctor suggests the making of careful experiments to discover whether slacked or unslacked lime is the better for this purpose, and the least amount of it necessary to accomplish the desired end. He also notes, as bearing on the matter, the observed absence or scarcity of mosquitos in typical limestone regions, and the fact that yellow fever is never epidemic in such localities.

—Those who cherish the memories of from several to many contests for the America's Cup will read with entire equanimity the current reports of the phenomenal speed shown by the Shamrock in her trips about the lower bay and the waters contiguous thereto. Not a single challenger, we believe, failed to supply the material for gloomy prognostications by the marvelous rapidity of her motion at this stage of the international game—while, that is, she was sailing alone. The absence of a competitor will make a reputation for any yacht, particularly if the yacht is observed from a tug, the Captain of which has a reputation of his own to maintain for commanding a vessel that can and does go at a certain and considerable velocity. And all tug Captains are of that kind, though of course their consequent departures from the truth when questioned as to the speed of craft that keep ahead of their own result rather from an amiable weakness than an intention to deceive. It is extremely easy to be mistaken about rates and distances on the water, and though it is safe to say that the Shamrock is fast, her ability to beat either the Constitution or the Columbia can well be allowed to remain questionable until the real races take place.

—Etymologists and other word sharps, amateur and professional, must have much regretted the brevity of the letter which we published yesterday over the signature "H. A. WELTNER." After suggesting "aerograph" as a substitute for "wireless telegraphy," and "autocart" or "autowheel" for "automobile," Mr. WELTNER concluded with a rush by saying: "I shall not argue the merits of these suggestions, for I think they are self-evident." That, of course, was delightful in its way, but how much more delightful would it have been if our estimable correspondent had favored a deeply interested public with the reasons why he thinks he thinks that the merits of his suggestions are self-evident. How, for instance, would he have gotten around the objections sure to be made by the fairly ancient and highly honorable guild of aerographers on hearing a proposition to give an utterly new meaning to a combination of words which they devised long ago, and which they have always been allowed to use as their private property in their business of describing the atmosphere? At it would be absurd to suppose that Mr. WELTNER had never heard of the science of aerography, he must have some interesting arguments to justify the infliction of cruel pain upon some worthy gentlemen by depriving them of their name. He must be familiar, too, with the fact that the only serious fault in "automobile" is its yoking together of words from two languages in an unholy union, at which every etymologist revolts in anger and disgust. And yet he proposed "autocart" and "autowheel" as improvements! How immeasurable will Mr. WELTNER'S astonishment be if somebody is unkind enough to deny the existence of even one of his self-evident merits, and tells him that if he had searched until "the week that has two Thursdays," as they say in Spain, he could not have made suggestions less likely or less deserving to win acceptance than are those with which he is so thoroughly contented.

A WOMAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being very fond of reading anything about New York in old times, I was pleased with the articles headed "Changes in Lower Broadway" in your issue of June 23. The only mistake was that Park Place was not known then as it is now.

I was there very often between 1830 and 1840. It was then all private residences. Dr. Valentine Mott lived there. It was a very handsome block. Atwell's Music Hall was 201 Broadway. The American Hotel was opposite the Astor House. Philip Hone's (afterward Mrs. Mann's boarding house) was next, then Schuyler's Lottery and Exchange, corner of Park Place.

East Broadway was a lovely street, all private houses. In 1835 I went to a school there kept by a Miss Jackson. Eliza Vanderbilt went to school at the same time. The Commodore lived opposite, between Rutgers and Jefferson Streets. Canal Street was not opened.

Many years have passed, but having a good memory, I recollect many things. L. Ring lived at the corner of Rutgers Street. I know nothing of the place since 1840, when I left for the West, (Buffalo.) A row of very handsome houses were in Rutgers Place. I lived a while next door to the corner of Tenth Street and Broadway. Corner of Ninth Street the Sailor's Snug Harbor Building stood. There were four or five three-story houses. They are there still, but have stores underneath. Where Stewart's (Wanamaker's) store is now was a dairy farm. The Battery was a lovely place for walking and sight-seeing.

I have visited my old home a few times since I left, and would love to once more.

MRS. MARY M. CLARKE.

Edna, Kan., Aug. 24, 1901.

CRUELTY OF HORSES' HEADGEAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure horse lovers will thank you for publishing the protest against current fashions in headgear for horses which appears on the editorial page of your issue of Aug. 26. Varieties of headgear for horses have been shown this Summer that with few exceptions were just so many forms of torture.

In the hot spell in early July I saw horses attached to contractors' wagons with old black felt hats pressed tight down over their skulls, the apertures for the ears being absurdly small for the purpose. What those poor victims must have suffered with this thick mass of unventilated stuff on their heads as they walked under the blistering rays of that July sun!

These felt hats were the most extremely cruel development of the headgear craze that has come under my observation, but I have also seen several other varieties of improvised horse hats which must have added greatly to the misery of these poor beasts of burden.

Cannot THE TIMES induce some representative veterinary surgeon to suggest a proper shield for the horse's head, that these amateur efforts, founded upon ignorance, may be put an end to?

It is noticeable that even the horses which draw the wagons of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have appeared almost invariably with the hat brought down on the horse's head, no space being allowed for circulation of air between the hat and the head, an arrangement that must have made for discomfort. I trust you can see your way clear to giving this matter of headgear for horses further consideration. R.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

POLITICAL CANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thank you for having inserted my letter which charged the Republican Party with having ignored the existence of vice in this city until it suited their purpose to raise a cry before the election.

There is "cant" in politics as well as in religion. For instance, we all remember the cry against the "Sunday saloon" in the days of Mr. Roosevelt. How many citizens were imprisoned or annoyed in consequence of the "Sunday drink." And what a reputation Mr. Roosevelt obtained by closing the saloons up "tight" on the "Sabbath."

Then the Republicans bring in the Raines law and now every saloon is open on the "Sabbath," and Mr. Roosevelt is Vice President of the United States! Saloons are spread out over the city by the Republican Party, and I can testify from my own personal knowledge that the Excise Department (Republican) is as corrupt as the New York police, (Democrat.)

You cannot extinguish vice whether it be the glass of whisky or gambling or anything else, but you can keep it within bounds and this can be done by a dignified and self-respecting administration of the city, and not by raids carried on for party purposes just on the eve of an election.

Mr. Seth Low's politics are not mine. But I may vote for him because he will occupy the position of Mayor of this great city with dignity. And the only bribe which this excellent man is capable of taking is the Presidential Chair, and we can let that stand over. If he gets there it will be by more dignified methods than those of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Coler is a very good candidate. But he does not seem to possess those high qualities and gifts which are needed for the position of Mayor. Still we shall be fortunate if we can get either Mr. Low or Mr. Coler, after the poor "stick" who has occupied the chair for the last four years. Even the dumb ass could speak. But Mayor Van Wyck, never! I do not doubt Mr. Van Wyck's honesty. But he has not shown a single quality fitting him for a great public office. He is an educated man, and he must be conscious of his own failure. Let him rest in peace!

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901.

THE NAMES OF BRIDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The naming of our bridges is of more importance than the average man imagines. In giving directions to messenger, driver, or wayfarer, there should be no misunderstanding as to name, and the name, if possible, should indicate the location.

1. Brooklyn Bridge has come and remains to stay. This is all right.

2. As a compensating compliment to another borough I would suggest the name Manhattan for the bridge now in course of construction.

3. That at Blackwell's Island connecting Manhattan Island with Long Island should be called Island Bridge.

4. That at the end of First Avenue is now called (unofficially) Willis Avenue Bridge. This is bad. It conveys no idea of location. As far as name is concerned it might be in Richmond or Halifax. Being the first bridge going up stream to connect Manhattan with the Bronx Borough, I think Bronx Bridge would fill the bill.

5. Still going up stream, the next one is Third Avenue Bridge. This name is of long standing and very hard to change. Still, I think Harlem Bridge sounds better and would be accepted.

6. The name Madison Avenue Bridge, locates it well. The bridge is at the end of Madison Avenue, and the name of long standing.

7. The name for the bridge now under way at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street is a poser. As Alexander Hamilton lived on the hill westward of it, and perhaps owned the ground adjoining it, would it be well to call it Hamilton Bridge? Unfortunately this gives no idea of location.

8. Next comes Macomb's, or Central, or Jerome Avenue Bridge—all bad. Audubon Bridge sounds well. The naturalist lived in Audubon Park, on the heights just west of this bridge.

9. Now comes our old High Bridge, picturesque, substantial, and grand. The name must stand—too old to be rebaptized. By the way, this bridge should be made to accommodate wagons, bicycles, &c. As a highway it is now used by pedestrians only.

10. Washington Bridge. This is right. It connects Washington Heights with Morris Heights.

11. Next comes Fordham Bridge or Farmer's Bridge. The former should be retained. It connects Fordham with Manhattan.

12. New bridge over United States ship canal. This should be Broadway Bridge. There is no mistaking its location. From the Battery to Yonkers there is no other on Broadway.

13. The old bridge at King's Bridge, at the extreme northerly end of Manhattan Island, was always called King's Bridge. It is now too late to change its royal name.

New York, Aug. 26, 1901. M. C.

BELIEVES IN TRADES UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your article entitled "The Strike and Its Effects," in to-day's issue, in which you speak with approval of a determined and concerted effort that is about being made by the managers of our large industries to disrupt the trades unions, and refuse to their workers the right to join them.

But whether this object, if it could be accomplished, would be advantageous to the capitalist or not, (and I think in the long run it would not be,) in my opinion it would be certainly injurious to the interests of the workingmen, and would, in fact, place them, individually and collectively at the mercy of a clique of powerful and, for the most part, unscrupulous men, who regard the bodies and souls of their operatives in no other light than as instruments to amass prodigious fortunes.

You say, truly enough: "The control of manufacturing is very much more centralized than ever before, and interests are much more intimately related through the process of syndication." And that, in my opinion, is the principal reason why "the party of the second part" must also follow the same tactics, centralize their forces and present a strong and united front to the money power, if they do not wish to sink to the level of serfs, and see their birthright of liberty a mere sham and fiction. Pray, how are the men, who for any cause incur the displeasure of the Directors of a trust or corporation, and are thrown out of work, to obtain employment at their trade elsewhere if the whole industry of the country is monopolized by the one gigantic institution?

If they have not the strength of "the union" behind them, they must either bend the knee, accept the dictum of their masters, or go starve. It would be a worse form of slavery than the African slavery, which the American people swept off the face of the earth by a four years' war; for it would affect men and women of superior physical and mental organism and prouder sprit. Oh, the pity of it, the pity of it! To see men of American manhood and culture holding their lives and those of their wives and little ones at the beck and call of a Morgan, a Schwab, or even an Andrew Carnegie! God grant that the evil day may never come, and that "government by the people and for the people may not perish in our land."

So I hope that trades unions, though, no doubt, they often act rashly and foolishly, may continue to grow stronger and more intelligent, and that when an arbitrary capitalist dares to do an injustice to a single individual, he will find himself confronted by an army of perhaps a nundred thousand fellow-workers. T. G.

New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

One Way to Prevent Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest a solution of the labor trouble and a preventive of strikes. Let all labor associations pass resolutions that upon any strike being ordered the pay of the President, Directors, walking delegates, &c., shall cease until such strike shall cease. This is on the Chinese idea, that when well, pay your physician, but when sick, it is his interest to cure you, so his pay ceases until the patient is again well. LOGICAL.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

THE BRITON AND THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust you will grant me sufficient space in your valuable journal to give expression in reference to an article which appeared in the columns of your issue of Aug. 20 headed "No Color Line in London."

It was with much interest I read that the Afro-American delegates now in England to attend the Eucumenical Council are already beginning to encounter difficulties on account of their color; and it is certainly worthy of note that Americans should be the ones to form the objection.

Of course, no one who is familiar with the American whites in general, and their treatment of the race with which these delegates are identified, will be surprised to find them objecting to even such men as Bishops Tanner, Derrick, Arnett, and the others, all of whom are undoubtedly representative men, men of training and education, of culture and refinement, and possessed in a very large degree of all the qualities that make to perfection in manhood, and quite possibly much more entitled to the association of gentlemen than many of those who objected to them.

It is a certainty that they belong to one of two classes in America; either to that whose every effort (though futile) is to keep the race in ignorance, retard its progress, and deprive it of its rights both as men and citizens, or to the class who by their sanction of the outrages perpetrated upon this race, continue to blast the fair name of our Republic.

We read, however, that the objections were not sustained, nor was the suggestion that these men be accommodated in a separate room acted upon, and on account of this the Americans were leaving the hotel, stating that such a thing would not be permitted in America.

Is it not a disgrace that it should be a Briton who should thus show the American white man, with his boasted civilization and advancement, that not because a man has a black skin must he be discriminated against and be insulted, notwithstanding he be a gentleman; for we believe the Briton realizes that such men as Bishops Tanner, Derrick, Arnett, and the race they represent are as much responsible for the color of their skin as are those Americans who formed the objection. We believe, too, that he knows the same Creator who is responsible for the color of the one is also responsible for that of the other; that both were created in His image, and in accordance with His own will and purpose.

But if on the other hand the past condition of the negro is the cause of this intense hatred, then our American brothers should remember that they and their fathers instituted, encouraged, and fostered this condition for over 200 years, during which time the ills and wrongs suffered by our fathers will never be known. These facts alone should cause them to hang their heads in shame. They should try to cause us to forget these wrongs, and encourage us to forgive, for we are willing to forgive, and anxious to forget.

But when all these outrages receive their stamp of approval by men in the highest places of the Government; when Mr. Benjamin Tillman, a Senator sitting in the highest Council of the Nation, is neither afraid nor ashamed to justify and advocate such barbarous practices as lynchings, burning at the stake and the like, I ask what encouragement have we, and to whom must we look for succor?

It is an accepted fact, that the fundamental principles of all well-organized Governments rest upon the assurance of the observance of law and order.

Almost simultaneously with this account from England come two reports from parts of the United States. At one place a negro was burned at a stake by a mob of 300. The brief article says the prisoner was met by a mob, taken from the officers, (officers of these United States Government, mind you,) taken to a tree and swung into the air, wood and fodder piled beneath his body, and a hot fire made. It was then suggested that he should not be allowed to die too quickly. He was then let down, while a party went two miles to procure coal oil. This procured, the life of the murderer was ended. The other report, after reciting the lynching of one man, the cremation of another, the driving out of town of several others, concludes by saying it is believed that the negro lynched was not the real murderer.

Alas! these are they who would send their civilization to other parts of the world, would cry aloud for vengeance upon the head of a Chinaman for offering indignities to foreign citizens, but are narrow-minded enough to carry their prejudices across the continent, and too ignorant even to conceal from a foreigner the fact that in America a man would not receive fair and humane treatment if his skin was black.

It is our purpose to express our appreciation of the actions of this Briton in a form not soon to be forgotten. I could not close the article, however, without some allusion to the assurance we have that the negro has some warm and stanch friends among the whites everywhere in America. All are not of the same mind, nor of the same disposition toward us, and for this we are both thankful and grateful.

But be it as it may, injustice cannot continue forever, any more than a divided house can stand; but that which is founded upon the principles of justice and truth must in the end prevail, and that despite all, because it is truth.

W. T. JEMMOTT.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1901.

THE CLERKS' SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to, rather than answering the communication from "A Workingman" in your issue of Aug. 26, do I understand from his statement that a clerk, for instance, working in an office over a desk ten hours a day, day in and day out, the year round, excepting the conventional ten days' vacation, should give up to the Church the only day he has (Sunday) in which to get a breath of pure fresh air, unsullied by the impurities of the city, and some good healthy exercise, which same are really needed for the proper maintenance of health, or does he simply refer to the average person who, instead of attending church, frequents the usual resorts so-called and spends the day there taking such "rest" as the place affords?

It seems to me that the care of one's health is quite as important, particularly if one depends on his health for his position, and in turn upon his position for his support, and perhaps that of a family, as attending divine service. One thing certain is that our ministers go away during the Summer months for their recreation and rest from their labors. Their churches are closed to those who really want to worship there. On the European Continent the churches and cathedrals are never closed, and one does not have to depend on the Sabbath day to worship God.

If one walks in the fields and the woods and enjoys God's air and sunshine, cannot he worship God there in all the peace and quiet of nature? Oftentimes, taking particularly those preceding the last, these same Sundays are stormy, and such conditions prevent one getting even that little beneficial outing, also preventing the fulfillment of a duty we owe our Creator as well as ourselves, to wit, that of caring for our body as well as our mind.

This question cannot be answered or the problem solved hastily. I write these lines merely to get another's view of my standpoint.

Thanking you for the use of your columns, I am "THE CLERK."

Long Island City, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1901.

Saw Two Passenger Pigeons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the passenger pigeon, to which references have lately been made in the Sunday editions of THE TIMES, permit me to say that at Caldwell, Lake George, last September I saw two birds of the pigeon family, plainly not tame pigeons, which seemed to me quite different from the mourning dove, with which I am quite familiar, and which is the only remaining wild pigeon in the Northern States. I wrote about these birds to Mr. Chapman of the Museum of Natural History, but, as I never received a reply from him, I conclude that he thought my inference about them incorrect. I cannot expect others to accept any statement of mine that, on that occasion, I saw a pair of passenger pigeons, but I shall always be sure that I did.

Next, as to the Spanish church or monastery bells, mentioned in last Sunday's paper. A few years since a brother-in-law of mine, a resident of Providence, R. I., told me of a church known to him having a bell or bells which had been brought from Spain under circumstances similar to those mentioned in the article referred to. I cannot say where they were, but it was probably in one of the Rhode Island or Connecticut seaport towns. It would be easy for me to ascertain the name of the place if the writer of the article cares particularly to know.

ROBERT BARBOUR.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 27, 1901.

NUGGETS.

And Enjoys It.

"Do you get a rest every Summer, Mr. Shadds?"

"Oh, yes, thank goodness; I'm only in business—I'm not in society."—Detroit Free Press.

No Swimmers That Way.

Church—I see a Boston man is going to swim from that city to New York.

Gotham—So I see; but I don't remember ever having heard of a New York man who was anxious enough to get to Boston to be willing to swim there.—Yonkers Statesman.

Hands Off.

"What have you got that sign 'Hands Off' posted outside your works for?" asked the curious individual.

"Because," returned the jocular mill owner, "my men are on strike."—Philadelphia Record.

Depressed.

"I am afraid Bliggins has met with reverses."

"What makes you think so?"

"He goes about with a gloomy look, saying there is no such thing as disinterested friendship. That is almost a sure sign that a man has been trying to borrow money."—Washington Star.

With Feeling.

"She plays with a great deal of feeling," he said, after listening to the piano playing of a young person who did not always strike the key she aimed at, and subsequently found the right notes by the process he so fittingly described. His remark is quoted for the benefit of those who may find themselves expected to say something under similar circumstances and who have some conscientious scruples.—Indianapolis News.

COMING OF THE FALL.

Anna D. Walker in Christian Intelligencer.

By the day that shorter grows,
By the night with lengthen'd close;
By the sky that seems less blue,
By the clouds of somore hue;
By these signs, yes, by them all,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the sighing of the trees,
By the dropping of the leaves;
By the garners full of grain,
By the stubble on the plain;
By the harvest gather'd all,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the aspect growing drear,
By the grasses turning sere;
By the f owers that droop and fade,
By old Sol less bright array'd;
By the air in hut and hall,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the birds that southward fly,
By the brook that hurries by;
By the threatening whip-poor-will,
Sounding note that bodeth ill,
By the quail's familiar call,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By the goldenrod alight,
By the sumac red and bright;
By the cardinals ablow,
By the lilies lying low;
By the reeds now rank and tall,
We note the coming of the Fall.

By fair Summer's requiem sung,
By Dame Nature's plaintive tongue;
By the sobbing of the rain,
By our hearts that join the strain,
By the joys we would recall,
We note the coming of the Fall.

LIST OF WITNESSES FOR SCHLEY COURT

Rear Admiral Sampson Among Those Summoned.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S OWN LIST

Many Called by Both Sides—Assistant Counsel for the Advocate General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—With the publication this afternoon of the list of witnesses for the Navy Department to be heard at the Schley Court of Inquiry, and knowledge of the length of the list for Rear Admiral Schley, some idea is given of the probable period the investigation will extend over.

Schley's list, as already made up, is longer, but not much longer, than that for the department. If Sampson is able to appear in person, it is believed that he will hold the stand for a day at least. Schley may be expected to take up as much time in telling his story, and some other witnesses may take pretty nearly a day each.

But the opinion of some of the persons who will be connected with the investigation is that it will not last longer than three weeks. There will be some reading of long documents. Indeed, aside from the testimony of Schley and that of Sampson and a few other witnesses, it is suggested that the investigation will be kept down pretty closely to the records.

The list of witnesses prepared by Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate of the Schley Court of Inquiry, and transmitted to Admiral Schley yesterday, does not purport to be a complete list, but includes the principal witnesses who will be called by the Judge Advocate. The witnesses whom Admiral Schley has asked to be summoned are not included in the list. The list is as follows:

Rear Admirals William T. Sampson, Robley D. Evans, Francis J. Higginson, Charles S. Cotton, and Henry C. Taylor.

Capts. French E. Chadwick, Caspar F. Goodrich, Charles D. Sigsbee, William C. Wise, Francis A. Cook, Bowman H. McCalla, Theodore F. Jewell, William M. Folger, Robert M. Berry, and John L. Hannum, retired.

Commanders William P. Potter, Richard Wainwright, Joseph G. Eaton, Newton E. Mason, Seaton Schroeder, Giles B. Harber, James M. Miller, Lewis C. Heilner, Alexander B. Bates.

Lieut. Commanders Sidney A. Staunton, Nathaniel R. Usher, Albert W. Grant, Albon C. Hodgson, William H. H. Southerland, William H. Schuetze, Templin M. Potts, and Alexander Sharp, Jr.

Capt. William C. Dawson, U. S. M. C.

Lieuts. Charles C. Marsh, Spencer S. Wood, Victor Blue, James G. Doyle, Charles Webster, John Hood, Charles H. Harlow, Charles W. Dyson, and Kenneth McAlpine.

Lieut. (junior grade) Ernest L. Bennett.

Ensign Henry C. Mustin.

Acting Boatswain Dennis J. O'Connell.

Chief Quartermaster Niels Andersen, and others.

WHO THE WITNESSES ARE.

The list of witnesses to be called by the Judge Advocate throws considerable light upon the lines of testimony which he will seek to adduce before the court. Admiral Sampson, as Commander in Chief of the fleet, of course heads the list. Then follow the Captains of all the ships engaged in the Santiago campaign, with the exception of Capt. Clarke of the Oregon and Capt. Philip of the Texas, the latter having died since the war.

Evans was in command of the Iowa, Higginson of the Massachusetts, Cotton of the scout Harvard, Taylor of the Indiana, Chadwick of the New York, Goodrich of the Newark and the scout St. Louis, Sigsbee of the scout St. Paul, Wise of the scout Yale, Cook of the Brooklyn, McCalla of the Marblehead, Jewell of the scout Minneapolis, Folger of the New Orleans, and Barry of the Castine.

Hannum, retired, was chief engineer of the Brooklyn. Commander Potter was the executive officer of the New York; Wainright was in command of the Gloucester, Eaton of the Resolute, Mason executive officer of the Brooklyn, Schroeder executive officer of the Massachusetts, Harbor executive officer of the Texas, Miller commanded the Merrimac, Heilner was navigator of the Texas, and Bates chief engineeer of the Texas.

Lieut. Commander Staunton was Sampson's chief of staff aboard the New York; Usher was commander of the Ericsson, Grant was aboard the Massachusetts, Hodgson was navigating officer of the Brooklyn, Southerland was in command of the Eagle, Schuetze was navigator of the Iowa, Potts aboard the Massachusetts, and Sharp was in command of the Vixen.

Capt. Dawson was the commander of the marines aboard the Indiana. Lieut. Marsh was on Sampson's staff; Wood was commander of the torpedo boat Dupont, Blue was aboard the Vixen, Doyle and Webster were on the Brooklyn, Hood was in command of the Hawk, Harlow was executive officer of the Vixen, Dyson engineer engineer of the Texas and McAlpine, assistant engineer of the Brooklyn. Lieut. Bennett was on Sampson's staff, Ensign Mustin was aboard the New York and Boatswain O'Connell and Quartermaster Anderson were on the Brooklyn.

Capt. James Parker, associate counsel for Admiral Schley in the coming court of inquiry proceedings, tonight made public the list of witnesses originally asked to be summoned on behalf of the Admiral. They make a total of thirty-seven persons in all, to whom, however, will be added about six or seven others, mostly from the navy, whose identity counsel for Admiral Schley do not care to disclose just now. The list as made public gives the rank of the officials as shown by the Naval Register of July, 1898, the period of the battle of Santiago. It is as follows:

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S WITNESSES.

Rear Admirals J. C. Watson and A. S. Barker.

Capts. C. E. Clark and F. A. Cook.

Commander N. E. Mason.

Lieut. Commanders A. C. Hodgson, Alexander Sharp, Jr., James H. Sears, Thomas D. Griffin, and W. R. Rush.

Lieuts. C. H. Harlow and Edward Simpson.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles Webster.

Ensign Edward McCauley.

Capt. (United States Marine Corps) P. St. C. Murphy.

Second Lieut. (of Marines) Thomas S. Borden.

Medical Director Paul Fitzsimmons.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles M. De Valin.

Paymaster I. G. Hobbs.

Passed Assistant Engineers Thomas F. Carter, John B. Patton.

Naval Cadets John Halligan, Jr., R. N. Marble, Jr.; J. A. Hand, Jr.; W. P. Cronan, U. S. Macy, C. A. Abele.

Boatswain William L. Hill.

Gunner F. T. Applegate.

Carpenter George H. Warford.

B. W. Wells, Jr., the Admiral's secretary; William B. Wells, J. P. J. Ryan, E. T. Fitzgerald, S. E. Moses, George B. Rice, formerly in the Engineer Corps, and still connected with the naval establishment.

Chaplain W. T. Helm.

The greater number of these persons served with Admiral Schley on the Brooklyn. The exceptions were Admiral Watson, Rear Admiral Barker, who commanded the Newark; Capt. Clark of the Oregon, Lieut. Commander Alexander Sharp, Jr., of the Vixen, and Lieut. Harlow of the Vixen.

Several of the witnesses summoned by the Admiral also are in the list furnished by Judge Advocate General Lemly of those who probably will be called by the Navy Department. They include Capts. Cook, Commander Mason, Lieut. Commanders Hodgson and Sharp, and Lieut. Charles Webster. Some of the naval cadets mentioned in Rear Admiral Schley's list as witnesses are now serving on the Asiatic Station, and it may be decided not to call them unless developments in the case as it progresses makes this course necessary.

ASSISTANCE FOR JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Edgar May, a clerk in the office of the Judge Advocate General, has been detailed to assist Judge Advocate Lemly in the preparation and handling of papers before the court. Although not an assistant to Judge Advocate Lemly in a technical sense, he will actually act in that capacity so far as the handling of the official papers required by the Judge Advocate in the formal presentation of his case is concerned.

It is regarded as extremely probable that an Assistant Attorney General will be assigned to assist Judge Advocate Lemly in looking after the interests of the Navy Department before the court. The names of several officers of the Department of Justice have been considered in this connection, but thus far no final selection has been made.

Capt. Lemly has expressed his willingness to conduct the case without assistance, but the officials of the Navy Department have practically concluded that he should have the aid and co-operation of an officer of the Department of Justice learned in the intricacies of legal practice.

W. H. Stayton is not recognized at the department as being officially engaged in the case for the Government, but simply as private counsel. It is understood that he will act for Rear Admiral Sampson and Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Lieut. Ward, Capt. Chadwick, and other officers who have been known as desiring to have Schley brought to trial.

Although it was yesterday asserted that Rear Admiral Howison had not asked to be relieved from service on the court of inquiry, and that no word whatever had been received from him, it is admitted to-day that a communication has been received from him, but that it is not of such importance as has been stated.

Coming from the office of Assistant Secretary Hackett, as it did, this information was not considered to be a full answer to questions, owing to Mr. Hackett's evident unwillingness to give information to newspaper men. Some amusement was derived from a visit by some of the newspaper men this afternoon to Mr. Hackett, who abandoned his determination to hold no more conversation with them long enough to see them at the door of his office.

One of them at once asked on his appearance:

"Will you reprimand the Marine Band?"

Mr. Hackett looked vexed and his eyes asked a question. It was then explained that when Columbia Commandery of Knights Templars, of which Rear Admiral Schley is a member, left a night or two ago for the conclave at Louisville, Schley went to the railroad station to see his brother Knights off. They gave him a great cheer, which woke up the Marine Band, and that organization at once gave him "Hail to the Chief."

A quizzical reporter desired to know whether it was not "reprehensible" on the part of the Marine Band thus to use the music sacred to the President with which to honor Admiral Schley.

"Certainly not," answered Mr. Hackett, with unusual courtesy and cheerfulness, "that was a very proper thing to do."

It was stated at the Navy Department this afternoon that W. H. Stayton, who is to be counsel for Sampson and his friends, married the niece of Rear Admiral Howison, who may be a member of the Schley court.

It is stated here on authority that Messrs. Wilson, Rayner, and Parker constitute all the legal aid to be employed by Admiral Schley in the court of inquiry.

SAMPSON'S REPUTED COUNSEL.

A Statement Issued by the Law Firm of Stayton & Campbell.

The law firm of Stayton & Campbell, which is understood to have been selected to represent Admiral Sampson at the Schley court of inquiry, issued this statement yesterday:

"We have been retained by certain naval officers to represent their interests in connection with the Schley court of inquiry, and to appear before that court, or to take any other steps that may be necessary for the protection of our clients.

"We are not authorized to make any further public statement, as our clients feel that a proper respect for the court forbids public discussion of the matter by them until the court has assembled."

Admiral Sampson Very Ill.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 28.—Rear Admiral Sampson is again a sick man, according to a dispatch from Burke Haven to-day. He is there quite ill, although he is gaining strength. He sees no visitors, however, and has held no consultation concerning the Schley Court of Inquiry.

THE FIGHT AGAINST YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

What Has Been Accomplished by Two Years of American Rule—Santiago Free of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The War Department, through the Division of Insular Affairs, has published a statement indicating briefly what has been done by the military authorities in Cuba toward ridding the island of yellow fever. The report shows that now Santiago is as clean as any American city, and that there has been no yellow fever there since Dec. 27, 1899. It is asserted that the banishment of the fever from Santiago, its habitat for 400 years, was accomplished by American cleanliness and energy, intelligently directed by the military authorities, and that its absence has been no freak or accident.

The general sanitary condition of Havana is said to be excellent, the death rate for last June comparing favorably with the rates of many large cities. There was not a single case of yellow fever in June, although no previous June had passed with exemption from the disease. The repression of the disease is ascribed to the attack upon the mosquitos, following the theory as to their being the means of transmission of the fever, originally laid down by Dr. Charles Finlay of Havana, and since completely established by the Yellow Fever Commission. In conclusion the report says:

"There have been years in which there was very little yellow fever, but none in which it has entirely disappeared as at present. It would therefore seem to be a fair inference that the improved method of disinfection killed off the infected mosquitos; that by March 8 the city had been rid of the infection, and was free of fever until April 20, when a focus of infection again developed. Disinfection again apparently killed the infected mosquitos, and the city was free from fever until May 6, when another focus developed. The same method of disinfection was again applied, with the result that no cases developed after that date.

"It is believed that, pursuing the present methods, the island can be rid of yellow fever, and its spread may be prevented even when introduced from the outside. If this condition can be brought about many of the restrictions now imposed upon commerce by quarantines can be done away with."

PAID A $43,000 FORGED CHECK.

Two Havana Banks Disagree as to Which Shall Stand the Loss.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—A man named Vargas some time ago paid a check for $43,000 into the Royal Bank of Canada to his own credit. The Royal Bank of Canada presented it for payment to the Spanish Bank, which immediately paid it. This took place on Aug. 3. Since that date the Royal Bank of Canada has honored checks against the original deposit until only about $14,000 remains to the credit of Vargas. The Spanish Bank now says the drawer of the check declares it to be a forgery.

An interesting litigation is likely to ensue, as the officials of the Spanish Bank say they will claim against the Royal Bank of Canada, whereas the officials of the latter institution contend that they are perfectly safe in law.

PORTO RICO TAX RULING.

Goods Bound for Foreign Port Not Subject to Internal Revenue Imposts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, in an amendment to a recent circular relative to articles of merchandise brought from Porto Rico, states that such articles as are subject to an internal revenue tax when brought to the United States for consumption may be reshipped to a foreign port without the payment of the tax.

Due notice, however, should be filed by the consignee with the Collector of Customs before the articles are placed on the foreign-bound vessel, giving the name of the vessel and the port to which bound.

Trial of Charles Neely.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Director General Fosnes, in charge of the Department of Posts in Cuba, was at the War Department to-day. He stated that it was expected the trial of Charles Neely, charged with the misappropriation of Cuban postal funds, would begin at Havana about Oct. 1.

RAINS STOP FIGHTING.

Operations Against Insurgents Temporarily Suspended in the Philippines.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—Owing to the heavy rains, active operations against the insurgents in the Island of Samar have been temporarily suspended.

Capt. Harry C. Hale, with a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry, has been engaged with Gonzales, in Batangas Province. It was at first thought that Malvar, the insurgent leader in that district, was present. The insurgents fled. A few prisoners were captured and two Americans were wounded.

A FILIPINO APPOINTED.

Native Employed by the Division of Insular Affairs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The President has appointed José Abru, a Filipino, an assistant in the office of the Division of Insular Affairs in the War Department. Mr. Abru came to this country about a year ago, and after taking a course at the Columbian Law School in Washington took the Summer course at Cornell University. He will be given charge of work relating to the Philippines in the division over which Col. Edwards presides.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President McKinley to-day made the following appointments:

William R. Bigham of Kansas, Consul General at Cape Town.

Captains of Cavalry—William G. Sills and August C. Nissen.

Second Lieutenants of Cavalry—Francis A. Ruggles and Frank E. Davis.

Captain of Artillery—Harry E. Smith.

First Lieutenant of Artillery—George F. Connolly.

Second Lieutenants of Artillery—Clarence Carrigan, John B. G. McClure, Howard L. Martin, Edmund T. Welsel, and Smith A. Harris.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major John A. Baldwin, Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, to relieve Capt. James R. Lindsay, Thirteenth Infantry, recruiting officer, who will join his regiment.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated, and will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regiment commanders:

William M. Connell, First Lieutenant of Cavalry, Seventh Cavalry, vice

Lindsey P. Rucker, First Lieutenant of Infantry, Thirtieth Infantry.

Cleveland Willcoxon, First Lieutenant of Infantry, Ninth Infantry.

Gordon N. Kimball, Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, Third Cavalry.

Christian A. Bach, Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Twentieth Infantry.

Lieut. Connell will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Rucker will report to the commanding officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty.

Lieut. Willcoxon will report to the commanding officer, Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty.

Lieut. Kimball will report to the commanding officer, Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty.

Lieut. Bach will report to the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Walter F. Martin, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, from First Lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is assigned to the Second Cavalry, and will join the latter regiment.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, are assigned to companies indicated:

First Lieut. Frank S. Long, appointed with rank from Aug. 1, to First Company, Coast Artillery, will report to the commanding officer, Jefferson Barracks, for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. John W. G. Abbott, appointed with rank from May 8, to the One Hundred and Sixth Company, Coast Artillery, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. John S. Oakes, appointed from the Provisional Regiment, Porto Rico, with rank from May 8, attached to the Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to inspect the second squadron of his regiment, stationed at that post.

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty pertaining to the organization of the Twenty-eighth Battery, Field Artillery.

Capt. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, will proceed to the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., Sept. 9, for the purpose of delivering a series of three lectures at that college.

First Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, President of the Board of Post Engineers, for temporary duty as recorder and disbursing officer of that board, to relieve, temporarily, Capt. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, of the duties now in his charge.

Capt. George G. Gatley, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Antonio, Texas, vice Major Clermont L. Best, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry, recruiting officer at Indianapolis, Ind., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the Indianapolis Arsenal during the absence on leave of Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department.

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, is relieved from further temporary duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty as Inspector General of that department.

Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and enter upon recruiting duty, to relieve Capt. Henry J. Hunt, Seventeenth Infantry, recruiting officer, who, upon being this relieved, will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps of the army.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, having compiled with special orders directing him to proceed to New York City, will await further orders for his own convenience.

Navy.

Commander E. H. Gheen is detached from command of the Petrel when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieuts. F. R. Payne, J. M. Hudgins, E. F. Eckhardt, C. P. Burt, P. Washington, Ensign L. C. Palmer, and Assistant Surgeon C. D. Langhorne are detached from the Petrel, when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Commander E. K. Moore is detached from command of the Bennington, when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieuts. R. F. Lopez, G. L. P. Stone, S. E. Moses, A. Crenshaw, and Ensign G. B. Rice are detached from the Bennington, when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Ensign W. H. Reynolds is detached from the Bennington when placed out of commission; ordered to Indiana.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Kennedy is detached from the Bennington when placed out of commission; will proceed home and wait orders.

Capt. L. W. Robinson is detached from duty as inspector of machinery at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y., Sept. 20; will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. Moritz is ordered to duty at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y., Sept. 2, and as inspector of machinery at those works Sept. 20, as relief of Capt. Robinson.

Lieut. D. M. Wood is ordered to the New York yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to the Newport Hospital immediately for treatment.

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Atkinson is detached from the Washington Hospital and ordered to the Wabash immediately.

Assistant Surgeon A. W. Balch is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Monongahela immediately.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Lettice Fairfax, accompanied by her mother, arrived yesterday on the Servia from England. She comes to join Mr. Mansfield's company.

Shipman Brothers contemplate bringing Walker Whiteside to a Broadway theatre in November. "Robert of Sicily," by Grace Livingston Furniss, will be the play used on the occasion of his opening.

Rehearsals of "The Auctioneer," the new play in which David Belasco is to star David Warfield, are now being conducted at the Bijou Theatre. The first dress rehearsal will be held Saturday night.

Miss Jane Oaker has been engaged as leading woman for Arthur Byron in "Petycoats and Bayonets," in which he is to begin his starring career in Boston next month. Asa M. Steele is the author of the play.

When the Klaw & Erlanger company presents Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles," for the first time in Trenton, N. J., on Sept. 7, the cast will include, among others, Cyril Scott, John Slavin, Harry Gilfoil, Etta Butler, Sandol Milliken, and Grace Kimball.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall will be opened for the season on Saturday night, and the management have arranged a programme that they believe will appeal strongly to the theatregoers of Harlem. The bill will include the Strakosch Opera Company, Willard Simms and Aimée Angeles, James Thornton, and others.

Charles Walcot has been engaged for an important part in Charles Klein's play, "The Cypher Code," in which John E. Kellerd will begin his starring tour, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, on Sept. 30. The play was acted for several weeks last season. Others in the cast will be William Harcourt, George C. Staley, George D. Parker, Harry St. Maur, Cecil Magnus, Mabel Ayiward, and Kate Vandenhoff.

For the second Wagner night at the St. Nicholas Garden, this evening, the programme includes selections from "Lohengrin," "Tristan and Isolde," and "Die Meistersinger." The vocal soloist will be Miss Mary Mansfield, soprano. Mr. Kaltenborn will play a violin solo and Joseph Eller a solo on the English horn. The Wagner festival will close to-morrow evening with selections from the "Niebelungen Ring," and from "Parsifal."

Plans for the foundations of the new theatre to be erected by Sire Brothers at the northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street were filed at the Building Department yesterday. It is said that complete plans will be submitted later. The structure will cover a plot 80.7 by 100 by 76.10 by 108.11½. Flemer and Koehler and James M. Farnsworth are named as architects and James P. Curran of 202 Broadway, owner.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was dull everywhere. There were the usual dinners at Newport, but, notwithstanding the attractions of the horse show, many people are leaving. Wednesday is always gay at Bar Harbor, and there was the dance at the Malvern. In town there was a midsummer wedding. Miss Eudora Elizabeth Austin was married to Capt. William Schuyler Beekman at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wallace Austin, in Harlem. The wedding was a very quiet affair, only relatives being present.

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At Southampton, Mrs. Edward L. Keyes gave a reception, with music. Miss Hildegarde Hoffman sang. At the Meadow Club on Monday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold gave a dinner at which were present Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mr. L. O. Jones, Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Mr. Reginald S. Rives, Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Dr. John T. Woodbury, and Mrs. Archibald Alexander.

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Seabright had a coaching parade on Tuesday. There were four coaches and four brakes in line. The route was from the station at Seabright, past the hotels, and down the Rumson Road to the Polo Club. Polo was played in the afternoon. Among those who were the whips on the coaches were Richard F. Carmen, A. B. Proul, Dr. Wentz, and Mr. Walter Watson. Drivers of brakes were Charles D. Halsey, Louis Haight, Phillip Kearney, and William Beadleston. Mrs. T. Pearsall Field and Miss Clara Byron of Orange were on Mr. Carmen's coach; Mrs. Watson, Miss Sabin, and Mr. Camman were with Mr. Watson.

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The engagement was announced in Europe yesterday of Miss Hazel Singer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Singer, and granddaughter of the late Isaac Singer, to Prince John Ghika, Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, (the Red Hussars,) at Bucharest. The Prince Ghika is at the head of an old Roumanian family. An ancestor was Hospedar of Wallachia. The history of the family is a stormy one, and involves that of Poland and Bulgaria. Miss Singer is well known to Americans who have lived in Paris. She is a pretty girl who has just made her début. Her two aunts have married titles, and the family has been identified with French society for years.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney have gone to the White Mountains for a few days. The Susquehanna has been anchored near Newport. Louis Agostini is at Bethlehem.

Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, who is at the Profile House, gave a card party last Saturday evening. Others at the Profile House are Mr. Lindsey Tappin, Mr. F. A. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Curtis. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly have been giving many handsome entertainments. Another one last week was an afternoon fête on the lake, to which all the guests of the hotel were asked. There were rustic games of various kinds.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haggin are in Canada, where they will be until Autumn. Their daughter, the Countess de Festetics, is spending the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin at Bar Harbor.

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Among those who are booked on the Fuerst Bismarck, sailing to-day, are Count Villars San Marco, William Matthissen, and W. Bradley Lee, the brother of the Countess Waldersee. On La Aquitaine are the Princes Albert and Jacques de Broglie, Roy de la Tour, and Count Eduardo de Gramedo. On the Grosser Kurfurst are Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ormiston.

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Among the recent arrivals at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, John T. Terry, Jr., and Courtlandt P. Dixon.

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Among those who have been giving dinners at Southampton this week are Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. George E. Schieffelin, Mr. Arthur T. Bryce, Mr. Samuel Parish, and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb.

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The Far Rockaway and Cedarhurst Horse Show is arranged for Labor Day. There is also talk of a motor race and exhibition at Southampton on the same day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—It was the usual order of entertainments in society today, tennis in the morning, luncheons, golf, and polo in the afternoon, and dinners in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong entertained at dinner at Greystone, twenty-two guests sitting at an oval-shaped table, which was handsomely set with fine silverware, with yellow flowers. Large vases of American Beauty roses were placed about in all the rooms, and there were many artistically arranged groups of palms, fancy foliage, plants, and ferns, which were grown on the estate.

Mrs. George Crocker had twenty guests at dinner at Oakview, the guests being seated at one large table decorated in white and green. Tall palms and masses of foliage plants were employed to render the effect of a conservatory in the hallway. Other guests arrived after dinner and joined in an informal dance.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall gave one of the largest luncheons of the season at Berger's this afternoon. The guests included Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Anna Sands, Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, H. K. Thaw, Mrs. Burke-Roche, F. Gray Griswold, John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Henry Norman, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, C. A. Munn and Mr. Blagden.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. William T. Bull and Mrs. J. F. Stone at their cottages.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., gave a luncheon on the Rainbow.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss and Mrs. Roderick Terry gave children's parties.

Dinners were given by Commodore E. T. Gerry on his steam yacht Electra, by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, at her cottage and by Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and George McFadden, at Berger's.

Recent arrivals at the new cliffs are Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, and Miss Weatherbee, of New York, Mrs. George Spinney and Miss Spinney, of Boston, V. C. Thompson and P. Thompson, of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wilson, of Cincinnati, T. N. Palmer, of Detroit, and Clarence W. DeKnight, of Washington.

The rental of the McCagg cottage, on Gibbs Avenue, to James Hopkins, was announced to-day. Mr. Hopkins has occupied this cottage for two seasons.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have gone to New York on the steam yacht Narada.

C. F. Watson of New York is the guest of James Hude Beekman.

Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her first dinner of the season at her cottage on the Cliffs to-morrow evening.

Waldo Story will give a dinner dance at Berger's, for 150 guests, to-morrow.

Miss Susan D. Hubbell and Miss Wales of Boston are visiting Mrs. George W. Wales at her cottage on Yznaga Avenue.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—The Malvern ball to-night gave no indication that the season is on the wane. There was one of the most brilliant hops of the series. Preceding it several large dinners were given at the Malvern and at the cottages. Those who entertained were Mrs. Thomas Leaming, John Drummond, Mrs. Conkling, Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman.

Lewis Niles, Roberts entertained at Thornhedge in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Whelen, Mrs. Hunt Slater, Mrs. H. N. Slater, Miss Dennison, Miss Richardson, Miss Handy, Miss Pierce, Miss Morris, Charles How, Capt. Sweetnam, Dr. Bispham.

The centennial golf tournament for men over fifty years of age was played to-day at Kebo. E. J. Curley was first, W. Butler Duncan second, and C. S. Whelen third. Among the other entries were W. E. Dodge, David James King, and Parke Godwin.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest gave a large musicale at the Kebo Valley Club to-day.

The annual tennis tournament in men's doubles was finished at Kebo to-day. Haskett Derby and Arthur Derby defeated R. Derby and A. West, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

The dress rehearsal of the theatricals in aid of the Bar Harbor Hospital, was held to-night. The affair, which will be the event of the season, takes place to-morrow night, and promises to be a great success.

FINAL ROUNDS IN TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Mrs. Goodhue Livingston Won the Honors of the Tourney.

Twenty-six Games Needed to Decide the Set Between the Misses Russell —Consolation Cup Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, one of the leaders of the fashionable set during the season here, captured the final rounds and honors in the women's championship tennis tournament for the B. Aymar Sands cup, which was decided here to-day on the courts of the Meadow Club.

The principal set, and the one that aroused the greatest interest, was between the Misses Russell, which resulted in the most exciting contest ever witnessed on the courts. Game after game was played with the score tied. The final was won by Miss K. Russell after twenty-six games had been played.

So successful has been the tourney and so spirited the play that Mrs. H. Russell has offered a cup of equal value and similar design for the consolation women's tourney, open to non-prize winners in the competition that was concluded here. Some of the society people who witnessed the play to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Gen. Thomas H. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, W. C. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Curtiss, Miss J. W. Robb, Miss A. J. Fisk, Mrs. E. Morton, Clarence Cary, Mrs. W. A. Putnam, James J. Barclay, W. Scott Cameron, Charles Coster, W. J. Mathews, Miss Mary E. Sands, Miss Russell, Judge H. E. Howland, George H. Schieffelin, Mr. Charles S. Steele, William Laimbeer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hart McKee, Mr. Hart McKee, Dr. Gaillard Thomas, George C. Clarke, Stephen Peabody, George Dixon and Frederick H. Betts. Summary:

Preliminary Round—Miss C. Livingston defeated Miss F. H. Ellis, 6—0, 6—1; Miss G. Livingston defeated Mrs. Richard Stevens, 6—8, 6—4; Miss K. Russell defeated Miss M. L. Russell, 6—4, 14—12; Miss P. M. Cory defeated Miss Brewer, 6—0, by default.

First Round—Miss C. Livingston defeated Mrs. K. Barney, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; Miss K. Russell defeated Miss P. M. Cory, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Miss Alice de Goucouria defeated Miss G. E. Brewer, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. M. Hollins defeated Miss V. Cogswell, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. C. Kobbe defeated Miss R. H. Hoadley, 6—0, by default.

Second Round—Miss Hollins defeated Miss Alice de Goucouria, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. K. Kobbe defeated Mrs. F. W. Howland, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Miss F. C. Crocknell defeated Mrs. D. Hollis, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Russell defeated Miss Crocker, 6—4, 4—6, 6—5.

Final Round—Miss G. Livingston defeated Miss K. Russell, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

WIN A TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Misses Wetmore and Busk Defeat the Misses Iselin at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—It was a gala day at the Casino this morning, and all the society people were out to see the finals in the ladies' lawn tennis doubles. The tournament had attracted a large number of spectators on each of the other days of play, but the number which gathered about the court or on the piazza, where a view of the court could be had, was the largest of the week.

The contestants were Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk, winners of the first half of the drawing, and the Misses Iselin, winners of the second half. The play was fast and good from the beginning, and the contest was not decided until four sets had been played. Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk won the first set rather easily, then the Misses Iselin took a set, and the next two sets were carried to vantage before they were taken by Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk, who thus became the champion pair.

MOTORS MUST RACE ON TRACK.

Extension of Injunction Will Bar Competition on Newport Avenues.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—By the extension to-day until further orders from the court of the injunction issued last Monday against those interested in the Newport automobile races, all hope of holding the big contest on Ocean Avenue and other public boulevards in Newport has been abandoned. The races instead will be held on Friday, however, as scheduled, but at Aquidneck Park, four miles from Newport, where a mile track will be used.

A temporary injunction was granted Monday by Judge Wilbur in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on citations returnable to-day. The respondents then were not represented by counsel, but to-day their interests were cared for by Gen. Charles A. Wilson of Providence and Attorneys Brown of Newport and George B. Barrows, while the petitioners for the injunction were represented by Arnold Green of Providence and W. P. Sheffield, Jr., of Newport.

The promoters of the races presented six affidavits from prominent abutters who stated that they would not be injured if the races were permitted. The petitioners found nine individuals who objected strongly. Judge Wilbur accordingly extended the injunction until further notice against all those in any way connected with the proposed races.

Entries for Newport Motor Races.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—The promoters of the automobile races have abandoned hope of a road race on Ocean Avenue, and have engaged Aquidneck Park half-mile track, where the automobile races were held last year. The contests will take place Friday afternoon, as originally planned, beginning at 2 o'clock.

The prizes for the races are presented by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Harry O. Havemeyer, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Joseph Widener, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, John R. Livermore, and several manufacturing firms. The races and entries are as follows:

Tricycles and Two-Wheeled Vehicles—U. G. Scott, G. M. Holly, and Kenneth Skinner.

Steam-Propelled Vehicles—John Jacob Astor, Harry Howard, Baron De Moroques, J. McMiller Hamilton, Paul Fosdick, and P. Downing.

Electric Vehicles—Denniston Hatch, Allan Manning, and Lispenard Stewart.

Special Class of De Dion Five Horse-Power Voiturettes, in Ordinary Running Trim—W. K. Venderbilt, Jr., John R. Livermore, Augustus Jay, J

SHAMROCK II. ON PARADE

Cup Yacht's Spin Inside Sandy Hook Delighted Spectators.

IRISH GUESTS ON THE ERIN

Sir Thomas Lipton Was Host of Representative New York Members of Sons of St. Patrick.

Like a spirited thoroughbred, prancing before a multitude of admirers, or a soldier with head erect, passing in a review or on parade, the Shamrock II. was put through her paces yesterday.

Up and down the main ship channel between Sandy Hook and Staten Island she sailed, where all the great ocean liners, with their thousands of passengers, might see and admire her as she slipped speedily and gracefully along, propelled by a suit of sails that has been acknowledged by experts to be the best looking and snuggest fitting of any ever seen in these waters.

The Shamrock's work of yesterday was more in the nature of a sail-stretching spin than a speed trial, for there was no windward work to speak of. All her sailing was done in smooth water, inside Sandy Hook, and in a tideway which gave but little chance for speed estimates of any value.

CUP CHALLENGER ON PARADE.

At 10:40, while the sailors of the challenger were hoisting her mainsail, the police boat Patrol, commanded by Capt. Elbert O. Smith, came out from the city and went alongside the Erin. She had on board a number of the members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who were to be the guests for the day of Sir Thomas Lipton, who, when in New York two years ago, was elected an honorary member of the society.

These, with others from the Atlantic Highlands and from Sandy Hook, were taken on board, and then the yacht steamed up the bay after the Shamrock, which meanwhile had set her big clubtopsail and was spinning up the main ship channel at a lively clip. The cup challenger's boom was eased well off to port, and under the influence of a freshening breeze she was making fast time even against a strong ebb tide.

Passing through the Narrows at a few minutes past noon, she presented a pretty picture, her towering cream-colored sails standing out in relief against the green hills of Bay Ridge. The folks on Staten Island, too, had another opportunity to see the yacht as she rounded to at 12:35 off the Quarantine station.

Capt. Sycamore had sighted the White Star liner Teutonic coming out, and he wanted to show off his boat a bit, so he swung her around to the port tack, and trimming sheets flat, he let her go across the Narrows until almost in the Teutonic's course. Coming about quickly to the starboard tack she was close enough for the passengers on the ocean liner to look right down on her deck.

Sir Thomas Lipton came out on this ship, and her Captain was his guest on board the Erin during the Shamrock's famous trial spin on Tuesday, so it was no wonder that the yacht received a specially long salute from the steamer as she passed out to sea.

It was returned with interest by the Erin, Capt. Mathews also signaling "A pleasant passage to you," to which the Teutonic replied, "Success."

The steamships Sardinian, the Friesland, and other steamers bound out and in saluted the handsome green yacht as she worked her way down the main ship channel toward the Southwest Spit, where she arrived at 1:25 P. M., after a long stretch on the port tack. The yacht had been able to fetch the mark from Coney Island Point without going about.

Not satisfied with this spin of about sixteen miles, the skipper put the Shamrock on the other tack, and with all sheets, sent her flying past the Spit buoy again, bound to the northward over the same course. The tide was still on the ebb, but not as strong as before.

It had taken one hour and fifteen minutes to cover the distance the first time; the second time she only sailed as far as the Crave's Shoal buoy, then coming about, she made the return trip in one board, on the port tack, in fifty minutes.

GUESTS ADMIRED SHAMROCK.

After passing the Spit buoy on the return trip the yacht was hove to, while the club topsail was taken in, then she sailed over to her mooring and picked it up at 3:20.

The only thing that developed during the trial was the fact that the head of the club topsail was too slack and that the leach of the mainsail was not as smooth as it might be. Sir Thomas Lipton said after the spin that these slight faults and others would be remedied, and that the yacht would not go out to-day because of these necessary alterations. She will probably sail again on Friday.

Sir Thomas Lipton's guests on board the Erin were Justices James A. O'Gorman and James A. Blanchard, Generals John J. Coppinger and James R. O'Beirne, Col. John R. McGuinness, Major George N. McNulty, John D. Crimmins, Thos. Crimmins, Miles O'Brien, Thomas Barrett, Nicholas Barrett, Dr. Constantine McGuire, John A. Sullivan, John R. Sprague, Michael E. Bannin, John J. Rooney, Charles Neely, Rufus Davis, Dr. C. E. Burns, Bernard Naughton, Timothy Murray, Daniel O'Day, John C. O'Keefe, Thomas Kelly, Edward D. Farrell, E. A. McPherson, Samuel G. Bayne, and Lieutenant Colonel Burbank and Captain Barrett, the two latter from the military post at Sandy Hook.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, represented on board the Erin by twenty-eight of their members, agreed with Sir Thomas that the Shamrock was a good boat. Speaking for his comrades on board, District Attorney Philbin said: "Sir Thomas, we all believe that the Shamrock II. is the fastest and handsomest yacht that ever came across the Atlantic, and if she does not take the cup we shall be much surprised."

After the Shamrock came to her moorings at Sandy Hook the party, including Sir Thomas Lipton, went on shore at the invitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Burbank, to witness an exhibition of great gun practice.

REPAIRS ON CONSTITUTION.

With Bristol Overhauling Complete, Yacht Will Be Floated Again To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 28.—By energetic work the sailors of the Constitution practically finished the job of polishing the plating on the new cup yacht below the water line, and to-night the underbody of the craft glistens with its coat of oil and looks as smooth as the day it first took the water. The metal plating is of a darker color than formerly, due to the substance used in cleaning.

It is the intention to lower the craft into the water some time to-morrow forenoon. Not only has the Constitution a slippery underbody for the coming races, but every part of her was inspected to-day by order of Mr. Duncan and put in first-class shape. Special attention was given to the overhauling of the steering gear. The top sides were repainted this afternoon, and she now has a very smart appearance.

Rigger Billman is fitting in the new standing rigging for the mainmast, which was taken out of the Constitution some two weeks ago, when a new and longer one replaced it. The old spar is being lengthened, and it is the intention to have this spar completely rigged, so that it may be called into use at short notice in the event of accident befalling the one now in use.

The Constitution's hull was not badly damaged by recent mishaps, according to Mr. Duncan to-day, who also said that stories sent out about damaged plates being repaired under water by a diver were not correct. He said that the damage to the hull was slight, and the repairs made by the diver were confined simply to straightening out a piece of the sheathing lead. Mr. Duncan is very confident of victory in the coming trial races against the Columbia.

Columbia Sails for Newport.

After a thorough overhauling the old cup defender Columbia left the Morse Iron Works, in South Brooklyn, yesterday and, passing down the bay and through the Narrows, started for Newport, R. I., where she is to meet the Constitution on Saturday in the first of the official trial races. She presented a magnificent appearance, and Capt. Charlie Barr said that she was in the finest possible trim for the coming contest.

Dinner to Sir Thomas Lipton.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the challenger yacht Shamrock II., to-morrow will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by ex-Mayor E. P. Benjamin of Allenhurst at the Coleman House here. The party will include George L. Watson, designer of Shamrock; Commodore J. B. Hilliard, Royal Clyde Yacht Club; Capt. Matthews, David Barrie, Dr. Reid Mackay, Mr. Westwood, Mr. Duncan, Charles Moore, Daniel O'Day, Robert T. Lincoln, Uzal H. McCarter, B. F. Howell, Henry Siegel of the Siegel-Cooper Company, John A. McCall, Martin Maloney, Carson C. Peck, John N. Beach, and S. G. Bayne. They will arrive here about 7 o'clock by special train and will proceed to the Coleman House. After the dinner the party will be entertained in the Casino with vaudeville, including a watermelon race and cakewalk.

Indian Harbor Y. C.'s Reunion.

The yachting and rocking chair members of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, with their friends, will hold their annual reunion on the clubhouse grounds, Rocky Neck Point, Greenwich, Conn., at the Rhode Island clambake served by the veteran artist Archie Stalker, to-morrow. Interspersed with the yachting, racing, and social events held by the club during the season, this reunion has always been a feature, and under the leadership of Commodore Frank Tilford the affair will be one of the events of the Summer. The Committee of Arrangements is guided by D. M. Winne, Chairman, assisted by F. W. Ritter.

Cycle Racing at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—Close finishes marked the last championship grand circuit meet at the Colosseum to-night. In the one-mile professional championship Major Taylor was beaten out by Iver Lawson in the grand semi-final. Kramer defeated Fenn in the second grand. Kramer and Lawson indulged in the usual loaf during the final. Lawson started the sprint and passed Kramer, winning by less than a wheel length. Time—1:55.

In the one-mile handicap, professional, "Tom" Cooper won his heat and the final from 20 yards. Owen S. Kimble, 30 yards, was second in the final. The one-mile amateur handicap was won by E. H. Beaudet, 80 yards, with George Anderson, Worcester, (20 yards,) second. Time—2:01 1-5. Hardy Downing of San José won the 2:10 class, professional, with J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, second. Time—2:25 2-5. Stuart Bolting, in a sensational finish, defeated Charles Porter of Worcester in the twenty-mile motor-paced race by three feet. Time—33:28.

CARS CRASH IN BROOKLYN.

Meet at Intersection of Park and Marcy Avenues and Three Women Are Hurt.

A trolley smash-up about which the police of the Vernon Avenue Station knew little or nothing happened last night. A Marcy and a Park Avenue car collided at the intersection of those avenues, injuring three persons and endangering the lives of some sixty others.

The Marcy Avenue car, which was crowded, was returning from its run outward when at the junction of Park Avenue the motorman, who was running at a high rate of speed, saw a Park Avenue car, also crowded with passengers, coming down its track. Both motormen put on their brakes in a fruitless effort to prevent the collision. The cars had too much headway, however, and they crashed into each other. In an instant there were screams and cries. A number of persons were thrown out of the cars at the time of the collision. Others jumped when they saw a collision was inevitable.

When the excitement finally ended it was found that three women had been injured. These were Helen Stocking and Mrs. Mary Smith, both of 228 Hewes Street, and Margaret McDonough of 424 East Fifty-second Street, this city.

No policeman was at the scene of the wreck, and no ambulance call was sent in. The women were taken to the home of Dr. Westhoff of 546 Marcy Avenue, where their injuries, consisting of slight cuts and bruises and a dislocated wrist and shoulder, were attended to. The women were sent home in carriages.

At the Vernon Avenue Police Station it was said that the wounded and the witnesses to the accident had gotten away before the police reached the scene.

FIREMEN FIGHT CATERPILLARS.

The Pest Invades Headquarters and Discomfort Follows—Park Entomologists' Opinion.

The plague of caterpillars, with which the city has been infected recently, has abated somewhat during the last few days; but in some sections of the city they remain in sufficient numbers to create discomfort.

A peculiar phase of the plague is shown at Fire Headquarters on East Sixty-seventh Street, where life has been made miserable for the firemen and fire officials during the past three or four days. In front of the fire building is situated the rear of the Chapin Home for Aged Men, with a beautiful lawn, in which there are several fine trees. These trees have fallen victims to the invading host of caterpillars and are now quite denuded of foliage. After completing their work of destruction on the trees the caterpillars proceeded to cross the street to Fire Headquarters. There they have been found upstairs as far as the third floor, some even invading the Commissioner's room.

Secretary Holly of the Park Board was asked if the ravages of the caterpillars have extended to any very serious extent in Central Park. He replied that, although they had attacked quite a number of trees, the damage had not been very great, as the Park officials had been prepared for them. The entomologist of the Park, E. D. Southwick, says that the caterpillars which have caused so much bother lately are the larvae of the tussock moth.

They have done comparatively little damage in the park, he says, because he has had the men at work with two engines spraying the trees with a liquid which protects them from insects for some time past. He says that at the present time all their energies were being devoted to destroying the pupae of the insects, and that they have the pest well in hand, and they do not expect to lose any trees.

NEW STEAMER DARDANIA HERE.

Is of the Improved Single-Deck Type, and Will Run in New York-Mediterranean Trade.

The new screw steamer Dardania arrived in port last night with a cargo of licorice from Smyrna and Batoum, consigned to McAndrews & Forbes. The vessel is of the improved single-deck type, with full poop, long bridge amidships, and topgallant forecastle, with deckhouses on bridge deck for the accommodation of Captain, officers, and engineers. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 353 feet 6 inches over all; breadth, 46 feet 6 inches, and depth, 27 feet 4 inches molded.

The Dardania was launched from the yards of John Readhead & Sons, at South Shields, England, April 16, where she was built under special survey to class 100 A1 at Lloyd's, and to the highest class of Austrian Lloyd's. Her engines, which were also constructed by Readhead & Sons, are of the triple expansion type, having cylinders 24 40, and 62 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 45 inches. Steam is supplied from two large steel boilers working at a pressure of 160 pounds per square inch.

On her trial trip over the measured mile the Dardania maintained a speed of 11.50 knots. The new vessel is in command of Capt. Stioletich. Messrs. John C. Saeger & Co. are the vessel's agents at this port. She will be kept in the New York-Mediterranean trade by her owners, Messrs. Lorenso Kosovic and partners of Trieste.

Princeton Man Dead from Hydrophobia.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Louis Hubbard, who was bitten by a dog seven weeks ago, and who, upon examination by Dr. A. K. MacDonald on Monday morning, was found to be critically ill with hydrophobia, died at the Mercer Hospital, Trenton, last night. He was sent from this place to the hospital on Monday night. The physicians there were unable to relieve him of his suffering. Strict precautions have been taken by the Board of Health Committee to kill any dogs that betray symptoms of the rabies. Two dogs were killed to-day.

Two Boys Fatally Stung by Wasps.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Two young sons of F. L. Gilmore of Massena were probably fatally stung by wasps to-day. They ran upon the nest and were literally covered with the insects, when their mother reached them. She was obliged to sweep the wasps off the lads' bodies with a broom.

IRISH RIFLEMEN ARRIVE

Ulster Association Team Welcomed at Sea Girt, N. J., Range.

TO SHOOT AGAINST NEW JERSEY

Visitors, Who Include Several Veterans of Former American Trips, Begin Practice To-day.

The rifle team of the Ulster Rifle Association, of Belfast, Ireland, who, on Sept. 7, are to meet a picked team of riflemen representing the New Jersey State Rifle Association in a special match at Sea Girt in connection with the National Rifle Association's tournament, arrived in America on the Cunard liner Servia yesterday morning.

The party, including several distinguished visitors, numbered twenty in all. The marksmen from whom a team of eight will be selected are James Wilson (Captain), W. T. Braithwaite, F. W. Henry, T. Caldwell, J. R. Williams, Major J. K. Millner, Robert Duncan, John Morgan, Dr. J. C. Sellars, Sir Henry Thynne, C. B., E. E. Donnan, Capt. P. W. Richardson, and John McKenna, Secretary of the Ulster Rifle Association. Those accompanying the team are Dr. P. R. O'Connell, Brian P. McErlean, Mrs. F. W. Henry, Mrs. Dr. Sellars, and Miss Duncan.

At the Cunard Line pier the visitors, with their baggage, were transferred to the steam yacht Reverie, commanded by Col. Robert M. Thomson, and were welcomed by a reception committee, the chairman of which was Gen. Olyphant. The Reverie took the visitors down the bay and landed them at Atlantic Highlands, where they were met by Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, Col. Gilmore, and Adjutant Holly. A special train was in waiting, on which the entire party went to Sea Girt, where they received a warm welcome from a large gathering of military and civilian riflemen who were in waiting.

During their stay on this side of the Atlantic the visitors will be the guests of the National Rifle Association of America and the New Jersey State Rifle Association, accommodations having been secured for them at the Beach House, situated close to the rifle ranges.

Secretary McKenna did the talking for the team at the pier before the start for Sea Girt.

"Some time ago," said he, "in looking over a newspaper I came across a notice that the National Rifle Association of America challenged the world. It also stated that the contesting teams were to use the arms of their country. That shut Ireland out, as we have no national arms, and would not be considered as a nation. However, I determined to answer, and wrote to Secretary Jones of the Association in this country and told him that, while we could not comply with the conditions of the challenge, I suggested a revival of the matches of '75.

"He favored my suggestion, and I got together a team, and here we are. Myself, Capt. James Wilson, and Major Millner are the only members of the team who were in the matches of '74 and '75. Both of these years, I regret to say, the Americans won."

The Irish marksmen were delighted with the reception they received, and every one of them expressed entire satisfaction with the Sea Girt ranges after he had inspected them closely. Beginning to-day, the visitors will practice daily at the 800, 900, and 1,000 yard ranges, over which the match will be decided, the conditions being 15 shots per man at each distance.

Major J. K. Millner is well known on this side of the Atlantic, as he took part in the first rifle contest between Ireland and America at Creedmoor in 1874. He also competed in the return match at Dollymount, near Dublin, the following year, and he shot on a team of Irish riflemen which visited this country during the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, and competed at Creedmoor for a special prize. Another team, which was British in makeup, shot here in 1881. In all of these contests the Americans were successful. James Wilson, the Captain of this year's team, shot here in 1874, and John McKenna, the Secretary of the Ulster Rifle Association, shot against the Americans, including Judge Gildersleeve, at Dollymount in 1875. Sir Henry Thynne, C. B., shot here in company with Major Millner in 1876, but all the other marksmen are strangers in America.

The visiting marksmen carry the Mannlicher (Australian) rifle of .256 bore. They are confident of winning. After the match they will remain for the yacht races as the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton, who is a member of the Ulster Rifle Association.

The tournament of the National Rifle Association will begin at Sea Girt, N. J., to-morrow morning, and will be concluded on Saturday, Sept. 7.

The team representing the New Jersey State Rifle Association, against whom the Irish marksmen will be pitted, will not be chosen until the night before the contest, as Gen. Spencer said yesterday that he would not make a selection before Thursday, Sept. 5.

IRISH SPORTS AT BUFFALO.

Games Were Watched with Interest by a Large Crowd.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Irish sports held in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition this afternoon attracted the usual large crowd. Of the track events the 440-yard hurdle race was the most hotly contested. The hurling contest was watched with much interest. The match between the All Ireland team and the Kickhams resulted in a victory for the latter by a margin of 2 points. Summary:

100-Yard Run.—Won by W. H. Leahey, Mount Pleasant, Mich.; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, second; Thomas Brennan, Pastime A. C., New York, third. Time—0:11.

Putting 42-Pound Stone.—Won by D. O'Connell, West Side A. C., New York, 23 feet 8 inches; A. B. Gunn, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, second; Thomas K. Barrett, St. Leo's Gymnasium, Baltimore, third.

Running, Two Hops and Jump.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, 43 feet 8 inches; J. J. Blackburn, New York, second; Michael Harris, Pastime A. C., New York, third.

440-Yard Hurdle Dash.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., New York; William Fletcher, Kickham Club, New York, second; Michael Harris, Pastime A. C., New York, third. Time—1:08 3-5.

Hurling Contest.—Won by the Kickham, 3 points, All Ireland, 1 point, second.

Cape May Golfers Victorious.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Cape May defeated Atlantic City to-day, 59 up, in a team contest on the links of the local golf club, this being the return team match of the Summer contest, which Cape May also won. Hundreds of spectators watched the playing, while the participants were of the leading golf clubs of the Eastern States. The score:

Cape May—Harvey, 6; Wilson, 6; Williams, 1; Smith, 1; Rogers, 9; Clark, 2; Shattuck, 0; Lockwood, 6; Martin, 0; Bispam, 1; Briggs, 0; Rogers, Jr., 6; Blakely, 0; Sartori, 15; Hepburn, 3; Eastwick, 0; Cook, 0; Ayers, 2; Gray, 4; Colohan, 3d, 0; Boyd, 7; W. V. Bennett, 0; Shearer, 4; F. O. Bennett, 5. Total, 69.

Atlantic City—Darby, 0; Brown, 0; Remington, 0; Dixon, 0; Work, 0; Chadbourn, 0; Lippincott, 1; Harrison, 0; Jordan, 1; Cresswell, 0; Collins, 2; Delbert, 0; Sellers, 0; Price, 0; Moore, 0; Carpenter, 0; Cox, 3; Carstairs, 0; Lesley, 0; Middleton, 2; Leeds, 0; Smythe, 1; Endicott, 0; Edge, 0. Total, 10.

Tennis at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 28.—In the Niagara international tennis tournament to-day the ladies' singles occupied the courts most of the morning. Two of the favorites, Miss Marion Jones and Miss Carrie Neely, were successful in their matches. Scores:

Ladies' Singles, Preliminary Round.—Miss Marion Jones beat Miss Rogers, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Parker beat Mrs. Sprague, 6—1, 6—0. Miss Closterman beat Miss Pennington, 11—9, 6—2. Miss Carrie Neely beat Miss Champlin, 6—3, 7—5. Miss Jessie Wilkes, Brantford, beat Miss Muriel Steever, Chicago, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Open Singles, Second Round.—F. B. Alexander, Princeton, beat W. G. Kilmaster, Brantford, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3. E. R. Patison, Toronto, beat H. E. Avery, Detroit, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—E. P. Fischer and H. H. Hackett, New York, beat H. L. Phelps, St. Catharine's, and C. H. Farber, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Handicap, Singles, First Round.—H. E. Avery, (owe half 15,) beat W. G. Kilmaster, (15,) 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. A. N. MacDonald, (15) beat W. S. Bond, (owe half 30,) 6—0, 6—0. R. J. Orr, (half 30,) beat Robert Le Roy, (owe 15,) 6—4, 6—4.

Gives Good Digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water after meals, removes the distress, oppression and "all-gone" feeling.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

TO IGNORE THE STRIKERS.

Officials of the Steel Trust Say No Attention Will Be Paid to Settlement Overtures.

It was learned on good authority yesterday that no terms for the settlement of the steel strike had been submitted to any official of the United States Steel Corporation. From the same source was obtained the information that no negotiations are at present going on between officials of the United States Steel Corporation and officials of the Amalgamated Association.

A high official of the Steel Trust said that as far as the United States Steel Corporation is concerned there is nothing to settle, and that no attention will be paid to the strike leaders at this juncture.

Information received at the offices of the United States Steel Corporation in this city from Pittsburg and other strike centres shows that the situation there has not undergone any change during the last eight or ten days.

SHOULD AVOID STRIKES.

International Cigarmakers' Union So Tells Its Members—Says a Strike Should Be the Last Resort.

The Cigarmakers' International Union has issued a circular advising its members to think well before going into strikes. The organization a little over a year ago had a strike in thirteen of the largest factories in New York, which, after months, was lost by the strikers. The circular says, among other things:

"Strikes or industrial disputes are under all circumstances a serious proposition, often underestimated by young unions and sometimes by older ones. While we are firm believers in the right of the workers to strike, we believe also that a strike should be the last resort, and never attempted until all other means have been exhausted in an earnest effort to bring about peace.

"Before unions go into a strike the employers' strength and resources should always be known and never underestimated, while the union strength should never be overestimated. Our cause should not only be a just one, but we should also be in a position to enforce our demands.

"Foolish people engage in a fight first and make mutual explanations afterward, and then wonder why they fought. A good plan is first to know your own as well as your employer's strength; arbitrate first and fight afterward if necessary."

REPUBLIC SHARES ACTIVE.

Three Thousand Change Hands in Youngstown, Ohio—Steel Trust Reported to be Buying.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Three thousand shares of the preferred stock of the Republic Iron and Steel Company changed hands at the local exchange to-day by reason of a hammering of the bears on Wall Street. One report which gained considerable currency was to the effect that there was a movement on the part of the United States Steel corporation to secure control of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and that when the smoke cleared away it would be found that the Morgan interests would be in control of the Republic.

It is reported that at a recent meeting of the Republic Iron and Steel Company in Chicago, the annual statement showed that the company was unable to pay a dividend on its preferred stock, and that the net earnings of the company last year were but $390,000, while the cash surplus had been reduced about $1,000,000.

The reduction of the cash surplus can be accounted for by extensive repairs and the erection of the new steel plant here at the Brown-Bonnell mills.

Important changes are booked to take place in the Republic Iron and Steel Company at the next meeting, to be held in New Jersey in September. It is understood that President R. S. Warner has given notice that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Vice President Alexis W. Thompson of Newcastle, Penn., is slated as his successor.

The selling of Republic Steel yesterday was accompanied by the reports that there were serious dissensions among the insiders in the company, these reports being lent color to by the reported intention of President Warner to withdraw from the company.

No information as to probable developments can be obtained at the offices of the company here.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF PLOWS.

Steel Strike, Increased Cost of Production, and Higher Wages the Causes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Plow manufacturers of the United States, a large number of whom have been in conference at the Auditorium, have decided upon an advance of 10 per cent. in the price of plows and all plow repairs during the coming year.

The present strike of the steel workers is given as one cause. In addition, the manufacturers claim that the cost of production in every way is much greater at present than it was a year ago. The manufacturers, it is said, are obliged to pay 10 per cent. more for their material than a year ago.

Besides, it is claimed higher wages are being paid to the men employed in the works. The increase in price will go into effect when the sales for next year are commenced in October.

MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

Card Inspection and Other Problems Discussed at Length—Violations of Agreements Charged.

HAZLETON, Penn., August 28.—Consideration of the card inspection question consumed the entire day's session of the United Mine Workers' Convention. The Resolutions Committee, appointed this afternoon, is composed of President Mitchell, National Secretary Wilson, the three District Presidents, and twenty-one delegates from the respective districts.

This committee went into session immediately after the adjournment of the convention. Concerning its work, President Mitchell said to-night:

"The following matters were referred to this committee: Inspection of cards, joint conference with the operators, restriction of the output and consideration of local grievances. The committee found so many violations of agreements on the part of the various companies that a subcommittee consisting of myself, National Secretary Wilson and the three District Presidents was appointed to draft into resolutions the conclusions of the General Committee.

"We met and drew up resolutions which will be submitted to the General Committee at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and if they are approved they will be placed before the convention as the first order of business when the delegates convene. I expect that the convention will adjourn within the next two days."

At McAdoo to-night National Secretary Wilson, in an address, said that as many of the companies had violated their verbal contracts the miners would hereafter demand a written agreement. President Mitchell said that if the operators did not abide by their agreements the men would not work.

STRIKERS' CHAIRMAN ARRESTED.

A. H. Beschor Accused of Embezzling Workers' Funds.

READING, Penn., Aug. 28.—A. H. Beschor, the former Chairman of the strikers' committee of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad employes, was brought here to-day.

He was captured at Allentown last night in disguise. His wife has been shadowed for some time, and last night she went to Allentown. She was followed there and when she met Beschor a policeman placed him under arrest.

Beschor is charged with embezzling money contributed to carry on the strike.

STRIKE ON LAKE SHIP.

Firemen on the North Land Quit Work—Some Passengers Go Home by Rail.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 28.—A strike of thirty-six firemen on board the steamer North Land to-day resulted in the delay of the big ship in this city. She was bound up and carried a large number of passengers returning from the Pan-American Exposition. They were obliged to leave the steamer and many of them continued their journey by rail.

The boat left Buffalo Tuesday night, carrying 500 passengers. The trouble is said to be because wages were not paid when due.

The steamer got away about 4 o'clock this afternoon, after being tied up since 10 A. M., the crew acting as firemen. An attempt will be made to secure a new quota of firemen at Detroit.

HEBREW ACTORS STRUCK.

Went on Strike Before They Began to Work—A Settlement Reached.

The Hebrew actors, who are organized as the Hebrew Actors' Union, generally begin the season with some kind of a strike. This year the actors who have been employed for the coming season in three Hebrew theatres on the Bowery struck before the season began. They made demands, which the managers refused, and then went on strike before they began to work.

The three strikes were all settled yesterday after several conferences between committees of the strikers and the managers of the theatres. The demands were considerably modified, it was admitted, but neither side would say what its demands were.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' STRIKE.

One Hundred and Fifty Men Out of 700 Return to Duty.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—There was a break in the strike at the McClintock-Marshall Construction Company's works at Rankin to-day, 150 men of the 700 who quit yesterday returning to work. A number of rew men were also taken on.

The company granted the riveters an increase of 5 per cent. and the laborers were advanced 12½ cents per day. The works were in partial operation to-day. The trouble has no connection with the steel workers' strike.

BEATEN BY FELLOW-WORKMEN.

Refused to Join Strike and Aroused Their Resentment—Assailants Arrested.

Because he would not strike with his fellow-workmen, Marcus Mendelsweig of 739 Fifth Street was badly beaten last evening. Three of his alleged assailants, Samuel Brill, aged twenty-seven, of 58 East Third Street; Samuel Shewman, aged thirty-one, of 105 East Fourth Street, and Samuel Greenstein, aged thirty-six, of 83 Varick Street, were arrested by Policeman Albert H. Salka and locked up at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

The assaulted man is an employe at the Hilson Cigar Factory, corner of Thirty-ninth Street and First Avenue. The concern employs about 1,000 hands. About two weeks ago most of them went on strike because the company would not discharge the foreman, who was distasteful to them. Mendelsweig remained at work with a few others and petty troubles have occurred every morning and night since.

The difficulty terminated last evening in a free-for-all fight and Mendelsweig was roughly handled during the melée.

W. B. Conkey Company's Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—All departments of the W. B. Conkey Company's printing plant at Hammond, Ind., except the composing room, were closed to-day. Over 1,000 employes of the company are now on strike. Strike headquarters have been established and men and women are said to be doing picket duty. No effort has been made to enforce the injunction granted by Judge Baker.

RAJAH GETS A LETTER.

Famous Orang-Outang of the New York Zoological Park Hears from His "Brother."

Just as Rajah, the famous orang-outang of the New York Zoological Park, in the Bronx, was sitting down to his 5 o'clock table d'hote yesterday afternoon, Director William T. Hornaday elbowed his way through the crowd of applauding spectators who always gather upon this occasion, and handed a postal card to his assistant, Raymond L. Ditmars, who superintends this important function in the daily life of the big monkey. It had come in the mail, and it was addressed to Rajah in person. The orang looked up inquiringly as he saw it passed to Mr. Ditmars, and the latter, with a very grave face, read it aloud, so that all might hear. This is what he read:

Aug. 28, 1901.

I will be up there to see you soon. Your loving brother, J. B. O'DONNELL.
221 East Ninety-sixth Street.

Then Mr. Ditmars handed it to Rajah, who inspected it carefully, scrutinizing both the message and the address. Then he slowly tore it into many small pieces, tossed them aside, and took up his knife and fork and proceeded with his meal. "Brother" O'Donnell's name does not appear in the City Directory.

Benefactor

High Grade

10¢

Cigar.

MORGUE ATTENDANTS' FRIGHT.

Thought Dead Had Come to Life When Fleeting Lads Ran Through.

There was a comedy at the Morgue yesterday, at which most of the spectators are still laughing. But there are one or two exceptions; one is the Morgue keeper, another is "Soldier" Burns.

Two little boys, names unknown, tempted by the rippling river, decided to take a swim, and so removed their clothes and jumped into the East River from the dock at Thirty-second Street. Both lads were pretty good swimmers, but the tide was strong, and they were swept to the dock at Twenty-fourth Street, where they made a landing. They were somewhat exhausted from their struggles in the water, so they picked their way carefully along the docks until Twenty-sixth Street was reached. At Twenty-sixth Street, the Charities Department pier and the Morgue are situated. There is no way of getting further in a northerly direction except by going through the Morgue or through a gate to the pier, which is kept locked. The two boys were at their wits' ends for a while. At last they noticed that some visitors were waiting to go into the Morgue. Here was their opportunity.

As soon as the door was opened they made a dash down the long marble corridor. The Morgue keeper threw up his hands and fled; "Soldier" Burns, who was nailing down lids on coffins, dropped his hammer with a scream and also "made tracks." The dead had come to life, apparently, and it was too much for "Soldier's" nerves. The boys continued on their way, unmindful of the trouble they were causing, out of the door into the broad glare of the noonday sun once again and across Twenty-sixth Street to the consternation of a number of people who were sure that something uncanny had happened. Once back on the docks, they were all right, and quickly made for Thirty-second Street and their clothes.

It was a long time before the accustomed quiet fell on the Morgue. "Soldier" Burns looks furtively over his shoulder frequently, and says that he will certainly turn over a new leaf.

TAKES LAUDANUM IN HIS FLAT.

George Ross Bateman, Cashier for a Banking Firm, Attempts to Kill Himself.

George Ross Bateman, twenty-one years old, said to have prominent family connections in Baltimore, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital early this morning, having attempted suicide by drinking laudanum. Bateman was removed to the hospital from 14 West Sixty-fifth Street, where, according to the people in the vicinity, he has been living for the last two weeks under the name of Ross.

Apparently, Bateman spent money freely, and a dark-haired young woman left the house yesterday, evidently in a fit of temper. Later, Harry Lloyd of 231 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and his wife called at the flat. Lloyd found Bateman much intoxicated. He had drunk nearly a quart of whisky and finished the bottle despite the efforts of his guests to dissuade him. Then he took a bottle from a shelf, and, drinking the contents, went into an adjoining room.

"It's all over now," he shouted suddenly, and for the first time the visitors suspected the truth. They rushed into the room, and found an empty laudanum bottle on the floor. Lloyd rushed into the street and found two detectives, who summoned an ambulance.

Dr. Lynden, the ambulance surgeon, said there was not much hope for the man, but gave him an antidote and hurried him to the hospital, where at an early hour this morning it was said there was little chance for his recovery. Bateman is cashier for Miller & Co., bankers, of 35 Broad Street.

CHARITY GIFTS ACKNOWLEDGED.

Brooklyn Bureau Also Asks for Aid for Other Deserving Poor Persons.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities wishes to acknowledge the following contributions in response to its recent appeal to send a woman to St. Kitt's: Mrs. Josephine L. Randolph, $5; Katherine E. Blossom, $3; A. E. Topham, $1, and "M. B. S.," $2. Fourteen dollars is still lacking to make up the necessary amount.

The bureau also acknowledges the following contributions in response to its appeal for a mother and invalid son: "M. A. S." $1; "W. M." $2; A. E. Topham, $1; "Cash," $1; Haven's Relief Fund, $10, and "B. S. T.," $2. Fifteen dollars more is necessary for this case. The son is getting better, ad it is hoped will soon become self-supporting.

The bureau appeals for $35 with which to maintain for two months a mother and two sons, one of whom is in the last stages of consumption and can live only a few days; the other is a cripple and unable to work. The mother has been obliged to leave her work to take care of the boy, but can resume it when she is able to do so.

The bureau also appeals for $20 with which to pay rent for an invalid man with a wife and two children, whom a friend will set up in a small shop if the rent can be paid.

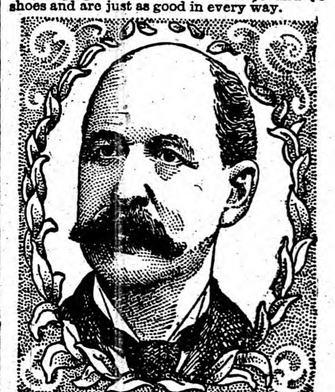
W.L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

W. L. Douglas sells more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes and are just as good in every way.



Boys all wear W. L. Douglas $2.00 Shoes; Youths, $1.75. Best Calf, Kangaroo Kid, Lewis Patent Leather.

Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and shoe dealers everywhere.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Ill. catalog free.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton,

DOLLY BIDWELL'S STAKES

Inglewood Mare, in Straight Heats, Took the $10,000 Trot.

PROVIDENCE HARNESS RACES

Eleata, Again in Her Best Form, Was an Easy Winner in 2:09¾ of the 2:30 Class Trotting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—Four events constituted the card of races for the Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park this afternoon. Three were decided in straight heats, while one developed into a five-heat affair. There was a large attendance. Interest was manifested principally in the Roger Williams $10,000 stake for 2:14 trotters, which went in straight heats to Dolly Bidwell. Neva Simmons had been looked for to make a close contest, but the best she could do was to secure third money.

Reuben S. took the first two heats in the 2:17 pace, and then Scott Hudson drove Riley to win the next three, in slower time. Nothing in the 2:30 trot could beat Eleata, and nothing but Eleatra could beat Country Jay, and with this perfectly understood there was little hard driving. Frank Jones's black mare went round three times to win the race, with Country Jay following, and the field stringing out after them. Dolly Dillon went in 2:07 flat to win the 2:10 trot, and Toggles, after laying up one heat, raced the next two, and got second money. Cornelia Belle came out on the track lame, and was hobbling on three legs before the finish. She was pulled up, distanced. Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Pacing; three in five heats; purse $1,200.

Don Riley, b. g., by Canel Wilkes, dam by daughter of Beacher, (Hudson)	5	7	1	1
Reuben S., b. g., (Ryan)	1	1	2	2
De Veras, blk. h., (Allen)	3	2	3	5
Light Star, ch. g., (Blanchard)	2	3	5	4
Early Bird, jr., br. g., (Payne)	6	4	4	3
Junero, blk. m., (A. McDonald)	7	4	6	6
Alcinta, b. m., (Clark)	4	6	7	dr.
Carmelita, b. m., (McMahon)	8	5	dis.	

Time—2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:13¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; three in five heats; Roger Williams Stake, $10,000.

Dolly Bidwell, b. m., by Inglewood-Sally, by John Burdine, (Carpenter.)	1	1	1	1
Miss Whitney, b. m., (L. McDonald)	2	2	12	
Neva Simmons, b. m., (Price)	8	7	2	
Consuela S., b. m., (Pierce)	3	8	7	
Charlie Mac, g. g., (Durfee)	3	5	11	
Volo, b. g., (McClary)	13	4	6	
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marsh)	4	10	13	
Susie J., ro. m., (McKee)	12	12	4	
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macey)	5	6	7	
Lady Thistle, blk. m., (Kenney)	10	8	5	
Whitewood, g. g., (Hudson)	6	9	9	
Alberta D., ch. g., (McHenry)	11	11	8	
Helen Grace, ro. m., (Andrews)	9	16	10	
Janice, b. m., (Sanders)	16	13	16	
Bird Eye, ch. h., (Riggs)	14	15	14	
James Shevlin, br. g., (Dickerson)	15	14	15	

Time—2:12; 2:09¾; 2:09¼.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000; three in five.

Eleata, blk. m., by Dexter Prince-Elden, by Nophew, (Marsh)	1	1	1	
Country Jay, ch. g., (Macey)	2	2	2	
El Milagro, br. g., (Dickinson)	3	3	3	
Algoneta, ch. m., (Sanders)	4	4	5	
Nanita, b. m., (Proctor)	5	5	4	
Nutbearer, br. g., (Foote)	dis			

Time—2:15½; 2:09¾; 2:11¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; three in five.

Dolly Dillon, b. m., by Sidney Dillon-Dolly, by Electioneer, (Sanders)	1	1	1	
Toggles, br. g., (Clark)	2	2	2	
Chalmshot, b. g., (L. McDonald)	3	3	3	
Sister Alice, b. m., (Kenney)	3	4	4	
Little Dick, br. g., (Pope)	4	5	5	
Wilask, blk. h., (McHenry)	dis			
Cornelia Belle, b. m., (Kirby)	dis			

Time—2:08½; 2:07; 2:08.

Results at Toledo Tri-State Fair.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 28.—Favorites won all the harness races of the second day of the meeting at the Tri-State Fair here today. Results:

2:20 class, pacing; best three in five; purse $500. Little Tim, b. g., by Sir John, (Markham,) won. Best time—2:17¼. Paddy D., Little Frank, Wesaw Vic, Jr., Selma, Pauline, Sphinx, Dick Wilkes, and Grodery Girl finished as named.

2:19 class, trotting; best three in five; purse $600. Eddie L., br. g., by Grimalkin, (Penneck,) won. Best time—2:18¼. Harry Wilkes, Ahlo king, Treatmes, M. Q., Robert Rene, and Louis E. finished as named.

2:27 class, pacing; best three in five; purse $500. Nan Earl, ch. m., by Nurburst, (Pickett,) won. Best time—2:21¼. Harry J., Jersey Pete, Lulu Klondike, Algarrett, Nellie Birchwood, and Marie B. finished as named.

Running; half-mile dash; purse $100. Route, 5 to 1, won; Dystany, 5 to 1, second; Custodian, 2 to 1, third. Midlo, Cameo, Athlo, Elsie, Belle Groves, and Top Roller also ran. Time—0:51.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—At the York August meeting to-day Frank Gardner's Veritable, ridden by C. Jenkins, won the Rous Selling Stakes, eighteen horses running. Gyp, six years old, won the Great Ebor Handicap Plate, at one mile and three-quarters. Rensselaer, aged, was second, and strongbow, four years old, finished third. Sixteen horses ran.

Polo at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Saratoga team won to-day's polo match over Squadron A of New York by a score of 17½ to 6. The summary:

SQUADR'N A OF N. Y.	Hdcp.	SARATOGA.	Hdcp.
1—W. C. Cammann..	2	1—Seward Cary....	4
2—R. L. Herbert....	2	2—D. Milburn.....	3
3—H. M. Cowp'thwaite	1	3—H. T. Davis....	2
4—H. S. Kipp.....	0	4—E. P. Smith....	3
Total	5	Total	12

Saratoga earned 18 goals; penalized ½ goal for off-side play. Total, 17½.

Squadron A allowed by handicap 7, scored 0, penalized 1. Total, 6.

Referee—J. C. Cooley, Jr. Timer—R. W. Smith.

Cyclers Six-Day Race at Revere.

REVERE, Mass., Aug. 28.—The positions of the riders in the six-day race at the Revere cycle track were unchanged at the close of riding to-day, except that Dubois and Turgeon lost another lap. The men raced for seven hours to-day, the last hour being given to a race between Jimmy Michael and Floyd McFarland, motor paced. At the end of the fifteenth hour of the race the positions were:

	Miles.	Laps.
Moran and McLean	343	2
Maya and Bowler	343	2
McDuffie and Pierce	343	2
Bleeker and Downey	343	1
Stevens and Alexander	343	1
Turgeon and Dubois	343	0

The twenty-mile motor-paced race between Michael and McFarland was a runaway race for Michael. He won by twelve laps in 32:39. To-morrow Michael will attempt to beat the world's record for five miles motor paced.

Cycler Nelson Defeats Stinson.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28.—John A. Nelson defeated William C. Stinson at the Coliseum to-night by two-thirds of a lap in a twenty-mile motor-paced race. Stinson led up to the last two miles, when the little Swede took the lead. Stinson failed to stay with his pace and Nelson took a big lead. He increased this lead to two-thirds of a lap, winning in 31:08 1-5. Summary:

One-Third Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by W. J. Dobbins, New York; Patrick Keegan, Lowell, Mass., second. Time—0:43 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Dobbins, New York, (scratch;) R. A. Canti, Worcester, (20 yards,) second; Joseph Fulton, New York, (scratch,) third. Time—4:20 2-5.

Twenty-Mile Match Race Between Nelson of Chicago and Stinson of Cambridge, Mass.—Won by Nelson. Time—31:08 1-5.

Championship Cycle Race Saturday.

When Harry Elkes rode 38 miles and 19 yards in one hour at Boston Tuesday night against Will Stinson and incidentally broke numerous records, he convinced all who take an interest in cycling events that he is a factor in the Walthour-Stinson-Elkes championship race scheduled for Manhattan Beach Saturday afternoon. Stinson, who is the one-hour champion, has defeated both Elkes and Walthour; Walthour has beaten Elkes twice this season, while Elkes has scored victories over Walthour on two occasions, so that on past performances it is impossible to determine who is the best of the three until they all meet in one race. As Saturday is the date set for the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay, Manager Brady will not start the paced race until after the classic turf event has been decided, in order that visitors to the race track may also have a chance of seeing Elkes, Walthour, and Stinson contest for supremacy. The programme for Labor Day has been augmented by "Eddie" McDuffie, who will make his initial New York appearance in a race against "Jimmy" Michael, Harry Elkes, and others. Iver Lawson and Frank Kramer will ride a series of short-distance races for the sprinting championship. The later events will be for one, two, and three miles for a side stake and a special purse added by the Beach management.

Notes for Wheelmen.

The run of the Madison Wheelmen next Sunday will be to Rockaway Beach, leaving the clubhouse at 9 A. M. The annual clambake is scheduled for that day. A majority of the members will take a three-days' outing at Hammel's Station, leaving New York on Saturday afternoon and returning Tuesday morning.

A number of professional sprint riders will appear at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, Labor Day. Among those expected to start are "Major" Taylor, Frank Kramer, Iver Lawson, Tom Cooper, Floyd MacFarland, W. S. Fenn, John Fisher, and about forty others. There are two amateur handicaps, at one-half and five-mile distances. Handsome 1901 racing wheels will be given as first prizes in each. Entries close with Fred W. Voight, Post Office Box 45, Newark, N. J.

"Joe" Nelson behind the motor tandems will ride next Sunday at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, in a race against Harry Edwards, the little pace follower of Brockton, Mass. Joseph Nelson is a brother of the more celebrated John Nelson, and has shown several remarkable speed trials in his preparation to become a crack rider. His first public effort was at the Vailsburg track three weeks ago, when he made a new world's record for five miles behind pace. Professional and amateur sprint racing will complete the programme. One of the day's features will be a ten-mile open for amateurs.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Beaten by Philadelphia—Van Haltren Called Upon to Pitch.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Philadelphia won to-day's baseball game from New York easily. Denzer started in to pitch for New York, and lasted but two innings. The veteran Van Haltren was then put in the box, Hickman taking his place in centre field.

For two innings Van Haltren did fairly well. In the fifth and sixth innings, however, he was rather generous with bases on balls, and this, combined with heavy hitting, netted the Philadelphias ten runs. White pitched a steady game for Philadelphia.

Wolverton, the clever third baseman of the Philadelphia team, will probably be out of the game for the remainder of the season. He sustained a fracture of the collar bone when he collided with Tenney at Boston last week. Alex Smith, a catcher of the New Yorks, has been released. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, lf..1	1	1	0	1	0
Strang, 3b..0	0	0	1	2	0
V. H'n, cf..p.0	0	0	4	0	0
Davis, ss...0	1	1	4	1	0
McBride, rf..0	1	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b..0	1	1	3	0	0
Gannon, 1b..2	2	10	1	0	0
Warner, c...1	1	8	1	0	0
Denzer, p...0	0	0	0	0	0
H'kman, cf..0	1	1	0	0	1
Total....4	8	24	18	4	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf..1	1	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b...1	1	1	3	0	0
Flick, rf....1	3	2	0	0	0
D'h'ty, lf...1	0	1	0	0	0
J'klitsch, c.3	2	2	2	0	0
Jennings, 1b.2	2	17	0	0	0
Hallman, 3b.2	3	2	6	1	0
Cross, ss....1	4	1	4	2	0
White, p....1	1	1	1	0	0
Total....13	17	27	16	1	0

New York	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	—13

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Hickman, Barry, Flick, Jennings, Hallman, and Cross. Three-base hit—Hallman. Sacrifice hit—White. Stolen bases—Thomas, Flick, and Cross. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 11. Double plays—Hall, unassisted. First base on balls—By Denzer, 1; by Van Haltren, 6; by White, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Van Haltren, 1; by White, 1. Struck out—By Van Haltren, 3; by White, 2. Passed ball—Jacklitsch. Wild pitch—White. Time of game—1:54. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 5; BOSTON, 1.

The Brooklyns made it three straight wins over the Bostons yesterday by batting Nichols safely fourteen times for a total of twenty-three bases. Newton was invincible after the first inning, when two singles and a stolen base saved the visitors from a shut-out. The batting of Keeler and Sheckard, who made four hits each in as many times at bat, and three fast double plays were interesting incidents. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Keeler, rf..3	4	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf..2	3	2	2	0	0
Dolan, cf....0	0	3	0	0	0
Kelley, 1b..0	1	9	1	0	0
Daly, 2b...0	1	4	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss..1	2	3	6	2	0
Irwin, 3b...0	2	2	2	5	0
Farrell, c..0	0	0	3	1	0
Newton, p..1	1	1	1	4	0
Total....5	14	27	14	12	0

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, rf..0	2	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b..1	2	6	1	0	0
Demont, 2b.0	1	3	3	1	0
Cooley, lf..0	1	3	1	1	0
Ham'l'n, cf.0	0	4	0	0	0
Lowe, 3b...0	1	0	3	0	0
Long, ss...0	1	0	1	4	0
Kittridge, c.0	0	6	2	0	0
Nichols, p.0	1	0	0	0	0
Stimmell, p.0	0	0	1	2	0
Total....1	6	24	15	2	

Brooklyn	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Cooley, Nichols, Dahlen. Three-base hits—Keeler, 2; Sheckard, Irwin. Stolen bases—Tenney, Lowe, Long, Sheckard. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Double plays—Keeler and Kelley; Dahlen, Daly, and Kelley; Lowe, Demont, and Tenney. First base on balls—By Newton, 2; by Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 1; by Nichols, 2. Wild pitch—Nichols. Time—1:43. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf...2	2	1	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf..1	1	2	0	0	0
Davis, rf....1	3	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss..0	2	6	2	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.1	1	9	0	0	0
Richey, 2b..1	2	2	3	1	0
Yeager, 3b..1	2	0	4	2	0
O'Connor, c.0	1	2	2	1	0
Phillippe, p.0	0	0	3	0	0
Total....7	13	27	14	4	

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf..1	2	3	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf.0	2	0	0	0	0
Donovan, rf.1	2	2	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.0	0	0	2	2	0
Kruger, 3b..0	0	2	2	2	0
McGann, 1b.1	1	12	0	1	0
Padden, 2b..2	2	4	5	0	0
Nichols, c...3	0	4	2	0	0
Sudhoff, p..1	1	0	1	0	0
Total....9	10	27	12	2	

Pittsburg	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	—9

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hit—Donovan. Three-base hits—Clarke, Heidrick. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Sudhoff. Stolen bases—Clarke, Davis, Bransfield, O'Connor, Nichols. First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 1; off Sudhoff, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke, Yeager, Nichols. Struck out—By Phillippe, 2; by Sudhoff, 3. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, lf..2	3	2	2	0	0
Green, cf....0	1	2	0	0	0
Dexter, 3b..1	1	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 1b...0	2	11	0	0	0
Raymer, ss.0	1	2	3	0	0
Childs, 2b...0	2	2	5	0	0
Mendes, c....0	0	0	2	0	0
Kahoe, c....1	1	6	0	0	0
Waddell, p.1	1	0	3	1	0
Totals....5	10	27	12	2	0

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dobbs, cf....0	1	2	1	0	0
Harley, lf...0	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.1	2	10	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.1	4	3	0	0	0
Magoon, ss..1	1	1	0	0	0
Steinf't, 3b.1	2	1	0	4	0
Peitz, 2b...0	2	2	2	2	0
Bergen, c...0	0	4	2	0	0
Stimmell, p.0	0	1	2	0	0
Total....4	12	24	7	1	

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 10. Two-base hits—Hartsel, Kahoe, Peitz, Beckley, Magoon. Sacrifice hits—Raymer, Magoon. Stolen base—Green. Struck out—By Waddell, 5; by Stimmell, 3. Base on balls—By Waddell, 3; by Stimmell, 1. Wild pitches—Waddell, Stimmell. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	60	39	.606	Boston	51	55	.481
Brooklyn	61	48	.576	New York	42	58	.420
Philadelphia	60	47	.561	Cincinnati	42	59	.416
St. Louis	59	50	.541	Chicago	44	65	.404

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Baltimore—Milwaukee, 11; Baltimore, 8.
At Philadelphia—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
At Boston—Detroit, 4; Boston, 2.
At Washington—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 1; (first game.) Cleveland, 7; Washington, 4, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Brockton—Rochester, 4; Brockton, 2.
At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Toronto, 3.
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Buffalo, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 9; Montreal, 3, (first game;) Providence, 5; Montreal, 3, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 6; Rome, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 12; Waverly, 4.
At Troy—Binghamton, 11; Troy, 9.

McGinnity Expelled by Johnson.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—President Johnson of the American League to-day announced the expulsion of Pitcher McGinnity of the Baltimore team, his offense being expectorating in Umpire E. Connolly's face.

Leased Land for Public Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYPORT, L. I., Aug. 28.—Assemblyman George A. Robinson of Sayville and Regis H. Post of Bayport have leased from the Smith heirs all the tract of land between Lone Hill and East Island Flats, on Great South Bay, for the use of local sportsmen, who in years past have enjoyed the privileges of shooting there. The expense will be shared by the citizens who wish to have the privileges kept open for the public. In order that no man may get exclusive control of the shooting privileges in this bay, a gunners' protective association in the Town of Islip probably will be formed in the near future, with headquarters in Sayville. The lease will settle a long-standing dispute between the private gun clubs and the public over the shooting of the Great South Bay.

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Men's & Women's Shoes: Nassau, cor. Fulton St.....Manhattan; 150 West 125th St.....Manhattan

DIXIELINE WAS WINNER

Sold for $15,000 Before the Race, He Captured the Handicap.

BELMONT COLTS UNPLACED

Alard Scheck Was First in Easy Style for the Opening Sprint at Saratoga Track.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—In a sensational race to-day, Dixieline, bought just before the contest from J. E. Pepper by R. T. Wilson, Jr., for $15,000, won the Albany Handicap, six furlongs, for two-year-olds. The Belmont colts Leonid and Anak were made the favorites for the race, the one stake event on the card, with eleven horses in it. Though R. T. Wilson purchased Dixieline from Col. Pepper before the race, Dixieline, with Whiskey King, another Pepper entry, ran coupled in the betting as the Pepper stable, the entry being the second choice.

After a delay of twenty-five minutes at the post the field was sent away to a fair start, with Smart Set first to show. His stay in front did not last long, as Jim Tully, a 30 to 1 outsider, went out in the first quarter and led the field to well within the last furlong. Had Wonderly, who was on him, been able to put up a strong finish he might have won, but Dixieline, under a masterly effort from Shaw, outfooted him in the last half furlong and beat him a length. Smart Set, whose chances were materially injured by the long delay at the post, was a fair third.

Decameron, second choice in the betting, led all the way in the steeplehase, winning ridden out by a length from The Bachelor, who was favorite. Trillion was third.

The Western three-year-old Alard Scheck was favorite at even money in the second race. There was a strong tip on Cobourg, the Canadian sprinter, and he was backed from 3 to 1 down to 8 to 5. Alard Scheck won easily after Cobourg and Satire raced in front for the first five furlongs, both then tiring and stopping when the fight at the finish came.

The Amazon, St. Finnan, and Terminus were the only starters in the fourth race. Terminus was made favorite at the opening of the betting, but when the post call was sounded The Amazon had been backed down to 6 to 5. St. Finnan made the running for seven furlongs, when Terminus came with a rush, and in a hard drive won by a neck from St. Finnan, who beat The Amazon a short length for the place.

Dark Secret was made first choice for the closing event at 6 to 5, and after being outrun for the first five furlongs, came with a rush and beat Shandonfield a length. Montana Pioneer was third, four lengths back. The meeting here will end to-morrow, the Saratoga Racing Association having decided not to take the extra day available under the schedule of dates. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, over the short course, about two miles.—Decameron, 133 pounds, (Higgins,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won; The Bachelor, 150, (Green,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, second; Trillion, 139, (Shaw,) 9 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—4:28 1-5. Mars Chan, Isen, Mister Stoffel, and Curfew Bell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Alard Scheck, 110 pounds, (Woods,) even and 1 to 2, won; Satire, 110, (Woods,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Cobourg, 118, (Blair,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:27 1-5. Skipaway, Godfrey, and Scotch Bush also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Albany Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Dixieline, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 5 and 7 to 5, won; Jim Tully, 97, (Wonderly,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Smart Set, 124, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Leonid, Anak, Essene, Whiskey King, Femesole, Otis, The Goldfinder, and Byrne of Roscea also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Terminus, 118 pounds, (Bullman,) 13 to 10 and out, won; St. Finnan, 108, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; The Amazon, 105, (Cochran,) 6 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Dark Secret, 110 pounds, (Woods,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Shandonfield, 110, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Montana Pioneer, 107, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Woden, Equalize, Atheola, Miss Graft, and Justice also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the meeting, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Althea, 111 pounds; Speedmas, 104; Ventoro and Lee Kinsig, 103 each; Advocator, Cogswell, and Great American, 96 each; Lady Chorister, 93; Chaos, 93; Lizzie A., 86.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs. Francesco, 126 pounds; Par Excellence, 114; Tribes Hill and The Goldfinder, 112 each; Bell's Commoner, 109; James P. Keating, 106; Zirl, 105; Femesole, 104; Utopian, 103; Grail, 100; Tippetoes, 90; Byrne of Roscrea, 88.

THIRD RACE.—The Saranac Handicap, of $5,000, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Dublin, 113; Chuctanunda, 109; The Rhymer, 106; Baron Pepper, 104; Bellario, 100; Fur Rockaway, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings, two years old, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Frivol, 110 pounds; Fontenix, High Carnival, and Emma A. M., 110 each; Tranter and Rose Court, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. First Whip, 126 pounds; Ben McDhul, 110; Agnes D., 103; Great Britain, 97.

Weights in the Fall Handicap.

The weights for the Fall Handicap, six furlongs on the main track, for three-years-olds and upward, the first of the Autumn Serial Handicaps, to be run at Sheepshead Bay track on the opening day of the Autumn meeting, Saturday, have been announced by Handicapper Walter S. Vosburgh as follows:

Fall Handicap, six furlongs, to be run as third race. Voter, 140 pounds; Alcedo, 130; Ogden, 129; Rockton, 129; Wax Taper, 127; Ten Candles, 127; Conroy, 126; Blues, 126; Outlander, 124; Herbert, 123; Imp, 122; Brigadier, 121; Advance Guard, 120; Cobough, 119; Gold Heels, 119; Modrine, 118; Prince Pepper, 118; King Pepper, 118; Decanter, 117; Alard Scheck, 117; Mesmerist, 117; Bonnibert, 117; Silverdale, 116; Dublin, 115; Carbuncle, 115; Kamara, 114; The Musketeer, 114; Lady Schorr, 114; Sam Phillips, 113; Withers, 110; Monarka, 109; All Gold, 109; Musette, 108; Reina, 108; Black Fox, 108; Baron Pepper, 108; His Eminence, 107; Lala, 107; Kinnikinic, 107; The Unknown, 105; Sarner, 104; Princeton Girl, 102; Far Rockaway, 102; Trigger, 100; Paul Clifford, 100; Belle of Troy, 100; Sly, 99; Sweettooth, 99; Sadie S., 98; Mortalia, 98; Lord Pepper, 98; John Rushin, 98; Speckle, 97; Wild Pirate, 97; Malster, 96; Montanic, 95; Henry Clay Rye, 95; Autolight, 95; Bedeck, 92; Prince of Melrose, 90. Penalties accrue from 2 P. M. Aug. 28.

War on St. Louis Turf Gambling.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Injunction proceedings against the Delmar Jockey Club were instituted in the Circuit Court this afternoon by Attorney General Crow. The petition asks that the club be enjoined from making books, selling pools, making wagers or bets, or registering bets on races run at the Delmar tracks.

Kings County Cricketers Won.

The Kings County and Nelson Lodge Cricket Clubs had an unusually close and well-contested match yesterday at Prospect Park, which resulted in a victory for Kings County after an exciting finish by the narrow margin of 3 runs. This result was brought about in a great measure by the batting of E. B. Kay, who played an excellent innings of 23, not out, for the winners, while H. Rushter was the only other double-figure scorer. The bowling of H. Battersall, who captured 7 wickets for 30 runs, was the chief feature of the Nelson Lodge play, but H. Poyer and P. Smyth both batted well for their respective scores of 26 and 18. The final score was: Kings County, 75; Nelson Lodge, 72.

Excursions.

ERIE RAILROAD.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST, and LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 2D.

SHOHOLA GLEN $1.00 ROUND TRIP.

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River.

Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City, 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.

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ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

Including Dinner at Casino, $1.50.

Special express train leaves West 23d St., 9:40; Chambers St., 9:45; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 5:00 and 6:50 P. M. Sunday. Returning, Monday, leave 6:00 P. M.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

Buffalo and Niagara Falls $9.00 ROUND TRIP.

TORONTO, ONT., $10.50.

Tickets good going Saturday, Aug. 31, and Sunday, Sept. 1: Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30, and 9:15 P. M. Leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier and Jersey City 15 minutes later. Return limit 5 days from and including date of sale.

Tickets on sale at all Erie offices in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

PATTEN LINE.

Long Branch and Back, 50c. Asbury Park and Back, 80c.

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LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK AND

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WEEK DAYS.

Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) & 3:10 P. M.

Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:05, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.

Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 01:40 Race Days with L. I. C.), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FERRY WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

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FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893. Luyster, Isaac, unknown.....$66.87
DIVIDENDS.
70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margart, unknown.....$296.00
96 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown.....411.50
113 dividends, 16 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown.....2,891.07
130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown.....272.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901.
W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
au8-1aw6wTh

THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION OF REDEMPTION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The Commission announces to the holders of the Russian Government 4½ Gold Bonds, Fourth Issue, 1890, that whereas the coupon sheets of the above-mentioned bonds will be exhausted on Nov. 18th, (Dec. 1st,) 1901, there will be delivered new coupon sheets for the period 1901-1913, namely, from Nov. 18th, (Dec. 1st,) 1901, until May 19th, (June 1st,) 1903, against delivery of the respective talons, and from May 19th, (June 1st,) 1903, on, only on presentation of the bonds themselves. These new coupon sheets, each containing a talon and forty-eight coupons, will be delivered in St. Petersburg by the Imperial Commission of Redemption; in Paris, by Messrs. de Rothschild freres; in Berlin, by Mr. S. Bleichroeder and by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft; in Frankfort o|M. by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft; in London, by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons; in Amsterdam, by Mr. L. Auerbach; in Brussels, by L. Lambert; and in New York, by Messrs. August Belmont & Co.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bouggy. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $3,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
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NORTHERN PACIFIC COMMON.—Parties desiring to sell privately address J. M., Post Office Box 1,074.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline C. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HOLLOWAY & IRISH, was dissolved by mutual consent this day. The affairs of the said copartnership in liquidation will be conducted by WILLIAM F. IRISH, at 136 Liberty Street, New York City.—Dated August 1, 1901. W. F. IRISH.
W. F. HOLLOWAY.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000

Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles D. Dickey, Gustav E. Kissel, Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton, William P. Dixon, Luther Kountze, Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair, Robert A. Granniss, Charlton T. Lewis, James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke, G. G. Haven, Jr., Richard A. McCurdy, Eben B. Thomas,
C. C. Cuyler, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant, George W. Young.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West-Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
American Smelting & Refining Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 12th day of September, 1901.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 8th, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purpose of the meeting at the close of business on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following said meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 20, 1901.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Dividends.

The Utah Fuel Company.

Five per cent. Sinking Fund First Mortgage Bonds. Coupons maturing September 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid on and after September 3d at the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

New York, August 17, 1901.
JESSE WHITE, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, August 27th, 1901.

A dividend of $1.50 per share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 1st.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 14th at 12 M. and reopen October 2d.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK for the quarter ending September 1, 1901, payable September 5, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the 'Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.

F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

Republic Iron & Steel Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.

The ninth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 21st, 1901.

The transfer books will close on September 21st, 1901, at 12:00 o'clock noon, and reopen on October 1st, 1901, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company

Coupons due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid after September 1, 1901, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Aug. 24th, 1901.

Interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on the income bonds of the Mohawk & Malone Railway Company, from the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after September 3d, 1901, upon surrender of the coupons payable September 1st, 1901.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company,
New York, August 1, 1901.

The Directors of the Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable September 3d, to stockholders of record August 17th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th to August 31st, inclusive. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

International Elevating Company.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the stock of this Company on Monday, September 16th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books Friday, September 6th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. September 6th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. September 17th, 1901.

C. E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad Company.

COUPON No. 31 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid after Sept. 1st, 1901, upon presentation at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.,
WM. L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, August 27th, 1901.

United States Steel Corporation.

The interest due September 1st, 1901, on the Series C Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at the office of the Company of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, New York City. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, August 27th, 1901.

American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

Coupons due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage Sinking Fund Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after September 3d, 1901, on presentation at Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Treasurer.

American Hide and Leather Co.

Coupons No. 4, due September 1, 1901, from First Mortgage 6% Bonds of AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

Detroit Southern Railroad Company.

Coupon No. 1, due September 1st, 1901, from Detroit Southern R. R. Co., "Ohio Southern Division," First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after that date by the Colonial Trust Company, 222 Broadway, New York.

CORPORATION TAX REVENUES.

Payments from Trust Companies, Under New State Law, Expected to Yield $1,350,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The first of the four special taxation statutes enacted by the last Legislature to bear fruit is the act placing a State tax on the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of trust companies. The taxes under that act are payable on or before Sept. 1, and already $594,058.38 has been paid into the State Treasury.

Basing the computations on the reports filed with the State Controller, it is now estimated that this act will bring into the State Treasury $1,350,000. It is believed that fully $800,000 will be received from the trust companies which have not as yet paid their taxes, before the end of the week. The sum of $71,000 was received today.

The revenue from the savings banks is not expected to be received for some time, and the taxation to be paid to the State by insurance companies under the new act will not be paid until after Oct. 1, and will, therefore, not be a part of the revenues of the current fiscal year, which ends on Sept. 30.

From the reports received by the Controller it is estimated that the total amount of corporation taxes that will be collected during the current year will reach the sum of $4,875,000, coming from the several sources as follows:

Capital stock, $1,460,000; gas and water companies, $250,000; telephone and telegraph companies, $65,000; general transportation companies, $885,000; savings banks, $750,000; trust companies, $1,350,000; license fees, $20,000; insurance premiums, $145,000.

The total amount of corporation taxes collected last year was $2,624,508. Thus the increase for the current fiscal year will be about $2,250,000, which does not include the insurance tax, under the new law. The books of the Controller's office show that at the close of business on Aug. 25 $168,703.23 had been received from trust companies in excess of the aggregate for the corresponding date of last year.

The total collections on capital stock on that date were $1,455,145.89, as compared with an aggregate of $1,243,668.68 last year. The gas and water companies have paid $249,287, as compared with $289,944 last year. The falling off is attributed to the gas war in New York City, in which the price was reduced from $1.05 to 65 cents for 1,000 feet. The insurance companies have paid $145,239.17, or $22,000 in excess of the total amount paid by that class of corporations last year.

The Purchase of Bonds.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $700,000 in currency to Chicago.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan bought $220,200 of bonds under the instructions of Secretary Gage permitting direct purchases here.

$2,800 to $2,000 on Constitution.

An offer has been made on the Stock Exchange to wager $2,800 to $2,000 on the Constitution for her first race with Shamrock II.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 28	460,628
To date this year	201,789,193
Corresponding date last year	75,897,750

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 28	$1,459,500
To date this year	$719,460,720
Corresponding date last year	$331,927,660

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½ @2¾ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Ice	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Pacific Mail	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Quicksilver	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅞	Reading	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	¾
Glucose Sugar	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	2
Gt. North. pf.	¾	U. S. Express	3
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Int. Power	3½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	General Electric	1
Am. Locomotive	⅞	Kan. & Mich.	1
Am. Smelting	1¾	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	1	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Rep. Steel	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	St. J. & Gr. Island	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	St. L. So. West	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3	Third Avenue	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1⅝	M. & St. L. con. 5s.	3½
Int. & G. N. 3d	1	Wh. & L. E. con. 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Peo. & East. inc.	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Peo. & East. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The most striking feature of the trading in the stock market yesterday was the decided falling off in business. As compared with Monday's total of 783,000 shares and the 748,000 figures of Tuesday, yesterday's transactions looked small, little more than 450,000 shares being dealt in throughout the session, with four stocks—Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, and Erie—contributing one-third of the entire transactions. This development, however, was in no wise surprising in view of the fact that at the conclusion of business to-morrow the Exchange will close, to remain closed until Tuesday morning. Professional Wall Street was rather badly hit by the last triple holiday, coming down to business then to find that over the vacation Atchison had made a big cut in freight rates, which for a time suggested a general rate war, while the corn crop scare had assumed serious proportions, thanks to the care taken by the Western grain operators, long of corn and short of stocks, to send out as gloomy reports as possible. Hence it is in no sense surprising that yesterday operators showed no disposition further to extend their commitments, but the rather preferred in some instances to release themselves of some of their obligations. And this, though sentiment continues bullish and the belief is that whatever developments there may be over the holiday will be favorable, a settlement of the Steel strike being among the probabilities suggested.

A second noticeable market feature was that the reaction of the day previous was not continued. Instead, though the movement of prices was irregular, the trend was unmistakably to higher levels under the stimulus of buying orders executed by brokers usually acting for leading financial interests. This rather conclusively proves what was pointed to in these columns yesterday, that Tuesday's reaction was at once logical and natural and due solely to the market's technical position following upon a continuous rise of two weeks during which substantial profits had been accumulated on paper and many small operators had been tempted to pyramid. That this actually was the case was clearly disclosed yesterday, when no unfavorable developments such as had been hinted at came to pass overnight, while it further developed that an account of some 40,000 shares had been forced on the market. Indeed, all the facts considered—this forced liquidation, the unloading of stocks preceding the holiday, the reaching of stop orders, the tight-money bugaboo, and such like—the general opinion is that the market not only stood up well on Tuesday, but showed good strength yesterday, most of the leading stocks showing gains, fractional it is true, but none the less gains.

As for the news developments of the day they were, with the exception of a further batch of excellent railway statements, negatively rather than positively favorable. For instance, Tuesday's reports from the West of fresh crop damage were not confirmed; the Steel strike, if not settled, was certainly not developing in favor of the strikers; while the action of the money market—most of the day's call loans being made at 2½ per cent.—did not reflect any unfavorable change in the money market such as the bears are predicting. As for the railway statements, they were merely along the same lines as those which have been published now for some months—unequivocally favorable. Nickel Plate for the year ended June 30 showed an increase in net earnings of $215,750; Chesapeake and Ohio for July showed a gain in its net earnings of $1,710, while for the third week of August the reported increases included Big Four, with $53,890; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, with $20,000, and St. Louis Southwestern with $15,190.

As for the stocks themselves there were few features. A rise of over 4 points in Twin City preferred and a fractional advance in the common were said to be due to the increased earnings of the system; insiders were the principal purchasers of International Power, advancing it 3¼ points; the buying of Colorado Southern was in expectation of an increased dividend on the first preferred; a three point advance in United States Express stock was effected in the last five minutes of trading, and was accompanied by a revival of consolidation talk with other express companies; Louisville and Nashville was bought on talk of closer relations with Southern Railway and Pennsylvania; Wabash was helped by the report of the dissolution of the injunction restraining the company from entering Pittsburg; United States Leather shares moved up on rather definite talk that the plan of reorganization of the company is soon to become effective; pool selling was in evidence in Smelters and Sugar; in Amalgamated Copper Standard Oil interests were buyers; Gould brokers were purchasers of Western Union, while the fractional advances in the Steel shares, the Readings, the Eries, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific were said to be due to purchases by interests identified with the various properties.

London traded in the market to the extent of about 30,000 shares, principally purchases.

A further decline in sterling exchange yesterday, rates dropping one-half cent, is more and more suggestive of gold imports. If, as some bankers predict, heavy shipments of foreign gold should shortly be made to this point, this will afford relief, if relief be necessary, from a source altogether ignored by the prophets of tight money.

FOREIGN INVESTORS BUYING.

It is a fact attested to by the heads of a number of important banking houses that in the last few weeks there has been no inconsiderable investment buying for foreign account, not a little of it from Germany. These purchases are of bonds and high-class railroad stocks, and mark a distinct change in foreign sentiment, which up to a few weeks ago had been decidedly pessimistic in respect to American securities.

Hence the bulletin issued by one leading Stock Exchange house yesterday to the effect that "with real European buying such as there are now evidences of there is an underpinning to the market."

BEARING SMELTERS STOCK.

The same bear pool that was responsible for the depression in American Smelters common stock some months ago was the principal factor in forcing the issue down yesterday. The selling, which was for the short account and did not represent liquidation, was accompanied by sundry suggestions of "unfavorable developments," the nature of which, however, was not disclosed. At the office of the company this talk was pronounced ridiculous.

In this connection Wall Street is more or less interested as to what the ultimate result of the drive against the stock may be. That of three months ago, it is recalled, ended disastrously for the bears, many private settlements being made by the shorts when the courts finally decided favorably upon the Guggenheim consolidation project.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

In its weekly review of the iron and steel trade situation, The Iron Age will to-day say that:

The conviction is growing in the trade that the strike will soon be over. The officials have studiously avoided any steps which might lead to serious trouble, withdrawing in some cases at the danger of a clash. A large proportion of the capacity of the sheet mills is now turning out material and additional workmen are being diverted to the tin plate rolling mills. The hoop mills are gaining steadily, so that, speaking broadly, it is chiefly in the tin plate and tube industry that the supply is most seriously affected. It is understood that the strike was theatened the American Can Company purchased quite heavily in England. One large electric company is reported to have also placed an order for a good-sized lot of sheets. The Western bar trade is affected adversely by the closing of the two works in the Chicago district. The stoppage of the Joliet wire rod mill has not interfered with work at the wire mills of the district because a supply was promptly drawn from the Pittsburg and Cleveland districts. In the latter a rod mill, thus far idle, is being started.

Official figures reflecting the position on Aug. 21 throw a flood of light on the situation so far as it directly interests the trade. The normal product of the steel plants controlled by the United States Steel Corporation is 525,000 tons of Bessemer steel ingots and 235,000 tons of open hearth steel ingots, a total of 760,000 tons per month. On the date mentioned steel works were in operation whose normal output is 610,000 tons of ingots per month.

Statistics relating to the finished steel products of all kinds show that the normal production is 700,000 tons per month. On Aug. 21, when the situation was nearly what it is to-day, the product was at the rate of 513,000 tons per month. This of course includes rails, plates, wire, and structural material, not at all affected, and bars, sheets, tubes, hoops, &c., whose production is curtailed more or less. In other words, the output of ingots is reduced to the extent of about 150,000 tons, while the production in some finished lines is cut down in the aggregate by about 187,000 tons per month.

It is obvious that the consumption of pig iron is quite considerably lessened; but that so far as steel is concerned there is less reduction in output than there is decline in the rolling of finished goods.

Except where there is an actual scarcity caused by the strike, as in tin plate, tubes, sheets, bars, and hoops, which command premiums, the markets have been quiet, but quite firm.

The feeling prevails in the trade that after all the strike is not such an unmixed evil, since it removes all danger for many months to come of any overproduction of finished iron and steel.

An interesting indication that apparently the Fall trade is opening up early and in full volume is furnished by the wire industry. The consolidation has received an average of over 4,400 tons of specifications daily for the whole month of August thus far, the second best month of the whole year, and very much in advance of course of the corresponding period of 1900.

COTTON CROP SITUATION.

Discussing the cotton crop situation, Hubbard Brothers & Co., in their latest circular letter on the subject, say:

As a result of the recent heavy rains retarding the development of a late crop over the eastern portion of the cotton belt, the situation for early delivery in Liverpool became an important factor in sustaining the advance which followed the reduction of the yield of Texas by drought. Even at the advance it is difficult to decide how the contracts for early delivery can be filled and this factor has added to the difficulties the trade have been confronted with this season in attempting to form an opinion as to the course of prices.

Neither the problem of supply or demand is as yet clear. This is in such contrast with the sharply defined opinions of the past two seasons that a confusion of ideas upon either side is not surprising. So far as supply is concerned, it is now believed the yield of Texas will be reduced some 800,000 bales from last season, a fact which means the other States must produce between them 1,000,000 bales more than last year to supply the consumption of last season and the increase in the consumption this season.

On the side of demand we are now looking for an increase in the consumption of America and an increase in the takings by European spinners due to the opening of China and the revival of trade in India. On the other hand, the home demand in England is poor and from the Continent the same tale is told, while in America our mills are expected to take 300,000 bales more than last season.

If the disaster in Texas had spread over the other States the trade would quickly decide that there would not be cotton enough to supply even the demand of last season, but as the present time outlook is for a fair yield on an increased acreage in all other sections.

The markets have sharply advanced on the Liverpool position and the expectation of a bad bureau report, to react from the highest point under sharp realizing and some little selling for forward delivery, but no decided attitude has as yet been taken by the trade at large. Up to this time the spinner has regarded the advance with equanimity, satisfied the crop would be more than he needed; will he continue to do so with the anticipated light movement during September?

Without additional factors or strong support from Liverpool the advance appears to have culminated for the moment, as the trade regard the crop as more promising than the official reports indicate in all sections excepting Texas.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BANK.

The extreme north end of Manhattan Island is to have a bank, to be known as the Bank of Washington Heights. Spacious quarters have been secured on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, just south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, where alterations are being made at a cost of about $5,000. The bank will open for business on or about Sept. 15 with a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $100,000.

Among the Directors of the bank are many large owners of up-town real estate. Prominent among them are John B. McDonald, Samuel J. McMillan, John Whalen, David Stewart, R. Bleecker Rathbone, Andrew J. Connick, J. Romaine Brown, Charles A. Briggs, Daniel F. Mahoney, Solomon Moses, Thomas Alexander, F. N. Dubois, and John D. Beals. The Organization Committee, which is composed of Messrs. Mahoney, Stewart, Whalen, and Alexander, will meet the Directors in a few days and elect officers.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

100 shares Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, 30.
$267,000 Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, March, 1901, coupons on, 35¾.
19 shares Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, $20 each, 81.
19 shares Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company, 80.
20 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 370.
30 shares American Beet Sugar Company, common, 20.
100 shares Issaquah Coal Company, 22¾.
$3,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railway 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due October, 1929, coupons April and October, 116¾.
$500 Southern Railway Company (Aiken Branch) first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, 1998, coupons January and July, 83½.

to weakness, selling off on the morning call from 17⅝ to 17 for the common on a light pressure. Biscuit was quiet and unchanged. Diamond Match was firm at 152, and there were a few sales of West Chicago at 101⅝. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	American Can	25¼	24⅞	25
115	American Can pf	75	75	75
200	American Radiator	89	88	89
20	Chicago City Railway	210	209	210
4,520	Chicago Union Traction	17⅝	17	17⅝
300	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	60	60	60
240	Diamond Match	152½	152	152½
150	Metropolitan Elevated	37	37	37
157	National Biscuit	44⅝	44	44¼
105	National Biscuit pf	103	102½	103
150	National Carbon	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
12	National Carbon pf	85	85	85
100	Shelby Steel tube	11	11	11
100	West Chicago	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Stocks were less active to-day, but this did not prevent further steps being made toward the establishment of higher prices in prominent individual issues, notably Union Traction. The Readings were especially strong, and United Gas Improvement was elevated to 117¾, its highest for many weeks, while Cambria Steel held strong at yesterday's top figure. A better appearance was also shown in Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia Company, but Consolidated Traction and Consolidated Lake Superior closed with small losses. The Street was still in the dark as to the real ownership of Bethlehem Steel, but it is generally believed that Mr. Morgan has the whip hand. Call money is firm at 4 to 4½ per cent.; time loans, 4½ to 5 per cent.; commercial paper, 4½ to 6 per cent. Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Camden Land	1	1	1
10,705	Cam. Steel, Drexel rcts.	28¼	27¼	28⅛
920	Cambria Steel rcts	28	27½	28
207	Choctaw t. r. ctfs	69	68	68½
1,800	Cons. Ice Superior	25	25	25
50	Cons. L. Superior pf	74½	74½	74½
28	Catawissa 1st pf	59	59	59
8	Catawissa 2d pf	59	59	59
10	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	37⅝	37½	37½
2,225	Cons. Trac. of Pitts	24	23⅝	23⅝
7	Diamond State Steel	3	3	3
150	Elec. Co. of America	7½	7½	7½
35	Easton Cons. Elec	20	20	20
10	Erie Co	42	42	42
13	Insurance of N. A	23	23	23
190	Danville Bessemer	⅝	⅝	⅝
860	Lehigh Valley	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
14	Lehigh Navigation	72½	72½	72½
200	Lit Brothers	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
77	Penn. Steel pf	88	88	88
125	Phila. Electric	5½	5½	5½
1,220	Palmetto Co	½	½	½
245	Pennsylvania	73 11-16	73⅜	73½
17	Phila. Traction	97¼	97⅛	97¼
60	Phila. Co. rcts	51¼	51⅛	51¼
20	Railway Co. general	2½	2½	2½
10,044	Reading t. r. ctfs	22 5-16	22	22 5-16
210	Reading 1st pf t. r. ctfs	38⅝	38 9-16	38⅝
2,203	Reading 2d pf t. r. ctfs	27 9-16	27	27 9-16
100	Republic and S. pf	72¾	72¼	72¾
289	United Gas Improve	117⅜	117¼	117½
9,663	Union Traction	31⅛	30⅜	31
1,440	U. S. Steel com	45¼	44⅝	45
293	U. S. Steel pf	94⅜	94⅛	94¼
10	Warwick Iron and Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The market today was rather quiet, with comparative firmness in tone in spots only. Once or twice during the day there was a wavering noticed in the sentiment; but at the close the confidence seemed to be more fully fixed than at any other time. Seaboards clung to the bull side and closed with fractional gains, while some of the trust companies also figured among those that improved. The street heard very little more of the bullish rumors on International Trust, though the bidding continues materially above the last recorded sales. Many holders of the stock, aside from the rumors, are holding it on its merits, as it can easily liquidate around 150, while it is now quoted around 126. Besides, a dividend will be paid in January which will further help to enhance the stock. Maryland Casualty closed with a gain, while Fidelity and Deposit fell 1½ points to 163. Money on call was at 4½ to 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,236 shares of stock, and $32,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Atlantic Transport	260	260	260
135	Consolidated Gas	65½	65	65¼
55	Firemen's	25½	25½	25½
21	Fidelity & Deposit	170	163	163
100	Maryland Casualty	54	53⅞	53⅞
580	Norfolk Ry. & Light	10½	10½	10½
400	Seaboard	28⅜	28¼	28¼
850	Seaboard pf	51¾	51½	51½
$2,000	Char., Col. & A. 2d 6s	106½	106½	106½
7,000	Seaboard 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
4,000	United Rys. 4s	98	97⅞	97⅞
15,000	United Rys. incomes	72⅜	72½	72⅜
2,000	West. Nor. Car 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼
1,000	Lexington Ry. 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Maryland Brew. 6s	52	52	52
1,000	N. Balto. Trac. 5s	120½	120½	120½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Beaver Coal	9¼	9¼	9¼
560	Crucible Steel	23¾	23½	23⅝
105	Crucible pf	85½	85	85
570	Consolidated Traction	23½	23⅜	23⅜
6	Consol. Traction pf	60½	60½	60½
100	Consolidated Ice	18	18	18
85	Fire-proofing	35	35	35
550	Manon. River Coal	14¾	14½	14⅝
20	Monon. River Coal pf	47½	47½	47½
225	Pittsburg Brewing	25½	25	25½
630	Pittsburg Brewing pf	44⅞	44¼	44⅞
375	Pittsburg Coal	32⅜	32	32⅜
200	Pittsburg Coal pf	96	94⅜	95
40	Steel Car pf	83	83	83
300	Switch & Signal	74¾	74	74¾
400	United States Glass	45	39	45
185	United States Glass pf	140	140	140
270	Westinghouse El. 2d pf	70⅞	70¾	70½
230	Window Glass	62	62	62

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and tuesday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.02	.01
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.02	.03
Best & Belcher	.08	.08
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.17	.17
Challenge Con	.21	.20
Chollar	.04	.04
Confidence	.86	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.80	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Con. Pt.	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.09	.09
Hale & Norcross	.19	.20
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.12	.12
Occidental Con	.01	.02
Ophir	.77	.77
Overman	.08	.07
Potosi	.04	.03
Savage	.06	.05
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.13	.14
Standard	3.45	3.50
Syndicate	.08	.08
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.09	.10
Utah Con	.03	.04
Yellow Jacket	.11	.10
Silver bars	58½	58½
Mexican dollars	47@47⅛	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07⅛
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	16½	16⅞	15⅝	16
Alamo	13⅝	14	13⅝	14
Argentum	12	12¾	11	12½
Anaconda	33	35	33	35
Battle Mountain	16	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜
Blue Bell	15⅝	16½	15½	16
Butterfly	38	40	38½	40
C. C. Cons	8½	8¾	8¼	8⅝
Coriolanus	10½	11	10½	10⅝
C., C. & M	9	9¼	6⅝	10
Columbine Victor	7¼	7⅝	7	8
Dante	6	6¼	5¼	6
Doctor Jackpot	72	72¼	70½	72
Elkton	177	177½	175½	177
El Paso	53	53½	53	53½
Fanny Rawlings	20	20½	19¾	20¼
Findlay	9⅝	10	9	10
Gold Dollar	20	20⅜	19¼	19¾
Golden Cycle	64	65½	65	65¾
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold Sovereign	4½	5⅜	5½	5¾
Gould	17⅝	18½	17⅞	19
Hart	8	10	8	10
Ingham	16½	17½	16⅜	17
Isabella	55¼	56	55½	56¼
Jackpot	41	45	41	45
Keystone	8½	9¼	8½	10
Last Dollar	61	62½	55	63¼
Lexington	6¾	7	6⅝	6¾
Little Puck	8	8¼	7½	7⅝
Minnie	18½	20	18¾	20
Mollie Gibson	35	38	35	38
Mollie Dwyer	6½	6¾	6¼	6¼
Mary Cashen	13½	14	13¼	14
Moon Anchor	29½	30	29	30
National	3⅝	3¾	3½	3⅝
Nugget	19	20	18½	19
New Haven	5½	6¼	5¾	6
Orphan	17½	18	17⅛	18
Pharmacist	9¾	10	6¼	16
Pinnacle	9	19	8¾	8½
Pointer	8¼	8⅝	8	8½
Portland	303	307	300	306
Rose Nicol	6¾	7	6¼	7
Ross Maud	6	6½	6	6½
Republic	5¾	5¾	5¼	5½
Rocky Mountain	4¼	4½	4	4¼
Sadan	8¾	9¼	7¾	10
Vindicator	110	116	112	116
Work	14½	15	14¾	15
Zoe	2¾	3	2¾	3

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was narrow and dull for the most part yesterday, bank and transportation issues in particular being neglected. The few active stocks were firm and some of them developed strength during the day's trading.

***

AMERICAN CAN common went off ¼ on dealings in 3,000 shares, and closed at 24¾.

***

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were dealt in to the extent of $260,000 of the bonds at from 67⅝ to 67¾, closing at 67⅛ bid, a net gain of nearly a point. An odd lot was sold at 68.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES stock advanced again, selling up to 76 on transactions in 1,500 shares, and closing at 75¾@76.

***

VIRGINIA COAL, IRON, AND COKE bonds were offered at 38, with 35 bid and no resultant trades. The last trade on the "curb" was made at 40⅜. The reason for the decline in the bid was the news that at noon yesterday, $267,000 of these bonds, with the March, 1901, coupons attached, were sold at auction at 35¾.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24⅜	25	25¼	25⅝
American Chicle pf	75	75½	74⅝	75½
American Chicle	85	90	85	90
American Chicle pf	79	81	79	81
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9½	8	9½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	27	30	27	30
*British Columbia Copper	13⅜	14	14	15
British Exchequer 8s	98	98⅜	98	93⅜
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Cast-Iron Pipe	7½	8½	7½	8½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	35½	36	34	36
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16	14½	16½
Con. Refrigerating	6	7	6	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67⅜	68	67	67½
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13	13½	13	13½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	75⅝	76	73½	75⅝
Electric Boat	18	22	18	22
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle	5	6½	5	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	13	18	13	18
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅝	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	63⅞	67	63⅞	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75⅝	75⅞	76	76½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86½	87
Lorillard pf	118	..	118	..
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21	22	21	22
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	83½	85	83	84
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & Pa. E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10⅜	11	10½	11
Otis Elevator	34	35	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	35	33	35
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	72
Ratsof	48	51	48	51
Ratsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	99¾	100½	99¾	100½
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	150½	155
St. Louis Transit	28¾	27½	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line	83¾	84½	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28½	28⅝	28⅝	29
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¼	51⅝	51½	52
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81¼	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	772	776	772	776
Storage Power	5	8	4	7
Tennessee Copper	19	20	18½	19½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	3	5	3	5
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89½	90½	89¾	90¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	81	81½	81½	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31½	29	30½
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91¼	90	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	62
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	..	97	..	97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, I. & C	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. deb	38	38	39	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113¼	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112¾	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	21	28	21	28
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175	..	175	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trac. pf	62	70	60	70
28th & 29th Sts., 1986	109	112	109	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1965	116¾	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	23	25	23	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105½	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas	106	108½	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	58½	56¼	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
People's Gas of Chic	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96¼	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112¼	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	40	41	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	93	97	96	97

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$12,069
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	20,010
Cin., New Orleans & Tex. Pac	16,086
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	53,898
Grand Trunk	24,177
Pittsburg & Western	6,040
St. Louis Southwestern	15,195
Total increase 7 roads	$158,375
Increase previously reported	696,398
Total increase 37 roads	$854,773
Decrease 5 roads previously rep'td	33,172
Net increase	$821,601

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
118½	118⅝	18,100	Amalgamated Copper	119	119¾	118	118½	— ¼
30½	30⅝	900	Am. Car & Foundry	30⅝	31	30½	30½	— ½
87⅝	87½	234	Am. Car & Foundry pf	87	87⅛	87	87⅛	....
33⅝	34	950	American Cotton Oil	33½	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
31⅞	32	1,200	American Ice	31½	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	1,000	American Locomotive	23⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
87	88	300	Amer. Locomotive pf	87⅝	87⅝	87	87½	+ ⅛
52	52¼	7,250	Am. Smelting & Ref	54	54	51⅝	52¼	— 1⅝
100	101¼	1,625	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	100½	100⅞	100	100	— 1
135	135¼	2,600	Am. Sugar Refining	135	135¾	134½	135¼	— ¼
125	127	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	126	126	126	126	+ ⅛
135½	136½	100	Amer. Tobacco certfs	135	135	135	135—	....
17⅛	18	200	American Woolen	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	....
46½	46⅝	2,255	Anaconda Cop. Mining	47	47	46¼	46⅝	— ¼
78½	78⅝	29,950	Atch., Top. & S. F.	78½	79¼	77⅝	78⅝	+ ⅝
97½	97⅝	9,244	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	98	98⅜	97	97⅝	— ⅛
103¼	103⅝	2,650	Baltimore & Ohio	103½	104⅜	103½	103½	— ⅛
94	95	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
75	75¼	2,430	B'klyn Rapid Transit	75	75½	74⅜	74⅝	— ⅛
110⅞	111	500	Canadian Pacific	111¼	111¼	111	111	....
162	163	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	164	164	164	164	—1
46⅞	47⅛	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47	46½	47	+ ⅝
39¾	40	800	Chicago & Alton	39⅝	40	39⅝	39⅝	....
78	78½	300	Chicago & Alton pf	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	— ½
130	133	20	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	....
22⅜	22⅝	850	Chi. Great Western	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
84	85	100	Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	85	85	85	85	....
38¼	38⅝	1,000	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	38	38¼	37½	38¼	....
72½	73	1,000	Chi. L. & P.	73	73	73	73	— ½
166¾	167	13,565	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	167	167⅝	166½	166⅝	+ ⅛
188	190	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	188	188	188	188	—3
143½	144½	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	144	144⅝	144	144⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	21	1,100	Chi. Term. Transfer	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
41	41¼	250	Chi. Term. Tr. pf	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
89¼	89⅝	200	C., C., C. & S. L	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	— ⅛
..	..	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	72	72	72	72	—2
15⅜	15½	1,850	Colorado Southern	15⅝	15⅝	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	2,950	Col. Southern 1st pf	56⅝	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	1,500	Col. Southern 2d pf	26	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
225	226	1,300	Consolidated Gas	224¼	225	224	225	+1½
119	119½	300	Cont. Tobacco pf	118	118½	117½	118½	— ½
45¼	46	300	Denver & Rio Grande	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45¼	....
150½	152¼	100	Diamond Match	152	152	152	152	....
7⅞	8	323	Distilling & Amer	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	30	123	Dist. of Am. pf	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
10¼	11	100	Dul., So. Shore & Atl	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
42	42¼	22,230	Erie	42	42½	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	70⅜	3,700	Erie 1st pf	70⅛	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜	+ ⅛
57	57½	1,900	Erie 2d pf	57	57½	56⅞	57½	+ ⅜
57½	58	100	Ev. & Terre Haute	57½	58	57½	57½	....
30	31¼	100	Ft. Wayne & Den. City	30	30	30	30	....
265	266	100	General Electric	265	265	263	265	— ½
56	56¼	200	Glucose Sugar Ref	56	56¼	56	56¼	+1
185	185⅝	1,350	Great Northern pf	185	185⅝	185	185⅝	....
53⅞	54	100	Hocking Valley	53⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	+1
147	147	750	Illinois Central	147	147	146¼	147	— ¼
24	24½	600	International Paper	24	24½	23½	23⅞	....
78	78⅝	500	Internat. Paper pf	79	79	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
95½	96	1,700	International Power	95½	96	92½	95½	+3¼
44½	44¾	900	International Pump	44½	44¾	44	44½

CROWDS VISIT THE DOG SHOW AT BUFFALO

Good Progress Made in Awarding the Prizes.

Lord Vivian, the $11,000 Prince Charles Spaniel, Gets First Prize—Swiss Mountain Kennel's Success.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—Dogs on exhibit at the Pan-American again aroused much interest to-day, and the pavilion where they were on show was thronged with a fashionable crowd. The judges made good progress in the work of awarding prizes to the high-class animals on exhibition.

The Swiss Mountain Kennel's entries, Blue Mamie and Blue Peter, took first money in a large field of Pomeranians. Lord Vivian, the $11,000 Prince Charles spaniel, owned by the same kennel, was readily awarded the blue ticket in his class. The exhibit of bulldogs is a particularly good one. Portland, by Prisoner-Prepare, a Van Croft entry and a rival to Rodney Stone, Croker's great dog, outclassed his company.

Van Croft's pointers and English setters also secured a number of firsts and seconds. Mrs. Senn's entries of Ruby and Japanese spaniels were easy winners. Among the prominent dog fanciers who visited the show to-day were Mrs. Meachem of Philadelphia, Mrs. Frank Smith of Germantown, Mrs. R. F. Mayhew of Clifton, S. I., the owner of the celebrated fox terrier Hands Up; Mrs. "Jack" Brozier of Bay Shore, Tyler Moss of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Jennings of New York City, Mrs. F. Senn of New York, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Hair of Bridgeport, Conn., and Henry Jarrett of the Chestnut Hill Kennels of Philadelphia.

The swine show developed an interesting contest to-day, the two judges in the Berkshire class being unable to agree, one of them supporting the merits of the Vanderbilt hogs from North Carolina and the other claiming that the Cox hogs from Ontario were the superior.

As there was no appointed. After an hour's fruitless controversy he resigned. W. A. Alexander was then selected as referee. He decided in favor of the Vanderbilt hogs in the six months, one year, and two year old classes, and gave Cox first in the class for boars under six months, and the four classes for sows.

Among the other winners to-day were J. J. Snyder of Paris, Ohio; F. P. and J. J. Hardin of West Chester, Penn., and Ashbridge & Son of the same place.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS IN DRILL.

Colorado Commandery No. 1 Wins First Prize at Louisville Conclave.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—Colorado Commandery No. 1 of Denver, before a throng of 18,000 people and under the critical eyes of a board of judges composed of three regular army officers and a representative of the Knights Templars, to-day captured first prize in the competition of drill teams from commanderies of the Knights. St. Bernard No. 35, the favorite with the majority of the spectators, took second place, while Golden Gate No. 16 of San Francisco and Hanselman No. 15 of Cincinnati came in for third and fourth prizes.

California Commandery No. 1, being the only mounted command, had no difficulty in capturing the trophy for the best drill on horseback. The other contestants were Columbia Commandery No. 2 of Washington, D. C., and Allegheny No. 35 of Pittsburg. Cavalry No. 3 of Parkersburg, W. Va., failed to appear at the appointed hour.

The drill was the feature of the day. Interest in it was intensified by the fact that it was the first since 1883, when Louisville carried off first honors. The contest took place on Churchill Downs, the home of the Louisville Jockey Club. A number of fine display movements were executed by the Denver Commandery before leaving the field.

Detroit Commandery No. 1 gave an exhibition drill during the noon rest. This was declared the equal, if not the superior, of any other drill of the day. The Wolverines were not entered in the contest, as a rule of the Knights in Michigan prohibits them from drilling for prizes.

At 6 P. M., in the Horse Show Building, the prizes were awarded, after a programme of instrumental music and exhibition drills. Dancing followed.

STONE COMBINE FORMED.

Capital Stock of the New Company to Be $6,000,000—Twenty Companies Merge Their Interests.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—The prospectus and underwriters' agreement of the proposed "American Line and Stone Company" have appeared. The new company is to consolidate a number of stone companies and is being underwritten by the American Trust Company of this city.

The capital stock is to be $6,000,000, represented by $2,000,000 thirty-year gold bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, $2,000,000 preferred stock entitled to 7 per cent. cumulative dividends without further participation in earnings, and $2,000,000 of common stock.

The companies entering the new combine number twenty, all located in Pennsylvania along the lines of the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroad.

The daily capacity of the plants is estimated as follows: Lime, 31,185 bushels; ballast, 17,140 tons; furnace stone, 4,450 tons; raw limestone, 1,100 tons; cut sandstone, upward of 12,000 cubic yards. Much ground lime will also be produced.

BOY HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Charged with Throwing a Little Playmate Into the Water.

Frank Kariszliniski, eleven years old, of 185 Washington Street, Jersey City, was yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Hoos on a charge of manslaughter. It was alleged that he had caused the death of Joseph Naab, seven years old, by throwing him into the water at the Morris Canal Basin on Tuesday night. The child was rescued in an unconscious condition by Patrick McGovern and Charles Taggart, and taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where he died the same night.

William Naab, a brother of the dead boy, testified that Kariszliniski, who was known as Frank McGee, undressed Joseph and jumped overboard with him. Joseph, who could not swim, called for help, and sank a minute later.

William Naab was corroborated by Peter Schreader of 19 Sussex Street, who was swimming in the basin at the time. He added that after jumping into the water with the boy Kariszliniski left him and climbed out upon the pier.

Patrick McGovern testified that he and Taggart had rescued the boy, but he could not tell how the lad got into the basin.

The boy Kariszliniski, in his own defense, testified that Joseph Naab undressed himself and jumped into the water willingly. He denied that he and the child jumped together, or that he had hold of little Joseph's hand.

He was held to await the action of the grand jury, and the question of bail was referred to Judge Blair.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

FREEMAN & FREEMAN.—Freeman & Freeman, clothiers, of Syracuse, have filed a petition in bankruptcy at Utica. Their liabilities are $39,861 and assets $32,005, including 800 book accounts, amounting to $11,000. The firm hopes to compromise on the basis of 30 per cent.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EMIL SLAYTON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Emil Slayton, dry goods and millinery, 738 Tremont Avenue, who on Tuesday made a general asignment, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, H. B. Claflin Company, $1,630; Excelsior Shirt Company, $54, and Charles Bergenstein & Co., $134.

WILLIAM F. LETT.—William F. Lett, formerly the proprietor of a restaurant at 335 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $6,379, and no assets. The largest creditors are Julia A. and Alexander Meyers of Baltimore, $2,572, and Reineck & Co., this city, $622. The restaurant was opened in 1886 by William F. Lett and his brother, Frederick R. Lett, now deceased, under the firm name of Lett Brothers. The business was discontinued in 1892.

EVA BRODER.—Eva Broder, furrier, formerly doing business at 41 East Ninth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $4,345, and assets of $2,575. The largest creditors are George Harris, individually and as assignee for L. Pauli & Brother, $1,017, and E. Richmond, $640. The assets consist of stock and fixtures, $875; unliquidated claims, $1,500, and household goods, $200.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. B. WOODRUFF & CO., and Charles Dable—United State Gas Fixture Company 62
BULMER, George W.—A. Vanderveer..... 116
BONN, Barbara J.—J. Raplan and others. 315
BUSHING, Erich—S. Schwartzman..... 155
CUNNINGHAM, John J.—New York Telephone Company 53
COAD, William T.—I. C. Stump..... 672
COAD, William T.—I. C. Stump 669
DOELLING, Henry—P. Eyers 9
DAPAZZO, Vincenzo—R. Hill..... 31
DARMSTADTER, Ludwig, and Benno Jaffe—Evans & Sons, costs..... 121
DRYDEN, Meredith—M. M. Baldwin..... 56
EASTY, Ernest A.—Allerton-Clark Company 244
ENGELS, Paul—E. T. Bartlett and others 95
EHRMAN, Albert L.—A. H. McKibbin... 2,410
EGGERS, Bernard C.—B. Day..... 136
FICHER, Peter T.—J. Lipkin..... 41
GETTEN, Jacob—H. M. Goodstein..... 124
GEIS, Leopold—S. Friedman..... 264
HIRSH, David—C. Falkenberg..... 137
JACKSON, Samuel F.—M. C. Clapp..... 80
JAEGER, Felix—J. Lehmann 29
JUNGMAN, Charles, and Abraham H. Rosen—D. Davis 128
JOFFE, Meyer—H. E. Archer, costs..... 78
KINNEY, William G.—Hanover National Bank of the City of New York..... 30
MATTHEWS, Joseph—J. S. Barron and others 47
MOSHER, Philip S.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 166
NEW YORK PYRO ART COMPANY—J. Kahn..... 38
OBERMEIER, Anthony J.—Le R. Clark, executor 793
PIRK, Frederick—A. C. Newkirk & Co... 218
RITTERBUSCH, Richard P.—J. W. Keller, Commissioner 67
ROSENBLATT, Leon—J. Landesberg and others 84
REISINGER, James—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company 29
SPREY, Benjamin—I. Steg..... 184
SUSE, Frederick E.—J. T. Williams.... 78
TRAINOR, John B.—W. A. R. Walcke.... 72
THE BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB and Robert A. Pinkerton—E. A. Frost..... 12
WESTBROOK, Townsend—Press Publishing Company 69

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day Among the Brokers—Buyer of 241 Broadway an Adjoining Owner—Dealings at Auction.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a client to Laura Bayles, for $27,500, the four-story brick building 634 Hudson Street, 25 by 119.6 by 25.1 by 116.8, the buyer giving in part payment the plot of four lots on the north side of Wendover Avenue, 25 feet west of Bathgate Avenue.

Gherardi Davis, who is the buyer of 241 Broadway, said yesterday that the property had been acquired in the interest of his wife, who is the owner of 3 Park Place, forming an "L" with the Broadway parcel. Mr. Davis added that no change in the property is contemplated.

Foreclosure proceedings have been begun by the United States Life Insurance Company against Mary S. Dodge, affecting the seven-story apartment house known as the La Grange, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-third Street.

While the new building of the Hanover National Bank is in course of construction, Philip A. Smyth will have his office at 30 Pine Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Avenue B, West Farms, east side, 50 feet north of Fifth Street, 100 by 122, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Horace Anderson $300

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Fulton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 126.9 by 86.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Title Guaranty and Trust Company..... 10,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 466 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 101.3 by 37.11 by 99.11 by 21.1, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,254.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 124.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11 by 19.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,810.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick store, 25 by 70; Joseph Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 1,149 Broadway, north side, 99x8 feet east of Broadway, for a one-story frame shed, 29 by 12; James W. Holloway, owner; John B. Mooney of 114 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $50.

West End Road and Bronx Park Avenue, northwest corner, for three two and three story frame dwellings, with stores, 26 by 64; Joseph Diamond, Bronx Park Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, northwest corner, for a two-story brick theatre, 80.7 by 108.11 by 76.10 by 108.11; James R. Curran of 202 Broadway, owner; Fiemer & Koehler and James M. Farnsworth of 11 Broadway, architects.

Alterations.

No. 32 East Thirty-second Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with stable; Marcellus Hartley of 373 Broadway, owner; John A. Hamilton of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 1,151 Broadway, to four-story brick flats, with store; Mrs. Emma A. Hopkins, Burnside, N. J., owner; H. Pa Ellison of 350 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 4,057 Third Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame church and dwelling; Alfred Meosich, premises, owner; Arthur Boehoner of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

No. 906 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with stores and lodgerooms; Mrs. J. Bell, premises, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 165 Spring Street, to a three-story brick factory; John Giesg of 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Benjamin Steckler of 15 Willett Street, architect; cost, $15.

Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Helena Lindeman of 342 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 26 Canal Street, to a five-story brick loft, with store; A. Kassels of 120 Bleecker Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $350.

Seventy-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, northeast corner, to a seven-story brick tenement, with stores; Mrs. Marshal Holmes of 61 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; H. M. Devoe of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $450.

No. 110 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mary A. Truslow, Woodstock, Vt., owner; Adolph G. Rechlin of 365 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 373 and 375 Broadway, to two five-story brick lofts, with stores; Henry Corn of 142 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 1,065 and 1,067 Ogden Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; Frank Hahn of 318 West Forty-second Street, owner; John H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Baxter Street, east side, 36.11 feet north of Canal Street, to a brick church; Society of the Friars Minor of 113 Baxter Street, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

BROOME ST, 90, s s, 25x75; Jonas Weil and another to Jacob Salmanovitz; (R S $1, mtg $16,000)..... $1
FORSYTH ST, 126 and 128, e s, 50x100; the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church to Chebrah Poel Zedek Anschei Illin, (mtg $45,000, R S $25)..... 50,000
INTERIOR LOT, 92 ft n of 149th St, new line, and 81.2 ft e of Walton Av, runs e 8.11 x n 10.3 x e 8.8 x s 20 x w 5.10 x e 10 x w 11.9 x n 20; Ethel H. McCormack to Elizabeth Sprangen..... 1
JACKSON ST, s w corner of Front St, 16.2x62.2; Harry Salwen and another to Frederick W. Bussing, (mtg $11,000, all liens, R S $1)..... 1
MADISON AV, s e corner of 147th St, 100.11x210; 149th St, s s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 35x100.11; Mason Young to Henry S. Leavitt, ½ part and all title..... 1
MARKET ST, 33, e s, 25x88; Irving L. Kempner and another to Edward Wickens, (R S $7.75)..... 1
MONROE ST, 76, s s, 25x82.3x25x82.1; Jacob Salmanovitz to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $27,600, R S $3.85)..... 1
MONTICELLO AV, e s, 100 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Rose E. Farrell..... 1
RIGHT of way of New Rochelle Branch of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company at centre ditch, being 1,104.8 ft from s line of Bronx and Pelham Parkway with w line of Pelham Bay Park lands, contains 13 125-1,000 acres of salt meadow and 3 800-1,000 acres of upland; Philip A. Smyth to John R. Salmon, correction deed..... 1
8TH AV, e s, 21.6 ft n of 18th St, 22x 60x21.9x60; Margaret C. Ralston to Thomas Muir, ⅛ part and all title..... 1
15TH ST, 334 and 336 East; Gussie Kleinbaum to Bernhard Klingenstein, (mtg $41,000)..... 1
38TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 17x98.9; Frank H. Presby to Robert H. Greene, (R S $18.25.) Co. G. 39,000
51ST ST, 137 West, 25x100.5; Eugene Kelly, Jr., and others, trustees, to Charles Steele, (R S $11.50)..... 25,500
70TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Leopold Wolfson to Rebecca Wolfson, quitclaim..... 1
75TH ST, 147 West, 20x102.2; Mary A. Skidmore to Mary A. Harriot and another, (R S $16.25)..... 100
97TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 6th Av, runs s 30 x e 0.1 x n 30 to the street, x w 0.1½; Seth M. Milliken to Salvatore La Grassa, quitclaim..... 1
150TH ST, s s, proposed, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; George Kellerman to Christian Kulmer, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

ESSEX ST, 119; David Shaff and another to Harris Weisberg, term from date of passing title to May 1, 1906..... $1,800
HOUSTON ST, 278; Tillie Tauszig to Philip Hurowitz, 5 years..... 840
LEWIS ST, 61; Julius Miller to David Basker, 3 years..... 2,375
UNION SQUARE EAST, s e corner of 17th St; The United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, to Thomas W. Linton, 5 years.....1,800 to 2,200
13TH ST, 445 East; Antonio Bagarozy to Peppina Locuto, 10 years..... 900
96TH ST, 78 East; Francis J. Schnugg to Herman Bucans, 5 years.....1,100 to 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ERREGER, George C., Jr., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.$11,000
ERREGER, George C., Jr., to Henry Knobloch; 84th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, prior mortgage $11,000, due July 1, 1902. 3,000
GREENE, Robert H., and another to Frank H. Presby; 38th St, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, due Aug. 28, 1906..... 31,500
GREEENE, Robert H., to Benjamin Greene; 38th St, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years. 10,000
KLEIN, Samuel, to the State Bank; Manhattan St, 3 to 7, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000
LA GRASSA, Salvatore, to John A. Stewart; 97th St, 20 East, due Aug. 27, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold..... 50,000
LA GRASSA, Salvatore, to Seth M. Milliken; 97th St, 16 and 20 East, prior mortgages $100,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 84,118
LA GRASSA, Salvatore, to Herman L. Flam; 97th St, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtgs $134,118, demand, 6 per cent. 3,250
LOCUTO, Peppina, to Patrick Skelly; 13th St, 445 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000
MONSKY, Morris, to Annie Simon; 82d St, 225 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500
MONSKY, Morris, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustee; 82d St, 225 East, 3 years..... 26,000
MORAN, Therese, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 65th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 4,000
PFEIFFING, Arnold, to John Lee, brick; 139th St, 112 West, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
POST, Henry W., to Mary E. Hayes; 139th St, s s, 386 ft e of 7th Av, two mortgages, each 3 years, each..... 20,000
REDFIELD, William H., to Robert L. Shaw; Grand St, n s, 100 ft w of Wooster St; Convent Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St; 15th St, s s, 400 ft w of 8th Av; West End Av, s w corner of 71st St, demand, 6 per cent..... 24,000
SALMANOVITZ, Jacob, and wife to Jonas Weil and another; Broome St, 99, s s, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000
STEIN, Nina H., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian; 73d St, 24 East, 5 years, gold. 30,000
WILCKENS, Edward, to Ella Dreyfus; Market St, 33, (old number,) 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Augusta, to Moritz Gruenstein, 1-5 of 1/2 part..... $1,500
BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 40,000
DANNENFELSOR, Martin, to Jacob W. Taylor 900
GEERY, Elizabeth F., to Eliza W. Burk 20,000
JARMULOWSKY, Meyer, and another to Marcus Browerman ..... Nom.
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 20,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 9,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Isaac Lowenfeld ..... Nom.
RIDER, Maria H., to Thomas F. Taylor, as trustee 8,048
STEWART, John A., and others, trustees, to the New York Savings Bank, (assigns 2 mortgages)..... 136,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Irving Grinnell and another, as trustees 4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Morgan Blydenburgh, trustee 3,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Morgan Blydenburgh, trustee 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 378 to 386; Laing & Noonan against Browning, King & Co., owners; Kelly & Ryan, contractors..... $135
WEST ST, 32; Louis Beecher against estate of Peter Scheerhorn, owner; Frank B. Wilson and M. J. Reynolds, contractors..... 100
10TH AV, 639; Christian Schratwieser against George Kern, owner; John Immel, contractor..... 125
15TH ST, 119 West; Crane Company against Clara Klingenstein, owner; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 186
51ST ST, 41 East; Nathan Goldstein against Jennie Brown and Hulda Hirsch, owners; Harris Grobert, contractor..... 217
105TH ST, 149 and 151 West; John Gleason against Petrona Brothers, owners; O. Lavolacti & Brothers, contractors 66
105TH ST, 149 and 151 West; William Scroggy against Petrona Brothers, owners; O. Tavolacti & Brothers, contractors 73
106TH ST, 306 to 310 East; Crane Company against Louis Lese, owner; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 222
111TH ST, 112, 114, 118, and 120 East; Dennis Deegan against Moses Piermont, owner and contractor..... 127
121ST ST, 320 East; Crane Company against Max & Philip Tuckman, owners; Samuel D. Tomback, contractor..... 105
142D ST and 8th Av, n e corner, 25x100; Alexander Lockwood against Charles Beckman, owner; Peter Keller, contractor 140
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28 UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
MANHATTAN ST, 3 to 7; State Bank, with Samuel Klein 20,000

Lis Pendens.

KING ST, 22 to 30; Isaac Lowenfeld against Leo Rosenblatt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.
WEBSTER AV, e s, 325 ft n of Scott Av, 25x 163x25x160; Frank Williamson against Sarah R. Hallock and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.
71ST ST, 342 to 352 West; Ostrander Fire Brick Company against Kate C. Brown, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. C. Levy, jr.
83D ST AND 8TH AV, n w corner, 55.6x110; United States Life Insurance Company in City of New York against Mary S. Dodge and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.
97TH ST n s, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.11; Emile Perriere against Sanford B. Stifter and another, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.
134TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Helen D. Adams, trustee, against Naphtali J. Phillips and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Wood.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:23	Sun sets	6:37
Moon rises	...		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	6:52	Gov. Isl'd	7:16
H. Gate	9:12		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	7:11	Gov. Isl'd	7:30
H. Gate	9:26		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	10:00 A. M.	
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Bahamas; Guantanamo, and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Harry Luckenback, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Syracusa, Brazil	*1:00 P. M. 9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Allegany, Fortune Island and Tampico, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Georgia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao and Venezuela	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull		
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool		
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Suevic, Liverpool		5:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	5:30 A. M.	
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, which sails from that city via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. 17, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 17 and up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 2; Yokohama, Aug. 10, and Honolulu, Aug. 20, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, were dispatched on Monday, and are due in this city Saturday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 29.

Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 25.
Britannia, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.
Dardania, Gibraltar, Aug. 13.
El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 28.
Hildur, Curacao, Aug. 19.
Memantic, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 26.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

Alamo, Galveston, Aug. 24.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Aug. 29.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Aug. 17.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.

Belario, Barbados, Aug. 25.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Canadian, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 30.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 24.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 26.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 24.
Novhestan, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 31.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 24.
Patria, Lisbon, Aug. 19.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 28.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 22.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 24.

Arrived.

SS Ash, (Dan.,) Hansen, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Outside the Bar at 2:05 A. M. 29th.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Stephens, Liverpool Aug. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:42 A. M.

SS Gera, (Ger.,) Amman, Bremen Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Ambon, (Dutch,) Zeilling, Philadelphia Aug. 26, with mdse. in transit to Peter Wright & Sons. Will finish loading for Java.

SS Sabine, Staples, Galveston Aug. 21, and Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Glanville, (Br.,) Jones, Norfolk Aug. 26, in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS Vera, (Nor.,) Stousland, Tilt Cove, N. F., Aug. 21, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Maraval, (Br.,) Burdie, Trinidad Aug. 20 and Grenada 21st, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Major Barrett, Willett, Philadelphia.

SS Camatense, (Br.,) McKenzie, Para Aug. 18 and Barbados 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Outside the Bar at 12:10 A. M., 29th.

SS Naussia, (Ger.,) Kraeft, Stettin Aug. 14, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kapff, Hamburg Aug. 18, Boulogne 19th, and Plymouth 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:50 P. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Aug. 22, Southampton and Cherbourg 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:44 P. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Off the Highlands at 11:19 P. M.

Sailed.

SS San Gottardo, (Ital.,) for Baltimore.
SS Oneida, for Providence.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Seguranca, for Havana, &c.
SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Jeremie, &c.
SS Buenaventura, with a barge.
SS Kong Frode, (Nor.,) for Lambert's Point.
SS Cacique, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Sardinian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Cearense, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, &c.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antw

Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"NEW YORK'S MOST

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Residence 183 Monticello Av., Jersey City.
W. KNIGHT CLYNES,
Engineer, Railway and General Contractor,
Plans and Estimates Furnished,
Railways, Bridges, Masonry Graduation, Sewers, Pavings, &c.

Also moving, raising, and shoring of buildings. Special attention to reclamation of lands and execution of work on private estates.
Office 256 Varick Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway, established 1868, has many fine investment properties for sale and exchange; flats, tenements, business properties, west side corners, lots, farms, cottages; large and small. Call, write, telephone.

Property owners desiring a manager or agent, kindly address Z., Box 200 Times.

City Real Estate for Sale.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

A Bargain.—Three brownstone flat houses near 3d Av., below 80th St., Monhattan; ground 75x100 taken in under foreclosure; will sell at a bargain, but for cash only; with small outlay in repairs, mortgage for nearly full amount can be had; also two 5-story apartment houses in West 43d St., N. Y.; will exchange; equity, $50,000. John A. Linscott, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. Al repair; 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx, 60% of appraisal at 4%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

156th Street, Near Westchester Avenue.—Several 20-foot single flats; will sell cheap to quick purchaser; terms to suit owner. Herrman, 333 East 119th St.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly, 10 per cent. cash; $375 up; near L; houses to order, 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av., near 171st St.

6th Av., Business Property.—Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain. Hayden, 320 West 145th St.

Big Bargain!—Dwellings, 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Two-family house, detached, all improvements, $3,000; 1 for $2,800; terms. Buscher, 417 Willis Av.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 17 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevins, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Country Real Estate for Sale.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Cottage and eight lots of land; barn, outhouses, fine well of water, fruit trees, grapes, high and dry; 30 miles from New York, P. R. R.; 20 minutes' walk to station; this place is a bargain. Further particulars address John Ewing, Spotswood, N. J.

Fine house in East Orange; built 2 years; 9 rooms; bath; all improvements; lot 32x100; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $5,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Nyack brick factory, 20,000 feet space; steam elevator; heated. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
"The Greylock."
Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.
5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.
Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to
FRANK A. BARNABY,
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE ALLSTON,
17 AND 19 EAST 38TH ST.,
CORNER MADISON AV.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1st; $660 per annum. Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,500 per annum
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., B'way, cr. 42th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENT TO LET of two rooms and bath; rents $550 and $1,000.
American Safe Deposit Building,
501 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.
Elevator runs all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

To Let—131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling part above store; three floors, eight rooms. Key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

THE PENATAQUIT.
128th St., 40 West; seven rooms and bath; high-class apartment; elevator, telephone, electric call; all improvements. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

124th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

128th St., 166 West.—Cosy six rooms; bay windows, private halls; hot water; $26. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

30c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURB," GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,
306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $540 to $900 for Six Rooms, $800 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB AXELROD**, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding all of the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE GALATHEA,
51 WEST 106TH ST.,
N. W. corner Manhattan Ave.
This house contains suites of five and six rooms and bath. It has Elevator, Electric Light and all the latest improvements.
RENTS $40 AND $50.
If you examine these apartments after looking at others on Central Park West you will realize the fact that you can save fully 75% by leasing an apartment in the above building, instead of doing so on Central Park West, which is but one block east of Manhattan Avenue.
Apply on Premises,
PAUL MAYER, Agent.
Tel. 297 Harlem. **211 West 110th St.**

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
Manhattan Av., Bet. 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or **McCAUL & SOLES**, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

For Rent.—Modern 3-story basement brown-brick private dwelling, 11 rooms; decorated; bath, laundry; open plumbing, furnace; 3 floors rented for $20, total rent $50; entire house if desired. Apply 503 West 187th St., or Layton & Rogers, 1,654 Amsterdam Av., corner of 142d St.

446 WEST 22D ST.
Four-story English basement in thorough order; cheap rent to good party
GEO. W. MERCER & SON,
266 WEST 23D ST.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all serface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV.
4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Rent commences Oct. 1st, immediate possession. For $60 per month. New three-story and basement brick dwelling, hardwood trim throughout, foyer hall, parquet floor, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath and up-to-date in every respect. Beautifully situated in Bedford section, 40 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

To Let—In Brooklyn, to family of not more than four adults, parlor floor and basement; 7 rooms and bath; convenient to "L" station. Rent, $13; possession immediately. No. 941 Herkimer St., near Ralph Av.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

An up-to-date corner apartment, 6 rooms, tiled bath, hot water supply, gas range, and just artistically decorated. $45 from October 1st, immediate possession. New building, beautiful location, 30 minutes from Manhattan.
ERNESTUS GULICK CO., 1,188 Fulton St., cor. Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment, from October to April; must be first-class; two adults, two maids. Address Box Z, 199 New York Times.

Pianos and Organs.

20c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS.

Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
Irving Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Burnham Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
Mayers Piano—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match, and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
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Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

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Large apartment, park view parlor, library, five bedrooms, two baths, $2,000; four others, $900 to $1,200. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

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One brown mare, one buckboard wagon, one buggy, and one set of single harness, owned by Francis A. Clark, will be sold at public auction on September 6, 1901, at the salesroom of Van Tassell & Kearney, Nos. 130 and 132 East 13th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York, to satisfy a lien thereon held by William H. Heddendorf.

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Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
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Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET J. NESTOR, Plaintiff, against MARY O. MASON, Defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, August 1st, 1901.
GEORGE A. LAVELLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To Mary O. Mason, defendant: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1901.
Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.
GEORGE A. LAVELLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au29-jaw6wTh

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18th St., 118 East.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor rooms; separate or connecting; excellent table; reasonable; permanent.

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21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent; boarders accommodated; park privileges.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has choice, newly furnished rooms; porcelain baths; superior home cuisine.

25th St., 38 West.—Large, small rooms; private bath; newly decorated; first-class appointments; table guests; references.

25th St., 35 West.—Arrangements Fall and Winter can be made; private baths; parlor dining room.

31st St., 15-17 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; single or connecting rooms.

31st St., 20 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; first-class board; references exchanged.

32d St., 11 East.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; permanent, transients; table board; references.

40th St., 258 West.—Nice front parlor and large rooms,

POLICEMAN'S WIT HALTS A DANGEROUS RUNAWAY

Maddened Truck Horses Steered on a Pile of Lumber.

Wild Dash Down Central Park West Had Caused a Panic—Brave Act of Policeman Vanderpool.

Rearing and plunging like Western bronchos, a team of big bay horses attached to a truck loaded with trunks dashed down Central Park West last evening for nearly three-quarters of a mile, causing terror-stricken pedestrians to flee for their lives and doing some damage in that thoroughfare. But for Policeman Frank Vanderpool of the Bicycle Squad, the animals would have injured many persons.

John Kengergern, the driver, who lives at 1,079 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, had left the team standing in front of a house at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Central Park West while he was delivering a trunk. He had been in the house but a few minutes when the team became frightened and bolted.

With their heads high in the air, the horses took the bits between their teeth and dashed down the avenue. Motormen of cars that were near came to a standstill and passengers stood up in their seats and held their breath while the team dashed by, but the truck only came within a few inches of the cars and no injury was done until the horses reached Ninety-third Street. There John Brooks of 826 Seventh Avenue was driving a cab directly in front of the runaways. He turned around, hearing shouts from all sides, but before he had time to get his horse out of the way, one of the hubs of the truck struck the hub of his front wheel and the cab was sent crashing on its side to the curb. Brooks was buried under the cab, but when he was picked up it was found that he was not seriously injured.

The runaway team continued on down Central Park West. At Ninety-second Street Policeman Vanderpool deserted his bicycle and rushed into the street, and as the team passed he reached out and seized the bridle of one horse. He was jerked from his feet, but he still clung to the bridle. But, despite his efforts, the horses dashed on with him, and only by a clever move on the part of the policeman were they stopped.

At Ninety-first Street and Central Park West there are a number of apartment houses being erected, and on the street and sidewalk are piled quantities of lumber. Several heavy beams were raised on the walk about three feet, and the policeman, seeing the incline, managed to stear the horses straight for the beams. It was his only chance, and when a few feet from the new buildings the horses swerved to the right and dashed up on the lumber.

The momentum of the truck was too great, however, to bring the horses to a sudden stop, and the pole of the truck was driven through a watchman's hut that adjoined the pile of lumber.

Both horses became entangled in the wreckage of the hut, which was demolished. The policeman, who still held on to the bridle, escaped injury. After considerable trouble, the horses were extricated from the wreck and, although slightly injured, were driven down Central Park West and turned over to Kengergern. He said that he had a man to hold the horses while he was delivering his trunks, but that he must have left them to take care of themselves.

PATROLMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Italian Who Was Beating His Wife Cut Him with a Hatchet When He Interfered.

Patrolman Brady of the Elizabeth Street Station very nearly lost his life last night while attempting to arrest a six-foot Italian at 45 Mott Street. Brady was approached by a little boy shortly before 8 o'clock, who told him that a man was murdering his wife at the above number. When the patrolman reached the house he heard screams issuing from the windows on the first floor, and a woman's voice crying for help. The patrolman rushed up stairs, and upon entering the room saw a man hitting a woman in the face with his fist while he held her on the floor.

The man turned up at the entrance of the patrolman, and demanded to know what he wanted. Then, without waiting for a reply, rushed at Brady and hit him. The man then picked up a small hatchet, and struck at the officer's head. Brady ducked and the hatchet buried itself in his shoulder. Brady then grabbed the man. They fought all over the room. The patrolman succeeded at last in getting in a good blow on the man's head with his club and knocked him unconscious. The patrol wagon was called, and the man and his wife taken to the station house.

After the man had recovered his senses he gave his name as John Canova, forty-three years old, a truckman. He was a big, powerful fellow, about six feet tall and broad proportion. The patrolman had a cut in his shoulder about three inches long, which was dressed by an ambulance surgeon. Brady's uniform was torn to shreds, and his face badly scratched. The man's wife refused to make any charge against him, so he was locked up on a charge of assaulting an officer.

ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING.

Mother and Daughter Wearing Silks and Profusely Bejeweled Locked Up.

Highly indignant at what they term a "horrible outrage," mother and daughter are locked up in a cell in the Mercer Street Station, charged with shoplifting. They were arrested in a department store on Sixth Avenue, where it is alleged they stole three shirtwaists, valued at $11.94.

The prisoners, handsomely gowned and bejeweled, were noticed by Central Office Detectives Rein and Kenny acting in a suspicious manner on Sixth Avenue. The detectives followed the pair to several stores, and when the women entered the department house they warned the store detectives to keep a close watch on them.

Before the women had been in the store many minutes, it is alleged, they stole the shirtwaists, which were found secreted under the mother's skirts. Both were placed under arrest and taken to Police Headquarters. There they said they were Mary Dunwoody, thirty-seven years old, a housekeeper, and her daughter, Dolly, eighteen years old. Both refused to tell their address, and bitterly denounced the detectives who placed them under arrest.

FIRST CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Board of Estimate Decides to Build It at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street.

At a special meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday it was decided that 222 and 224 East Seventy-ninth Street should be the site for the first Carnegie Library to be built with the $5,200,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie to the city. Controller Coler reported in favor of accepting the site. Controller Coler said the city should have more representation on the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library.

Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department asked that $100,000 be transferred to the final-disposition fund. The matter was referred to Controller Coler for investigation.

SCIENTISTS' INSPECTION TOUR.

Artisan Expedition Delegates Visit New York Firemen and Policemen.

J. C. Jackson, the engineer, and J. G. Cowen, the metallurgist, delegates of the artisan expedition to this country from England to examine and investigate American methods and plans of industry, were at Fire Headquarters yesterday afternoon. They were shown all through the building and given exemplifications of the work of the training system.

The visitors were then taken to the house of Truck Company No. 3, where Lieut. Carrigan demonstrated how the eighty-five-foot ladder was raised. They were also shown the methods of fire engine work by Lieut. T. Murray of Engine Company No. 39. Afterward they went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, where Sergt. Thomas Bell and Matron Wheeler acted as their guides. From the station they went to Central Park.

THREE SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

Arrested While Taking Absinthe and Cigars from the Steamship Chateau Lafite at a Brooklyn Pier.

Acting on information the origin of which they refused to disclose, two special Treasury agents went to Beard's Stores, Brooklyn, yesterday, and caught three men, one a sailor and the two others natives of Brooklyn, in the act of smuggling into the port a quantity of absinthe and cigars of foreign make. The Brooklynites are Matthew Degan, a calker, and William McCullough. The Warden of Raymond Street Jail says he knew the latter as a truck driver, but he gave his occupation to the prison authorities as that of a speculator.

The men were arrested at the noon hour. The sailor was passing the goods from a porthole of the French steamship Chateau Lafite to the other men, who were in a black rowboat. The Treasury officers watched the men until they had finished their work, when they appeared at the side of the vessel, pointed their revolvers at Degan and McCullough, and told them that they were under arrest, and that if they moved it would be at the risk of their lives.

The men did not move until they were in the custody of the officers, when, with the sailor, whose name is Le Vail, they were taken to Raymond Street Jail. They were locked up, charged with smuggling.

There was some very angry talk on the ship when the arrests were made, and it was said that the officers of the Government were the objects of many threats on the part of sympathizers with the smugglers. There were 100 bottles of absinthe, valued at about $175, and 5,000 cigars in the boat when the arrests were made. The cigars were worth $200. The customs authorities refused yesterday afternoon to give out any information concerning the arrests. Two other cases of smuggling have occurred on the Chateau Lafite.

SMALL GIRLS UP FOR LARCENY.

Charged with Taking Clothing and Jewelry from Williamsburg Apartments.

Lottie Hoff and Edna Mullen, aged, respectively, fifteen and eleven years, were prisoners in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, charged with grand larceny. They were found in the apartments of Mrs. Hannah Sherman, at 124 Ainslie Street, Tuesday evening, by Mrs. Sherman, who had left her home to go shopping.

When she returned the children were departing with a large bundle of clothing which they had hurriedly packed up. Mrs. Sherman was astonished at the youthful thieves, and detained them, while a neighbor hurried to the Herbert Street Police Station and informed the Sergeant. Two detectives were sent to the house and took the girls into custody. In their possession were also found a silver watch and chain, which had been stolen from the apartments of Mrs. Catherine Kilken of 622 Metropolitan Avenue.

The children took their arrest coolly. The Hoff girl said her home was at 77 North Ninth Street, and that the Mullen girl lived at 92 North Third Street. When the parents of the children were notified, they expressed the greatest surprise and declared that bad associates were responsible for the children's conduct.

From what the police learned later, both children are well versed in crime. Their method in entering apartments was to apply for food. When the occupants of apartments were absent a hasty search was made of the rooms. The articles stolen were pawned. The police claim to have received many complaints of robberies of this kind. It is now believed that the young prisoners committed the greater part of them.

Both Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Kilken appeared as complainants against the children when arraigned yesterday. The examination was adjourned, pending an investigation by the Children's Society. In the meantime the girls will be detained at the Children's Shelter.

SEVENTH NATIONAL'S AFFAIRS.

The Heaths' Support in the Reorganization Plan Secured—No Grand Jury Meeting.

The interests engaged in working upon the reorganization plan of the Seventh National Bank held another long conference yesterday, the chief result of which was said to be the enlisting of the support of the Heaths. This, it is said, assures the co-operation of all of the elements represented in the bank before its failure.

None of the persons who were parties to the conference would make any statement for publication, and the promised formal announcement is said to be several days off yet.

Fletcher S. Heath called upon Mr. Cromwell yesterday morning, but no information was given out as to the visit.

The United States District Attorney, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, was not in town, and his assistant, Capt. Ball, when asked concerning a report that the Federal Grand Jury would meet again yesterday, said that he knew of no Grand Jury meeting. It was also stated that, so far as Gen. Burnett's office is concerned, the Seventh National Bank matter is practically in abeyance until the return of Gen. Burnett to the city.

TROUBLE IN BROOKLYN CHURCH

Rector's Refusal to Permit Odd Fellows to Conduct Funeral Services Arouses Resentment.

Trouble has arisen in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany over the refusal of the rector, the Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, to allow the Odd Fellows to conduct a funeral service in the church according to their ritual, over the body of Charles E. B. Goudge. Mr. Goudge, who was prominent in the work of the church, was drowned at Milton on the Hudson on Aug. 15. His fiancée, Miss Irene Lawson, was a teacher in the Sunday school.

The father of the dead man visited Dr. Babbitt and asked permission for Ceres Lodge, I. O. O. F., to hold services. Dr. Babbitt replied that, while he had no objection to the burial of the young man from the church, the canons of the Church forbade any rites, save those of the Episcopal Church, being held in a consecrated building.

Many of the members of the church, however, feel that the point could have been waived. It was said last night that some of the more prominent members had decided to resign.

Young Mr. Goudge was very popular with the members. He was twenty-two years old and was in the real estate business in Brooklyn.

PLANS OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

The Vice President Visits His Children —He Starts for Chicago This Morning.

Vice President Roosevelt came to the city from Oyster Bay early yesterday, and, proceeding to Roosevelt Hospital, visited his children for a few hours. The patients are convalescent and will leave the hospital with Mrs. Roosevelt to-day for the Adirondacks.

The Vice President will leave for Chicago at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He will remain in that city for an hour or so, and will then go to Springfield, Ill., where he will be the guest of Gov. Yates. While in Springfield Vice President Roosevelt will review the State troops. On Monday and Tuesday he will be the guest of the State of Minnesota at the fair in Minneapolis. He will make an address there.

Then the Vice President will return East and go to the home of Senator Redfield Proctor in Vermont and address the convention of veterans. He expects to be in Oyster Bay the latter part of next week.

Vice President Roosevelt firmly declined to discuss politics of any kind, dismissing all questioners on that subject with, "Not a word to say. I will not talk politics." He passed last night at the home of his sister, Mrs. Cowles, 442 Madison Avenue.

Convicted Man Wanted as Witness.

Ernest Bowen was found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of assaulting Ida Graham, of 157 West One Hundredth Street. The woman claimed that two weeks ago Bowen, in the presence of her brother-in-law, threatened to kill her. While her brother-in-law was out after a policeman Bowen, she swore, struck her in the face several times. As sentence was about to be imposed Assistant District Attorney Skidmore entered court and asked that sentence be deferred. He said that Bowen was a witness for the State in the case against Samuel W. Lucking, the undertaker arrested last Tuesday, charged with burying bodies without permits.

MUCH COMPLICATION IN THE DIAMOND CASE

Justice Dykman's Order Still Delays All Proceedings.

INDICTMENT MAY BE QUASHED

District Attorney's Deputy Threatens to Arraign the Captain at the Risk of Being Found in Contempt.

The words "and all other proceedings" promise to make a most interesting legal complication in the prosecution of Police Captain Diamond. This was fully demonstrated yesterday when a second attempt was made to argue a motion vacating the stay granted by Justice Dykman at White Plains, in which the phrase occurs. The argument was before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, and after an hour's hearing, in which the counsel for Capt. Diamond, a representative of the District Attorney's office, and Justice Giegerich took part, the situation remained just as it was before Justice Dykman signed the order transferring the entire matter to the Supreme Court in New York County.

The only indication of something new in the case was the threat of Assistant District Attorney Gans to go ahead with the matters coming under "all other proceedings" regardless of the Supreme Court mandate. At the conclusion of the rather heated argument Mr. Gans explained, however, that he would not proceed with the case if Justice Giegerich would consider such action discourteous.

As the matter now stands there will be an argument this morning on the question of transferring the case from General Sessions to the Supreme Court, and also an argument on a motion for a change of venue. There will further come up before the Court the same puzzling question which was considered yesterday.

This question, briefly, is that, in addition to granting a stay of the trial of Capt. Diamond, the words "and all other proceedings" inserted in the order signed by Justice Dykman prevented the District Attorney's office from forcing the Captain to make the usual motions for an inspection of the Grand Jury's minutes and to quash the indictment. Had these motions been disposed of the defendant could have been brought to the bar to plead, and then the trial could have awaited the decision on a change of venue. Now all proceedings are in abeyance awaiting the decision. This is viewed in legal circles as likely in the end to cause a quashing of the indictment and the shelving of the case.

When the motion to vacate was called for argument yesterday ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, with the firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, appeared for Capt. Diamond. Assistant District Attorney Gans represented the District Attorney's office. Gen. Henry C. Henderson, who obtained the stay from Justice Dykman, was not in court. Capt. Diamond was present.

Judge Cady made the argument for the Captain. He first asked that the whole proceedings be adjourned until to-day, when they could be taken up with the other motions. This was opposed by Mr. Gans, who declared that the District Attorney was willing that a stay as to the trial be granted if the objectionable words, "and all other proceedings," be stricken out. Counsel for Capt. Diamond refused to consent, and Mr. Gans commenced his argument.

"Justice Dykman was ill at the time he signed the order," said Mr. Gans, "and I believe that for this reason he did not carefully examine the order or he would have seen that it provided for matters unauthorized by law.

"I say, with all respect to Justice Dykman, that he did not understand the meaning of the order signed by him, as he was too ill at the time to bring to bear upon it the acumen he ordinarily would have used. Anyhow, they obtained the order from him staying all proceedings until yesterday, when it was transferred here."

Mr. Gans dwelt at length on the meaning of Section 347, of the Penal Code, which deals with the question of stays. In answer to questions put by Justice Giegerich, he said that there were no decisions on the interpretation of the statute. He concluded his argument with a criticism of the methods used by counsel for Capt. Diamond in getting the stay.

Judge Cady defended the plan adopted in obtaining the order, declaring that the case was urgent and the District Attorneys were compelled to protect the interests of their client. He said there was no intentional reflection on Recorder Goff.

After Justice Giegerich had said that it would be impossible for him to give his decision from the bench and that he would have to take time to consider the case, Mr. Gans arose and said:

"Unless a decision is rendered to-day it will be of no use to us, as we cannot proceed."

Justice Giegerich replied that it would be impossible to give the decision at once.

"Then," said Mr. Gans, "we cannot go before Recorder Goff and call Diamond up for pleading unless we take the risk of appearing in contempt of court, but I am willing personally to be punished for contempt of court for so doing."

More argument followed, and then it was determined to let the whole matter rest until to-day. It was after this decision that Mr. Gans arose and said:

"I would ask your Honor if you would consider it discourteous to you if we adopt our view of this proceeding and call on the defendant to plead immediately?"

"The District Attorney's office is separate and apart from this court, and it must act on its own responsibility," was Justice Giegerich's reply.

"But will it be discourteous?" persisted Mr. Gans.

"The Court is not here to answer questions, but to pass upon motions," said Justice Giegerich as he prepared to adjourn court.

Considerable laughter came from the large number of spectators at this discussion.

District Attorney Philbin was not present at the argument. In fact, he is away on a short vacation, and no attempt to ignore the orders of the Supreme Court could be made without his consent.

Recorder Goff, before whom the Diamond case was first presented, will go on a three months' vacation at the end of this week, and Judge Foster will take his place. All future motions in the General Sessions in regard to Capt. Diamond's case will have to be made before him.

WALKING DELEGATE ARRESTED.

Representative of a Bricklayers' Union Accused of Extortion.

Frank Webber of 207 East Eighty-second Street, who represented himself to be a walking delegate of Bricklayers' Union No. 11, and produced a badge on which was a corroborative inscription, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of extortion. The charges was made by Morris Levy of 34 East Broadway, who is erecting a seven-story brick building at 404 Madison Street. Webber was held in $1,000 for further examination.

Levy says that at 10 o'clock yesterday Webber appeared and ordered the bricklayers to go on strike. They obeyed. Some time after, about 2 o'clock, Webber reappeared and said to Levy, as alleged, that if he would give him $25 he would permit the bricklayers to go back to work. Levy gave Webber a check for $25, and then informed the police. Webber was followed to a saloon, where he was seen to order drinks, for which he paid with the check, receiving $24.80 in change.

Webber was represented by counsel, who said in his defense that the man had been ordered by his union to collect for forty-eight hours' work from Levy, which Levy owed to a bricklayer, and that was what the check was for.

Five Burned by Gas Explosions.

David Keegan of 183 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, discovered last night that the gas was leaking. He notified the Hudson County Gas Company, and Herman Reings was sent to repair the pipe. Reings lighted a match to locate the leak, and an explosion followed. He and Mrs. Bessie Keegan were both badly burned about the head and arms, and were taken to St. Francis's Hospital. David Keegan, Margaret Baldwin, and Christian Scheffer were also slightly burned. The explosion set fire to the apartment in which the explosion occurred, but the flames were extinguished, on a still alarm, by members of No. 2 Truck Company.

Buffalo Man Dies at Putnam House.

While eating his breakfast yesterday morning in the public dining room of the Putnam House, Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, R. Rivers, sixty years old, of Buffalo, N. Y., a guest, was taken ill and had to be removed to his room. Before the arrival of a physician the man had died. Death is believed to be due to heart disease. An autopsy will be performed at the Morgue to-day.

A DISAPPEARANCE EXPLAINED.

Harlem Girl Who Left Home July 5 Married Her Father's ex-Clerk and Went to Baltimore.

The disappearance several weeks ago of Miss Runie Koch, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Jacob Koch, a well-known Harlem business man, was explained yesterday when it was learned that the young woman had eloped with a clerk once in her father's employ, and that the couple were married and living in Baltimore, Md.

About two years ago Koch, who is in business at 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, hired a young man by the name of Edgar Hurshberg, who is now twenty-seven years of age. The young people met and became very friendly. Mr. Koch noticed the young man's attentions to his daughter and reprimanded him. At the same time the girl was told that she could never marry Hurshberg with her parents' consent. The result of this was that they did their lovemaking in secret.

About six months ago Hurshberg was again taken to task and, after a violent quarrel with one of the girl's relatives, he left the store. The couple, however, continued to correspond, and managed to see each other frequently. On the afternoon of July 5, while the girl's mother was out, Miss Koch had an expressman call and take her two trunks. She followed in a cab, leaving a note behind her to the effect that she had decided to elope with Hurshberg, and that by the time the note was read they would be miles outside of the State of New York.

After being married they telegraphed the girl's parents. There was a storm, but it gradually blew over, and the young couple was forgiven. Hurshberg has gone into business for himself in Baltimore, but the couple are expected in this city in a few days.

FIREWORKS AT MANHATTAN.

"War in China" Feature of a Display that Delights Crowds.

The open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach was packed with Summer-clad visitors last evening, when Pain's Carnival of Fire began. The first offering on the programme, "The War in China," on the stage 400 feet long, seemed to impress the audience greatly. The spectacle was divided into two parts, the first showing the City of Peking prior to the outbreak of hostilities, with the Chinese engaged in their usual sports and employments. The assassination of the German Minister and the firing of the foreign residences ended the first part. The second part dealt with the relief of Peking and the rescue of those in the legations. It was accomplished with the explosion of much powder.

At the conclusion of the "War in China," the set pieces were put on. The first seemed the most popular. From every part of the stage there gleamed, in fire, the outline of a ship of Uncle Sam's navy. An exhibit regarded with much interest was called "Lipton's Best." This was Shamrock II. in outline. A portrait of Gov. Odell and "Neptune and his Nymphs" followed. An ingenious piece showed a cluster of roses, which, uniting, became the face of a girl. After the set pieces rockets and shells of every conceivable variety were thrown high in the air, and their fowl and fish representations were watched from the country for miles around. After the single pieces the bombs were set off in flights of hundreds. Then the apparent destruction of the stage City of Peking by the allied troops was carried out in a realistic and fiery way. The concluding exhibit was the explosion of a ship. From the magazine down in her vitals the flame leaped to a point above the stage, a shower of fragments following.

What promised to be the feature of the evening was omitted. It had been promised to inclose a man in a ball and carry him, by balloon, a mile up in the air. The bomb was then to be blown open, releasing a parachute by means of which he was to come down. This, the management announced, would have to be postponed, as the Pan-American Exposition had claimed it for last night.

NEIGHBORS IN DISPUTE.

Spite Fences Play a Part in Trouble Caused by a Colored Man's Purchase.

Spite fences and the color line figure prominently in a squabble that has developed among Tremont property owners, and a bitter fight is in progress. The parties concerned are Wolf Boylin, a wealthy collar button manufacturer; Mrs. Mary Blanch, and Lester Harrison, a colored man who for years has been connected with the Singer Manufacturing Company of 149 Broadway. All three, with their families, live in a row of pretty cottages on East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. Boylin, who lives in 917, not only owns the house he lives in, but several lots in the rear of the property of the Harrisons and Mrs. Blanch.

The Harrison property was formerly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Hays, and when Boylin heard that the Hayses were negotiating to sell their property to a colored man about two weeks ago he became alarmed, thinking that it would depreciate the value of his own property. He endeavored to delay the sale by inducing Mrs. Blanch to go to Harrison and tell him that the eaves of the Hays house projected 8 inches over his land, and that he would have to remedy the matter. Harrison said that he was perfectly willing to do everything that was just, and he purchased the property, much to the displeasure of Boylin.

Then Mrs. Blanch and Boylin erected a high fence in place of the picket fence that had formerly divided the lawns of the houses. Boylin, who had given the Hayses permission to lay a drain pipe across his lots in the rear, also cut this off.

Matters went on without trouble for a few days, and Mrs. Blanch discovered that the new tenant was not an objectionable person by any means. One day she told Harrison that she would have the high fence taken down and the picket fence replaced. District Attorney Philbin was not present at the argument. In fact, he is away on a short vacation, and no attempt to ignore the orders of the Supreme Court could be made without his consent.

Recorder Goff, before whom the Diamond case was first presented, will go on a three months' vacation at the end of this week, and Judge Foster will take his place. All future motions in the General Sessions in regard to Capt. Diamond's case will have to be made before him.

BROOKLYN POLICE SLOW

Waited Many Hours to Report Case of An Injured Girl—Other Delays in Street Car Accidents.

Owing either to lax methods of the Brooklyn police, or to the willful suppression of facts by them, the case of Miss Nellie Hayes, who died at the Norwegian Hospital Tuesday night, is now as much a mystery as ever.

Early Tuesday evening the young woman was found unconscious in the street, lying beside car 4,206 of the Third Avenue line, which was standing at the corner of Third Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. She was carried to the store of John Clark, a nearby undertaker. Mr. Clark summoned an ambulance, and when the surgeon arrived he found that the young woman was suffering from a fractured skull. She was hurriedly removed to the hospital, where, an hour afterward, she recovered consciousness long enough to say that her name was Nellie Hayes and her address was 200 Sands Street. She then lapsed into unconsciousness, and remained in that condition until she died.

The police made no arrests, and neither the motorman nor the conductor could be found yesterday. As soon as the ambulance had left Clark's store with the girl, the conductor started to board his car, but the crowd that had gathered began to make a demonstration, threatening to lynch him. He became frightened, and, taking to his heels, started across the lots at Forty-fourth Street, toward Second Avenue. The motorman turned on the power and started the car at full speed toward Bay Ridge.

At the home of the young woman it was said yesterday that Miss Hayes had left early Tuesday evening to visit another sister who lives at Forty-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue. They knew nothing of the accident until an inspector of the railroad had called at their house late in the evening and said that Miss Hayes had been slightly injured, but that she had not sustained anything more than "a little cut on the head." At that time it is believed that the young woman was dead. It is believed that the young woman was thrown to the ground while trying to alight from the car.

It was fourteen hours after the accident that the police of the precinct in which it occurred forwarded a report to headquarters. On two recent occasions there have been accidents of a serious nature to cars of the Broklyn Rapid Transit Company within this same precinct, and on each occasion an apparent attempt to suppress the facts has been made by the officers in charge.

MRS. NATION PAID A VISIT TO NEW YORK

With Her Press Agent She Made an Advertising Tour of the City.

John L. Sullivan and Mr. Devery Avoided Her, but She Saw Mr. Murphy, Who Warned Her to be Good.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, in charge of her manager and press agent Robert Grau reached town yesterday morning and by way of drawing audiences for the lectures which she hopes shortly to deliver here—providing she does not run amuck at the police—had herself thrown out of Police Headquarters and paid a half hearted visit to John L. Sullivan, ex-champion "heavyweight" with whom, she said, she had a little score to settle.

Mrs. Nation, in flowing linen traveling duster, wearing a poke bonnet and with the usual hatchet bulging in a pocket of her dress, arrived on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City on the 7 o'clock train yesterday morning. She drove to the Victoria Hotel this city, where she met her press agent, Robert Grau. At the hotel a suit of three rooms had been engaged for the woman.

Mrs. Nation laid her bundle and a satchel on the clerk's desk and in a bold hand wrote "Carrie Nation, your loving defender, Kansas" clear across a lower half of a page of the register. Then Mr. Grau took the big woman to her apartments and told her the programme he had cut out for her.

In a few hours both reappeared. An open barouche had been summoned and Mrs. Nation and her press agent entered the carriage and drove through the crowd that had assembled in front of the hotel to view the notorious "reformer." The carriage went straight to Police Headquarters. The news that Mrs. Nation was to appear there had traveled rapidly and when the carriage arrived a crowd was in waiting. Mrs. Nation, lugging Grau after her, entered the building and told the officer at the door that she wished to see Commissioner Murphy.

The latter sent word that he was busy, but that if Mrs. Nation would wait he would be at liberty to listen to her. Mrs. Nation then asked for Chief Devery, but the Deputy Commissioner said he was not in his office. For five minutes Mrs. Nation remained in the corridors of the Headquarters Building surrounded by an amused crowd that gazed on her with varying emotions and now and then from a distance tried to "guy" her.

Presently the woman was admitted to see the Commissioner. He arose from his seat with a weary air, shook hands with his visitor and bade her be seated. She drew her chair close to the desk of Commissioner Murphy, and for some minutes, during which she beamed at him over her gold-rimmed spectacles, there was an ominous silence.

"Mr. Murphy," she began, "you and I are fellow travelers to the grave. Time is a-comin' when we've got to give an account of your stewardship and—"

"Yes, yes, I understand all that," said the Commissioner, hoping for a short cut to the point. "What have you trying to say to me; that is what I'm after."

"I want to discuss the bad condition of New York, Sir."

MR. MURPHY CONTRADICTS MRS. NATION.

"There is no bad condition in New York, and I have no time to discuss things," Mr. Murphy said impatiently. "If you have anything to say put it in writing and I'll read it, maybe," and the Commissioner pulled his mustache and revolved his chair to face his desk.

"You refuse, then, to discuss the crime and murder shops in this great city—mind, the time's a-comin'."

"If you want to know any one thing in particular without taking up too much of my time you may ask it, otherwise I must ask you to cut this interview short," said the Commissioner, trying to hold in his temper.

"Well, then, why don't you close the saloons on Sunday and on every other day?"

"Because the citizens of this city believe in drinking when they please, and because the law so allows under proper circumstances; besides, that is the Governor's business," Mr. Murphy answered sharply.

"And it's your business, too," said Mrs. Nation warmly. "You have the opportunity to do good. By their works ye shall know—"

"None of that now. Don't quote Scripture at me, Madame. Go back to Kansas and get that off on your husband."

"I have no husband," said the woman with a laugh, and the Colonel grunted and busied himself among his papers.

"I'm afraid you are antagonistic to my ideas," Mrs. Nation suggested petulantly. "Are you angry because I want these hell holes closed, my father—for your're old enough to be my father."

Now, to be old enough to be Mrs. Nation's father is a serious business, and the Commissioner thought so, too, and, thoroughly aroused, he sat bolt upright and gleamed fiercely. At that point Deputy Commissioner Devery entered the room and took a seat beside his chief. Carrie did not recognize the newcomer, who sat with his hands folded behind his head and a twinkle in each eye.

"What do you want here, anyway?" the Commissioner asked of the woman.

Mrs. Nation began again to exhort him to close the saloons and to return himself to the narrow path of virtue, uprightness, and salvation.

"I won't sit here and be talked to by a woman whose mind is affected," the Commissioner said, now thoroughly aroused.

"You mean to say that I'm crazy?" the woman asked.

"Rather."

Then the saloon-smasher took a deep breath and cried at the top of her voice:

"That's what all the vicious rum-soaked creatures in Kansas thought also, but they're wrong. I've shown them things, and I'll show you things before I finish."

Col. Murphy raised one long, thin finger, and wagging it in front of the woman's nose closer than any long, thin finger ever dared wag there before, said:

"Let me tell you, Madam, if you break a law in this city you will be very quickly apprehended. I shall have a close watch kept on you. I'll lock you up at the least provocation."

"You talk about your law; what is your law to the law of God? God tells me to destroy evil. Does your law protect hell-holes?"

"Madam, you are evidently looking to be thrown out of this office," said the Colonel savagely. "I know of nothing with which it is easier to accommodate you. Sergeant!" and a minute later the Sergeant on post and two policemen entered. One policeman took hold of each side of Mrs. Nation, who, smiling and beaming all over, was led out of the office and out of the building to the sidewalk, where Mr. Grau, the press agent, awaited her.

It had been planned to visit the Mayor at the City Hall, but, somehow, during Mrs. Nation's eruption in the Commissioner's office, the manager got wind of an order that had been issued downtown in regard to his prima donna. The order was from Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, who had heard that Mrs. Nation was to visit him, and who called the policeman in charge of the entrance of the Mayor's office.

"Kennell," said the Acting Mayor, "if Mrs. Carrie Nation comes down here she is not to be admitted. The Mayor's office is a public office, but it is not there to serve any one as an advertising medium."

The programme of the day changed, the driver of the carriage was ordered to go to the saloon of the ex-champion heavyweight boxer, John L. Sullivan. Some time ago, when Mrs. Nation was smashing things way off in Kansas, Mr. Sullivan remarked that if she ever came to his place in New York he would thrust her into a sewer hole or something. It was this account that the Kansas terror said she was about to settle.

JOHN L. GOES INTO HIDING.

Upon arrival at the door of Sullivan's saloon Mrs. Nation sent up her card to the ex-champion. She did not step out of her carriage. In time the messenger with the card returned to say that Mr. Sullivan was asleep and could not be disturbed.

"I want to see Mr. Sullivan. He made the insultin' remark about me once that he was goin' to stick me into a sewer hole or something, and I don't allow any man to stick me into a sewer hole—not while I have my hatchet with me. Now you go back, messenger, and tell Mr. Sullivan that Mrs. Nation is here and insists on seeing him."

"Better not, ma'm," said the messenger. "Mr. Sullivan is a very dangerous man when he's 'roused, ma'am. He's gettin' old, but there's lots left in the old gent yet, and my advice is to get out and not bother him."

A shutter in one of the blinds in the room usually occupied by Mr. Sullivan was seen to move. "Tell Mr. Sullivan, then, that when I next come to town I will visit him and see if he'll stick me in any sewer hole. I'll see him and there'll come a reckonin'. Get up, driver."

The driver flicked the old horse with the whip. Then Mrs. Nation and the gentleman who has the advertising of her lecture tour "up his sleeve" departed for the hotel. It was generally supposed that Mrs. Nation was to lecture in Ocean City to-night, but in the last moment the press agent sprung another bristling "one." He announced that Mrs. Nation had suddenly taken it into her head to depart for the West, and that, do what he could or pray as he would, his star insisted upon going to College City, Ohio, where, he added, "she has been advertised to lecture to-morrow night. By Sunday, you know, she will be back in town."

Mrs. Nation therefore drove to the Grand Central Station, where she and Mr. Grau took the 1 o'clock train for the West. At Police Headquarters, however, things were stirred up. Commissioner Murphy "had in" for Deputy Commissioner Devery, whom he accused of turning the woman over to him so as to get rid of her himself. Moreover, the Deputy Commissioner was suspected of coming into the room opportunely in order to feast himself on the discomfort of his Chief.

Asked what he thought of Mrs. Nation, the Commissioner said:

"She's a barge—just about as graceful as a barge, but, by thunder! there is method in her madness. She does the town, showing herself with that press agent fellow, and getting herself written about so as to collect audiences for her lectures. But I've got it in for Devery. You must excuse me—say, Sergeant, have you seen Deputy Chief Devery?"

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ACTS OF FELLOW-SERVANTS.—Henry Page, while working for Bernard Naughton and Daniel F. McMahon, members of a firm of contractors, who were engaged in constructing a street railway, went into a storehouse used for keeping cement, to remove some bags of the cement. While there two piles of the stuff fell upon him, causing injury. The bags were piled, under the supervision of the contractors' Superintendent, by their employes, and the work of removal was done in the presence of a foreman. In an action by Page against Naughton and McMahon to recover damages, a judgment for the plaintiff has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, the Court holding that any negligence in the manual work of the piling or removing, whether that of the Superintendent, foreman, or a common workman, was the negligence of a fellow-servant. Justice Hirschberg, for the court, says:

"I am unable to see in the circumstances any fault of the defendants with which they were legally chargeable on the theory of negligence. The general work in which they and all their servants were engaged was the construction of the railroad. The storing of the cement for use as required from time to time was a mere detail of that work. If the defendants furnished a safe place to store it, competent men to handle it, a skilful Superintendent and foreman to supervise and direct the various processes of storing and removing it, and to inspect its state and condition with reasonable frequency, they did all which the law imposes upon the relation of master. The law does not compel the master to do the actual physical work himself. There is no suggestion in the case that the accident resulted because of any failure on the defendants' part in the discharge of any recognized branch of the master's duty. If it resulted because of negligence in the manner of the performance of the manual work of piling or removing, whether such negligence was that of the Superintendent, foreman, or a common workman, it was the negligence of a fellow-servant, and, as such, a risk of the employment which plaintiff assumed."

Atlantic Y. C. Water Sports.

The second annual water sports of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held at Sea Gate, in New York Harbor, on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M. The following events, sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, are open to all registered amateurs: 100 yards, handicap; 500 yards, handicap; 100 yards, scratch (boys under eighteen years of age); 75 yards, scratch, novice; 50-yard tub race, pole walking, fancy diving, and plunge for distance. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be presented to first, second, and third in each event. Entries close at noon Wednesday, Sept. 4, with Edwin Hollis Low, 1,123 Broadway, New York City.

Suspicious Fire in Brooklyn.

A suspicious fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the apartments of Mrs. Mary Burke, on the third floor of the three-story tenement 90 Baltic Street, Brooklyn. When the firemen arrived it was found that a blaze had been started in three different rooms at once.

The Fire Marshal has instituted a rigid investigation.

LEGAL NOTES.

INTEREST MUST BE PAID.—Mrs. Eliza B. Smallwood, the owner of certain real estate in the Borough of Queens, succeeded by certiorari procedings in having the assessment against her property reduced. On the day the order of reduction was entered the amount of the corrected assessment was tendered to the Controller, but was refused by him because not accompanied with accrued interest. An order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court refusing to grant a mandamus to compel acceptance without interest has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Woodward, for the Court, says: "The policy of the State requires that its taxes, levied and assessed for the purposes of government, shall be promptly paid, and to this end concessions are made in some instances for prompt payment, or penalties are affixed for delays.

"In the case of the City of New York it is provided that there shall be a rebate if the taxes are paid on or before the first day of November in any year, and that interest shall be